was to be obtained. It appears that half this sum was actually put into the hands of Dontan between the time of the original application and May, 1829. Afterwards, the prosecutor was induced to give up the remainder of the notes, making 1,4001., on the security of a bond from Lord Tennaha. The connection between Donlan and his Lordship noas proved beyond doubt. The Duke of Well-Mayoron was examined. He was first Lord of the Treasury at the time, and recollected no application for a person of the name of Langroan for a situation. Lord Tennaha had made divers applications for situations, which had been refused. The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty against both defendants. Judgment was deferred. Lord Tennaha, by a letter which he has addressed to the Daily Papers, intimates an intention to move for a new trial.

In the House of Lords, Lord Winchilsea on Tuesday proposed to adopt some measure to mark the sense of their Lordships with respect to this indiscreet faux pas of the infallible and immaculate Peer, when the Chancellor interrupted his Lordship by "uling," that although his Lordship had been found guilty of conspiring with the tailor to defraud Mr. Dedinuse Langford, yet, until he waived his right of moving for a new trial, the case was not complete against him. Of course the new trial will be moved for, in order to vindicate his Lordship's injured innocence; but if it should not, or if it should and yet fail in its effect, we do not see how his Lordship is to be got rid of from the Upper House. After a dissolution of Parliament the Peers might address the King to withhold his writ of summons; but till then we are not aware, supposing, contrary to the expectations of everybody, the first verdict should be confirmed, that any degradation can take place.

Hustings pledges we have always been opposed to; we waite agree with Mr. Will-Manyolland in his lecture.

HUSTINGS pledges we have always been opposed to; we quite agree with Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHAM in his lecture to his saucy constituents of Southwark, that they tend to fetter the judgment and destroy the independence of a Member of Parliament, who from the moment he binds himself to any specific line of conduct "in advance" of events, becomes the dummy delegate of the electors, instead of their lexislative representative.

Member of Parliament, who from the moment he binds himself to any specific line of conduct "in advance" of events, becomes the dummy delegate of the electors, instead of their legislative representative.

But it is quite a different affair when ultra-patriots and red-hot reformers mount the boards, and speechily in good set terms of retrenchment and economy, and the absolute necessity for a reduction of taxes, and the diminution of public expenditure, and all the rest of it, and their firm determination to support the Reforming Government in the reformed Parliament, in lightening the public burthens and smeliorating the condition of the people—These are volunteers, zealous front-rank men, ready for the push, and eager for the fray, and their declamations so delivered, hailed by the listening crowd of voters, return them to the House of Commons to fulfil their good intentions, and to set all things to rights which happen to be out of order.

But what turns up after all this; Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHAM, the retrencher, the reducer, the reformer, votes with Ministers on the house and window tax; is does Dr. LUSHINGTON; and when they are called upon to give reasons for acting diametrically in opposition to their professions, BROUGHAM says, "that, as he continues to hold the opinion he always held upon the necessity of repealing the house and window tax, he shall be very happy to present their petition to that effect; but as to hearing anything they have to say against him, for having voted in support of those taxes, he begs to decline it, as beneath his dignity, quite sure that some day they will justly appreciate the conduct he pursued on the occasion, in accordance with the best views he could take of the subject.

This means that some day they will have cause to be grateful to him, for keeping his brother and his colleagues in office, they having determined to resign if beaten on Sir John Kry's motion.

LUSHINGTON—the Doctor—is better than this—for he distinctly tells his constituents that he voted for the window tax

castinctly tells his constituents that he voted for the window tax because the Government would have been broken up if it had been beaten upon that question. So, here we have two Reformers—standing contests upon Reform principles and returned to a Reformed Parliament for the purpose of lightening the burthens of the people, and, as we have already said, setting things to-rights which are out of order; voting for taxes which their constituents have in every parish of their borough or district, declared unbearable and odious—because if they had not supported those taxes the Ministers would have been beaten.

Tais is perfection—these Reform Members are sent into a Reformed Parliament as a check upon the Government, to reduce expenditure and decrease taxation, and they are perfectly ready to do so to the utmost of their power, unless Ministers are likely to be in a minority. So that upon no question whatever can these friends of the PEOPLE advocate the popular interest. The Ministers will be equally afraid of a minority upon every tax, and the electors of Southwark and the Tower Hamlets equally well served upon every division. tax because the Government would have been broken up if it

Amidst the wreck of things which has began, it is langhable to see these great talkers proved by their actions. It is, however, now all too late to make any difference in our fate.

THE Times has thought proper to publish a letter, signed a "ci-devant (soi-disant we suspect) Canatry Officer," in which the most ridiculous and malicious falsehoods have been imposed upon that credulous journal. On Tuesday it has the following remarks upon the calumnies and mis-statements of its correspondent, which, in justice to two most honourable and distinguished officers, we insert:—
"In Friday's paper was published a letter, signed 'A CI-DEVANT CAVALNY OFFICER, 'containing the following passage:—
"Within these few days the papers announce that the 53d and 67th (now in the Mediterranen) are ordered to the West Indies; the Colonels of both regiments are in the War-office, and consequently have the influence of sending their regiments to unhealthy climates; the 63d came from the West Indies 30 years ago, were soon after sent to the East for 24 years, and now it appears, are ordered to the West again; Lord Fitzruy Somerset is their Colonel, and the Adjutant-General the pluralist Colonel of the 67th."
"We have since been informed, on competent authority, that this statement is authors: that the 53d regiment has not been ordered to the West Indies, and that the Colonel of the 67th used all his influence, though in vain, to prevent his regiment being sent there. Our correspondent vain, to prevent his regiment being sent there. Our correspondent bould have made inquiries, and not have carelessly or wantonly hazarded an injurious statement."

As the Times has, of course, the name and address of the "ci-devant cavalry officer," it might have spared this public chastisement of his libels. It is impossible to believe that such allegations would appear in such a paper upon anonymous authority.

Since writing the above we find the following in vesterday's

Since writing the above we find the following in yesterday's

are induced to recur to the letter of 'A Ci-devant Cavalry' published in last Thursday's paper, and referred to in that of Tuesday, because we learn with regret that the remarks contained in it in reference to the 53d and 67th Regiments, and our comments

upon them, are considered injurious to their Colonels; and as we find that the statement respecting those regiments is untrue, the inferences drawn from it by us must consequently be wholly unfounded. We have ascribined, upon inquiry, that the destination of regiments is regulated by certain fixed rules,—that, as we have already stated, Lord Firznor Somenser's regiment has not been ordered to the West Indice,—and that Sir John Macdonald, so far from desiring, was most anxious to prevent his regiment being sent there, until, having found that its going was in strict conformity to the routine of the service, he at once submitted, and never attempted to exercise any official or other influence regarding it. Feeling satisfied that neither of these officers could ever be actuated by the unworthy and inhuman molive insinuated in the letter of the 'G-devant Cavalry Officer,' of getting their regiments sent to unhealthy climates for the purpose of putting money in their pockets, we are sorry that such an insinuation should have been hazarded by the writer, or admitted by us into our paper, in which (the person being unknown to us, and the communication anonymous) it would not have been inserted had hen ot appeared in the character of the author of a pamphlet on the state of the army, published by a well-known bookseller.''

In the notices to correspondents in vesterday's Times is also the following:—

also the following:—

"We must decline all further communication with 'A Ci-devant Cavalry Officer,' unless he will give us his name. We would never mention it without his consent; but how can a man of honour expect us to stand in that breach where he says he should be 'a mere Don Quixote' to show himself?"

So much for the authenticated attacks of the Times upon

men of the highest honour and character; and so much for the care and caution with which its charges are made and vouched for.

TO-DAY we have to announce the death of Mr. KEAN, an event which took place at the house adjoining, and forming part of, the Theatre Royal, Richmond. The carelessness of health, which he had so long exhibited, and the nature of his habits, rendered it only surprizing that his constitution could so long withstand the complicated attacks which for many years it has been suffering.

His death occurred at half-past nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, in the presence of Mr. DOUCHEZ, a medical gentleman who attended him, and a Mr. LEE, who has been known in the theatrical world as the Secretary of the deceased, for some time—Mr. KEAN had been for several hours in a state of perfect unconsciousness, and must have termina the secretary of the deceased, for some time—Mr. KEAN had been for several hours

in a state of perfect unconsciousness, and must have terminated his busy, unsettled, and unsatisfactory life, withou

It is not the time to enter into any criticism of his professional merits, which have been so often and so constantly discussed; it is understood that some of his friends intend to apply for permission to inter his remains near those of GARRICK, in Westminster Abbey—upon a design resulting from private affection and personal partiality, we have not a word to say, and if the attainment of the object is gratifying to those feelings, we sincerely wish no difficulty may interpose. A post mortem examination of the body, at the desire of the deceased, was to take place on Friday.

By a little work called the Biography of the British Stage, we see that Mr. KEAN was born on the 4th of November, 1787; he was consequently in the 46th year of his age. It is gratifying to know, that previous to his death he was reconciled to his wife, and to his son, who was only kept from his deside in his latest moments by his inevitable professional duties.

THE following is curious:—

"Late on Thursday evening a packet was delivered at Mr. Burne's house, addressed to the 'Editor of the Times,' and bearing the name of 'Jonn Lepevar' in the corner of the cover. Late on Thursday evening a packet was delivered at the office of the Times, addressed to 'Wa. Burge, Eq.', and bearing the name of 'Jonn Lepevar' in the corner of the cover.'

"The packets, of course, were exchanged before the seals were broken. But in consequence of the delay which the mistake occasioned in the 'official' communication we are unable to compliment our contemporary on this occasion upon his earliest intelligence."—Morning Post.

What renders this more curious, is the fact, that two officers of Government have been dismissed from their situations for corresponding with a professional newspaper; and what

for corresponding with a professional newspaper; and what makes this stranger yet, is a rumour that the persons by whom these dismissals have been carried into effect, have shewn no indisposition to furnish the same sort of information themselves, only differently coloured.

tion themselves, only differently coloured.

It must be confessed that Mr. SPALDING, son of the late John SPALDING, Esq. (whoever that worthy gentleman might have been), is a personage, per se, of no very great importance; but, by his connexion with the LORD CHANCELLOR, his words and actions become matter of observation—Perhaps we ought to mention that he is a son of Lady BROUGHAM's by a former marriage—and accordingly the speech he is stated—sworn—to have made at some race dinner where he was hoisted up to be President, in which her MAJESTY's name was most shamefully used, has attracted a good deal of attention; and not the less from the legal proceedings which the young gentleman, under the highest advice in the empire, has thought proper to commence, and abandon, against the proprietors of the newspaper which first exposed the affair.

From that paper—the Northampton Herald—we now settlements the following account.

abandon, against the proprietors of the newspaper which first exposed the affair.

From that paper—the Northampton Herald—we now extract the following account of the business:—

(ROM THE NORTHAMPTON BERALD.)

We informed our readers a fortnight ago that Mr. Spalding had applied to the Court of King's Bench for a rule nisi against the Northampton Herald. We have now to state that Mr. Spalding has begged to have the rule discharged, and consented to pay all the costs of the legal proceedings.

Affidavit of John Eden Spalding, of Eaton-place, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., sworn the 16th of April, 1833—Saith it is true that he, deponent, was appointed steward of the Pytchley Hunt Races, and presided at the ordinary on Friday, the 22d day of March last, as set forth in the public newspaper called the Northampton Herald, hereto annexed, purporting to be published on Saturday, the 23d of March, 1833, and is the person there mentioned and designated as the son-in-law of the Lord Chancellor. Saith that the first toas the son-in-law of the Lord Chancellor. Saith that the first toas the son-in-law of the Lord Chancellor. Saith that the first toas the son-in-law of the Lord Chancellor. Saith that the first toas the son-in-law of the Lord Chancellor. Saith that the first toas the son-in-law of the Lord Chancellor. Saith that the first toas the son-in-law of the Lord Chancellor. Saith that the first toas the son-in-law of the Lord Chancellor. Saith that the step of the saith that the second was the Queen and the Royal Family. But deponent denies it to be true that on his being reminded that it was usual to drink the Queen, he (deponent) replied, "Let us bitch her, and drink the Royal Family." Saith that the utter of any sundlar effect. And deponent also denies it to be true that on some gentleman remarking that such a course would not be plassing the man remarking that such a course would not be plassing the remarking that such a course would not be plassing the memory of the course of the course of the Chole put in as f

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

[At the above races, which took place yesterday, for what reason we know not, a Mr. Spalding, son-in-law of the Lord Chancellor (having no connexion whatever with the county). was appointed Steward and consequently presided at the ordinary. The first toast after dinner was, of course, "The King." A considerable time elapsed before another toast was given, and on his being reminded that it was usual to drink the Queen, he lepied, "Let us bitch her, and drink the Royal Family." On some gentlemur remarkier that such a course would not be pleasing to the Meeting, Mr. Spalding

said, "Well, let us shake them altogether," and gave, "The Queen and the Royal Family."—The above needs no comment.]

Affidavit of William Quarles, of No. 1, Tavistock-street, Covent, and the Koyal Family."—The above needs no comment.]

Affidavit of William Quarles, of No. 1, Tavistock-street, Focadily, Gentleman, sworn, the 16th of April, 1983; Saith that, on the 16th of April instant, he, deponent, obtained from the Solitorian of His Majeaty's Stamp Duties the annexed certified copy of the original affidavit sworn and delivered at the head office of stamps in. London, and that he was present and saw Henry Seymour Montague, Eq., a Commissioner of His Majeaty's Stamp Duties, signithe said certified copy herebs annexed and endorsed on the said oppy of the said affidavit.

AFFIDAVITS AGAINST THE RULE.

isque, Eq., a Commissioner of His Majesty's Stamp Duties, sign the said certified copy herebs annexed and endorsed on the said copy of the said affidavit.

Affidavit of the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, sworn April 27, 1893.—Saint hat he has read the affidavit of John Eden Spalding, Esq., made the 16th day of April instant, in support of his application for the rule nisi for a criminal information against Willoughby Marshall Smithson for a supposed libel in the Paper called the Northmyton Heraid, on the 28d day of March last, Saith that he was present at the ordinary of the Gentlemen of the Pytchley Hunt Races, held at the George Inn, in Northampton, on Friday, the 22d day of March last. That said John Eden Spalding, there being only Mr. Osbaldeston between them. That Deponent perfectly recollects that the table within one of said John Spalding, there said John Eden Spalding as the first toast, and a considerable time elepsing hefore any other toast was proposed, some Gentlemas at the table (but who Deponent does not at this time recollect) observed that it was usual to drink the health of the Queen, upon which the said John Eden Spalding, immediately replied, "Let us blick her, and drink the Royal Tamily." That upon hearing this expression Deponent addressed himself to the said John Eden Spalding, and said, "I would recommend you not to try that sort of thing here; it won't to down, and you will find yourself in the minority." Saith that both the expressions of the said John Eden Spalding, and also his (Deponent's) reply as above stated were learn replied, "Let us shake them a "The Queen and Boyal said in Spalding and also his (Deponent's) reply as above stated were learn repeated. That the expressions must have been heard by many, as they in fact, became menter of conversation with the Gentlemes around him at the table, and admitted of no sort of doubt or deir mension. That the expressions must have been heard by many, as they in fact, became menter of conversation with the Gentlemes

Subsequently to these proceedings, Mr. SPALDING himself gets the Rule, which he had obtained against the Northampton Herald, discharged—and pays the costs.

ampion Herald, discharged—and pays the costs.

On Tuesday the Times publishes—in an advertisement—the affidavits of Mr. OSBALDESTON, Lord CLONBROCK, Lord DILLON, and three gentlemen of the names of MOSTVI, STORY, and EVANS, that Mr. SPALDING did not use the disrespectful words attributed to him, and an announcement that there are four other affidavits to the same effect in preparation. Upon which advertisement and affidavits the Times makes the following observation:—

"In another column will be found several affidavits in corroboration of an affidavit made by Mr. SPALDING, on his moving for criminal information against the Northampton Herald. In matter of this kind we should have though the mere denial by an honourable men sufficient: but party is as deal as the adder; but we suppose that even the dealest ear must be penetrated by the solemn oath of nine persons, who have now volunteered a corroboration of Mr. SPALDING'S statement."

We suppose no such thing. The Times, when this remark appeared, surely could not have been aware that the ears of everybody, who has attended to the affair, have been already penetrated by the solemn oaths of three persons, who swear that Mr. SPALDING did use the disrespectwords.

sons, who swear that Mr. SPALDING did use the disrespectful words.

The way the Times puts this case reminds us of the old story of the Irishman, who was charged with murder, which charge was clearly substantiated by five different witnesses. Being asked, after such a mass of conclusive evidence, what he had to say in his defence? Pat scratched his head and said, "Evidence is it—Och fait, then, I'll get clane off—you have got five fellows here to swear that they saw me kill the woman—I can bring you fifty, who will swear that they did not."

Upon this principle, the nine affidavits of which the Times speaks, might be of the greatest use; but if they were considered so extremely valuable it seems odd, considering, as we have already said, who the adviser, of course, was, that, having this powerful body of evidence in the pocket of his "Reginental small-clothes," Mr. SPALDING should himself have got the Rule which he had obtained against the Northampton Herald discharged, said have paid all the costs into the bargain—That's a puzzler.

The following advice of TALLEYBARD to RYGNAPART.

The following advice of TALLEYRAND to BUONAPARTE (when Chief Consul) on the 4th of December, 1802, extracted from the Revolutionary Plutarch, p. 377, Vol. I., is curious and, as it appears to us, not uninteresting:—
"TALLEYRAND begins by telling the Chief Consul, that the present Memorial is merely a copy of one presented to the Ministers of Louis the 15th, after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, to dissuade thea from that fatal and dishonourable war to France which ended in 1762. He says, 'By the ignorance of the Ministers, the bribes of Austria, the intrigues of Bernyce, the influence of Pompadoura, and the weakness of Louis the 15th, those strong reasons for peace were not listened to. The consequence is known, that this impolitic war alone prevented the total ruin of England during the following of American war, and preserved that country from being what, if we are prudent, it sooner or later must be, an invaluable naval and military in the prudent, it sooner or later must be, an invaluable naval and n restriction of France, and which shall secure us the empire of the world.

"TALEVRAND then enters into the particulars of the many and interstitute many."

"TALEERAND then enters into the particulars of the many and irresistible means France, during the peace, possesses to foment troubles, to spread discontent, to tarnish the honour, to undermine the resources, to weaken the strength, to lull asleep the publis spirit, and to cool the patriotism of the inhabitants of the British empire; and, by a gradual train of intrigues, insults, demands, insurrections, vexations, murnurs, alarms, and bankruptcy, prepart even the warmest English patriot to see with indifference, if not usith approbation, an unnon with France, which will put an end to all difficulties, and procure Englishmen the tranquillity, honour, and happiness Frenchmen enjoy under the mild but firm Government of the Chief Consul. 'But,' says he, 'powerful se france is upon the Continent, by its conquests, by its influence, by the vigour of its Government, by the victories of its armies; in regard to England, it is not in a better position strength than in 1755, because, with the knowledge of our meanity and with the great abilities of our Ruler, we are unable directly to injure England, our navy being more reduced, and our naval officers more ignorant than in 1755, but independent and in time of peace, to lay the invalualize foundation for the future subjection of England, France at no former period had so many certain and duothed underhand methods. A war at present may lessen, if not doubted underhand methods. A war at present may lessen, if not destroy them, but every year's continuance of peace will preserve, tumment, and fix them.

"Ought we not to wait at least ten years before we renew the

usment, and fix them.

Ought we not to wait at least ten years before we renew the

mar with England; till we are in a condition effectually to support our claims, our views, and eur plans; the English will do our business if we permit them. Their religion is pleasure, and their pleasure debauchery. They have plunged themselves into an excess of luxury and intemperance. They have begun to neglect their navy and it disband their artificers, who go to France, Spain, and Holland aintenance.

grad to distant their arequeers, two goto a rance, spain, and notative of maintenance.

Whilst then individuals squander their riches, the State group parsimonious, and begine to save in those articles in which it cannot be too profuse. They are even near reducing their trivial army, and their patriots speak of entrusting, what they call their liberty and property, to the valour of a militia. What a field is this for our policy? Is it our business to awaken or arouse them from their felthargy? If we do, the consequence is obvious; we teach them to believe a real truth. They cannot strengthen themselves too much by sea or land. There an army ceases to be the object of public complaint, of public dislike, and the people begin to think that, as they must have one, it is better to have an army of English than of Frenchmen. Then their young nobility will continue to apply themselves to the military profession, and think themselves honoured by that profession, in which alone consists the defence and security of their country. 'This may be fatal to us, for the sooner we go to war, the sooner their effeminacy will wear off and their ancient spirit and courage revive. They will not then become realthy, but they will get more wisdom, which is better. The military virtues and the manly exercises may become fashionable, and the nation, which now seems immersed in debauchery and corruption, may yet think seriously, and be once more, what it has often been, the terror of Europe. This is not an unnatural supposition, they casily gidle from one extreme to another, its their natural temper, and their whole history is one continued proof of it.'

—The ashes of La Vendée still smoke, it requires only a spark to kindle a civil war is the bosom of our country. The returned emigrants are as yet quiet, but they have not forgot their former principles, and the wrongs they have suffered from the Revolution. Let not a rower and or war give the Bourbons an opportunity to remind them of it. The most dangerous of the Bourbons reside in Eng "Whilst then individuals squander their riches, the State grow the renewal of war permit England to use them, their name and influence, and invade France.'— We command at present all the Continental Powers; but we know they wear with disgust and complaint the fetters we have imposed. Let not a war with England give them occasion to shake them off, and to command us in their turn.'— The general weakness and supineness that for ever attend immoderate wealth and luxury, hide from the English the knowledge of their own strength, real power, and true interest. suffer them not to relapse into virtue and understanding. Plunge them not too deep into difficulties, and they will never emerge from folly into true wisdom.' 'We have already insulated them from Continental politics—Leave them in peace, and the insulation of their trade will soon follow. We have already made them feared, envied and hated everywhere on the Continent—Leave them in peace, and they will soon be despised, neglected, and unpitied. Leave them in peace, and they will soon return to their amissements of elections, vaces, party and faction—Leave them in peace, and they must be directed by popular clannar, which he can always excite and encourage—Leave them in peace, and their seamen and artificers once more be turned over to us. to Spain, and to Holland—Leave them in peace, and the greatest part of their army will soon be reduced, and the emall remains will soon become a mere militia in pay—Leave them in peace, and we shall not fear the defection of Russia or Prussia, or any of our present alies, which otherwise would much hurt, and, perhaps, viin our present system. and we shall not fear the defection of Russia or Prussia, or any of our present alices, which otherwise would much hurt, and, perhaps, ruin our present system. Leave them in peace, and most of their nobility and gentry will continue to squander away amongst us their repeat riches, and augment our resources to enslave their country. Leave them in peace, and before the year 25, France' shall command the departments of the Thomes and of the Tweed, as it already does the departments of the Rhine and of the Po.'—' Pursue, Citizen Consul, this plan steadily for ten or fifteen years, constantly directing the riches of the country to the raising a navy, equal or superior to England; and then, and not till then, shall we be able to strike the blow we have for above 150 years been meditating, the conquest of the British Islands.

(Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND.'

"This memorial the author (of the Revolutionary Plutarch) received from a friend in Paria, within three weeks of its presentation to Buoxarante; and though the Moniteur has mentioned it after its insertion in a some of the English papers, its authenticity was never

insertion is some of the English papers, its authenticity was neverontradicted; on the contrary, one of Talleyrann's Chef des Bureaux in the Cabinet of Secret State Papers was dismissed, on the totally unfounded supplied in the Cabinet of Secret State Papers was dismissed, on the totally unfounded supplied in the country.

A Preach fieet, with a French Admiral in command, in the Downs, 1832 Brighand and daring to blookade the Dutch ports without the assistance of the French 1979. What a true prophet TALLEWAAND has been—what an idol for Bright to Worship, and Lord PALMKERTON to obey.

## PEMICAN.

The grand review of the household troops took place on Friday morning in Hyde Park, in honour of the Duke of Orleans. The Dukes of Orleans, Brunswick, Wellington, Prince George of Cambridge of the Review of Cambridge Dukes of OALEANS, BRUNSWICK, WELLINGTON, Prince GEORGE of CAMSRIDGE, and a numerous military cortege, arrived on the ground at eleven o'clock. The troops, consisting of three regiments of Foct Guards, two regiments of Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards Blue, 17th Lancers, 6th Dragoon Guards, and two parks of arillery, were drawn up in line, and received the illustrious Princes by a Royal salute. After going through several evolutions the troops marched off the ground. On the return of the Duke of Wellington," Whose he was enthusiastically cheered by the Pople, who followed him to his own residence, crying "Long live the Duke of Wellington," which compliment his Grace acknowledged by saluting, "Globe."

Naturing.—Globe.

We are happy to add our testimony to that of the Globe as to the enthusiastic reception of the Duke of Wellington, by the people. The manifestation of popular feeling was fervent and unanimous. The test of the people are opened, and they vie with each other in the people are opened. And they vie with each other in the season of the sage and country. It is in the disposition of Earlishmen to "come right" at last, that we look for extrication from the Perils with which the hollow-hearted Whigs have environed us.

The following letter has been addressed to the Men of Birming-

The following letter has been addressed to the Men of Birming-ham and the Milland districts, by Mr. Attwoon.

Mr. dear Friends and Fellow-countrymen.—The Ministers whem been also been to power upon the shoulders of the people have a recommendation. We have given them a fair trial, and they that stream and almost every thing which they ought not to have the done, and almost every thing which they ought not to have the country in the payment and poverty for England; the they old ect from us every shilling in the country in the payment of tages,—which in every old extensive in every year they collect from us every shilling in the country in the payment of rents. Four times in every year they called the country in the payment of rents. Four times in every year they have done and in the payment of rents. Four times in every year they have a single the country of the payment of rents. Four times in every year they have to them of distress, they deny its existence. They almost been as in the unfeeling words of the Egyptian tyrant, 'Ye are Mr. and the payment of the payment of the Egyptian tyrant, 'Ye are Mr. and the payment of the the grant tyrant, 'Ye are Mr. and the payment of the the grant tyrant, 'Ye are Mr. and the payment of the the grant tyrant, 'Ye are Mr. and the payment of the things the payment of the things the payment of the things the payment of the payment

wasses. They must lay their complaints and their grievances at the foot of the throne. Our good King will again listen to their prayers; the unjust Ministers will be dismissed, and the prosperity of the people will yet be restored.

"Come, then, my friends, once more in your countless masses. Come with the hearts of lions, but with the conduct of lamba; meet meagain at Newhall-hill, on Monday, the 20th of May, and give proof once more that you know your rights, and that knowing them, you are determined to defend them. There must be no violence, no outrage, no insolence of any kind. Peace, law, order, loyalty, and union—these are our mottos. These are the weapons, by the use of which we have gathered up our giant strength. With these weapons, we have reconquered the liberty of our country, with these weapons we will yet recover the prosperity of the people.

No 13, Abingdon-street, London, May 9."

The following is an extract from a letter, by express, dated

No 13, Abingdon-street, London, May 9."

The following is an extract from a letter, by express, dated

"Constantingle, April 22.—Lord Ponsonry and suite have at length reached the Dardanelles, and may be expected here shortly. Yesterday there was a grand review by the Sultan of the Russian force consisted of 15,000 men, of which 2,000 were marines. a few Cossacks and a small park of artillery. There were also aregiment of Turkish infantry and 1,200 cavalry. The sight was exceedingly spleadid. The Grand Seignor must have had curious sensations at thus reviewing, within sight of his capital, an army belonging to an European Power with which he has been so often at war. It is generally said, and believed, that the Russians have no intention of retrograding at present. The weather has been exceedingly cold up to this time, and requires fires in the houses. There have lately been several cases of playue at Therapia, near Constantinople. The capital remains perfectly tranquil, and trade is carried on as usual."

At the Earl of ELDON's rent-day, held on Wednesday, at Rushyford, an unasked and unexpected return, amounting to 10 per cent. their respective rentals, was made to his Lordship's numer tenantry.

The remains of the Marchioness Dowager of Lansdowns were removed on Saturday the 4th inst. from Wycombe Lodge to a value in Paddingston Church, where the body of the late Lord was deposited. Previous to transferring the coffin to the hearse, it was placed in the Previous to transferring the coffin to the hearse, it was placed in the Grand Saloon, which was lighted up on the occasion. The effect was melancholy and sombre in the extreme, and presented a sad contrast to the happy moments which had been passed there some time back-teaching the mind to reflect on the instability of human felicity and grandeur. The funeral, which was quite becoming the rank and station of the deceased, was under the direction of Mr. Webb, of Bond-street. The following carriages closed the procession, viz., those of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumbralandous Marquis of Lanspownes, Earl Reachamp, Lieut. Gen. Sir Colgunors Giant, Mr. Butled Danyers, &c. &c. &c.

On Monday last the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansbowne gave a grand entertainment to a very numerous party of the no-bility and gentry at Lansdowne House. Madaine Parra and other eminent vocal performers were engaged in a concert, which was performed in the large 100m of the mansion.

iornmed in the large room of the mansion.

On Tuesday a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of a Director in the room of John Balllie, Esq., deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on Lieut.-Colon-l Patrick Vans Agnew, C.B.

At the Levee on Wednesday, Lord Foley delivered to His Ma-JESTY the Stick of the Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pension-ers, used by the late Lord Foley. His Lordship afterwards kissed hands on being appointed to succeed his Noble Father in the office. He was presented by Earl Grey. The income derived from the office is about 1,2001, per annum. Lord Foley has appointed Mr. R. Shurr, Secretary.

B. SMITH Secretary.

Extract from a letter dated Port St. Louis, Mauritius, the 3d of February, to a mercantile house in this city:—" Latterly our markets were beginning to resume a little more activity, and with continued tranquillity we might have hoped to hold out encouragement to you for the future. The arrival here of our new Governor, Sir W. NICHOLAY, has, however, put an end to such pleasing prospects, as he announces that the Ministers have resolved to send back Mr. he announces that the Ministers have resolved to send back Mr. Jeremie to this island, and all public credity and confidence has at once been disturbed by this intelligence. These constant checks to the public credit and industry of the place annihilate all enterprise and prospects of business, and the whole population seems disarranged and annoyed at the conduct of the home Government."—Brisiol Journal.—The City correspondent of the Times, one day last week, states that amongst the first acts of Sir WILLIAM NICHOLAY upon his arrival in the Island, were the dismissal of M. D'EPINAY from the Council; of M. VIRIEUX from the office of Judge of the Court of First Instance, and of COLONEL DRAPER from the Collectorship of Customs.—Upon what authority this statement rests we do not know.

The following will no doubt add to Lord Gray's satisfaction as to

The following will no doubt add to Lord GREY's satisfaction as to

The following will no doubt add to Lord Grav's satisfaction as to the prosperity and encreasing strength of his friends and supporters:—
"Tare Polity and Lusion.—The number of members of the Union has very greatly increased within the last few weeks. This has been caused by the increasing excitement of the people in consequence of the recent conduct of Ministers, and by a large body of members in different parts of the town having taken upon themselves the duty of voluntary collectors. By these means there appears a strong probability of the Union being, in a very few weeks, considerably stronger in numbers than it was ever before; as an instance, in one district (that adjoining the Five Ways), where the members of the Union a few weeks since did not amount to 30, there are at present 350 members, and the same example is being generally followed throughout the town. There has been also an increase of 200 members from Harborne, and many members have doubled the amount of their subscriptions.—Birmingham Journal."

We understand the popularity of Lord Alranoar received the following futtering tribute a few days ago at Kettering. A dumb peal was rung in his honour, and his Lordship was burnt in effigy.—Northampton Herald.

was rung in his honour, and his Lordship was burnt in effigy.—Northampton Herald.

A duel has been fought, near Exeter, between a Dr. Hennis and Sir J. Jeffcort. Chief Judge at Sierra Leone, in which the Doctor was acriously wounded. The Judge has made the best of his way to his Court in Africa, much affected, it is said, by the event. The Doctor appears to be much respected; but the quarrel arose from some silly tittle tattle about Sir John.

It is a novel sort of incident to find a criminal Judge running away to the scene of his jurisdiction to escape the verdict of a Coroner's Jury in case of a fatal termination to his affair. It certainly appears 'o us, that no man ought to sight another, who is appointed to Sierra Leone—he is "booked" the moment be takes office in that detentable colony, and the question of his death becomes only one of time, a matter of which we take little note. The history, in the newspapers, about Dr. Hennis saying that he should not fare at his antagonist, is absurd—why did he call him out? to be shot by him by way of satisfaction for being called coward—and much more absurd is it to cast any blame upon Dr. Hennis's friend for not communicating his principal's intention to Sir John Jeffcorr's second; how could be have to give him satisfaction, but he dees not mean to fire at him? Surely, with such a feeling, it would have been much wiser in the Doctor not have taken any step in the affair—suppose, for instance, he had had to fire first. We suspect the whole account of the matter to be very erroneous.

The following appears in the police reposts of the Times on Tuesday:—"Bleen Syswam was put to the ber on the following charge:—A policeman of the C division said that he was informed

by a common prostitute that the prisoner, who follows the same unhappy course of life, had robbed Lord Molyneux, who was then in a state of intoxication, of two 10l. bank-notes, six sovereigns, and some silver. The girl who gave him this information told him that his Lordship had mentioned the circumstance to her himself. The some silver. The girl who gave him this information told him that his Lordship had mentioned the circumstance to her himself. The policeman took the girl into custody, and went on Sunday evening to Crockford's gambling-house, in St. James's street, where his Lordship was; and on making known his business, Lord Mouvreux declined to come forward against the girl, as he did not vish his name to appear before the public. The girl, when questioned by Mr. Conany, denied the charge of rolbery, and as there was no further, evidence, she was ordered to be discharged."—The tone and spirit of this report are remarkable. Lord Mouvreux declined coming forward against a girl who had robbed him, because he did not wish his name to appear before the public. The Times reporter, because his Lordship happens to be a Lord, determined that this precaution should be vain. In order to create a little more prejudice against the higher classes, the policeman is made to go to find this Lord, on a Sunday evening, at Crockford's "gambling-house." Crockford's "gambling-house." Crockford's is no more a gambling-house than BROOKES's or any other Club where cards or any other games are played; and Lord Molyfold's in one of the gambling house than BROOKES's or any other perhaps did not know, is the eldest son of Lord Septon) declined appearing, there could have been no occasion for dragging his name forward—the object was to discharge the girl; and all the rest is—what the Times delights in.

Labourers, Soldiers, Paupers, and Thieves,—According to the Report Legently published by the Pop Lawa' Commissiones.

LABOURERS, SOLDIERS, PAUPERS, AND TRIEVES.—According to the deport recently published by the Poor Laws' Commissioners, the ollowing is the scale of weekly subsistence allotted to the above

quantity of power is also as small, that it will not seen a ball creat through a moderately thick sentleman; it therefore sticks in some place where it should not, to the extreme disadvantage of the patient, and to the great annoyance of the surgeon. These things really should be altered, with the present diffusion of knowledge."

## SLAVERY.

place where it should not, to the extreme disadvantage of the patient, and to the great annoyance of the surgeon. These things really should be altered, with the present diffusion of knowledge."

SIA.VERY.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—At a time when the public mind is unjustly excited beyond all precedent on the important and comprehensive question of Colonial Slavery, it is with mingled feelings of surprise, regret, and dismay, that I have to request you will do me the favour to insert a brief refutation of some of the statements made in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies of Great Britain.

I dare not venture here to transcribe the sentiments to which I would give ulterance on this occasion, because I know they would be inadmissible to your columns; but I feel it incumbent on me, as an object of the colonies of the incumbent of the incimbent of the proposed to the proposed to the proposed means of exposing the discovery country, and the promptest means, of exposing the discovery country, and the promptest means, of exposing the discovery country of the Crown have been degraded by the individual who has deemed it to be compatible with his duty to the State, to manifest the indiscret zeal of a cluded partizan, and who has condeascended to pander (to retort emphatically a quotation of his own) to "the abstract loss" of anti-colonial slander. On the occasion to which I have referred, Mr. Stanks declared.

On the occasion to which I have referred, Mr. Stanks declared. The abstract loss" of anti-colonial slander. The abstract loss of the proposed of the colonial slander of the slaves. In this assertion he ground of the slaves and ignorance, that cannot be excused on the ground of the slave proposed the containty had the means of lacks. It is all the proposed the containty had the means of lacks. It is all the proposed the containty had the means of lacks. It is

of the island, who, in a occupant with the report generally, as to the unhappily demoralized state, and idle habits of life, of the liberated Africasse.

And, Sir, it appears, from a Parliamentary paper ordered to printed 18th August, 1823, that Mr. Lovino's "few" of these Mincans who partook "of the bounty of the Crown," had quest this country, from the year 1821, to the 10th October, 1823, as leass sum than 280,183, 184, 51d.—I have the honour to be, Mr. Buttle, your obedient humble servant.

JOSEPH 1866-188. obedient humble servant, 37, Mincing-lane, 17th May, 1833,

Within the last day or two the Consol Market has exhibited some degree of buoyancy, and Consols for the Account closed at 884. Extragree of buoyancy, and Consols for the Account closed at 884. Extragree in the consols for the Account closed at 884. Extragree in the consols for the Account closed at 884. Extragree in the consols for the Account closed at 884. Extragree Bonds have sightly improved, the premium being 39 31. The various Northern Bonds are looking better. Russian Stock in 1034. Dutch 46f 47, Danish 734, and Belgian 881 74. In Portugues Bonds there is an improvement, the price being 45 5; the Scrip is likewise higher, being 34 f. Spanish Bonds are a shade better, the quotation being 194 f.

India Stock has improved to-day, 2294 to 2304 being the last price. 3 per Cent. Consols. 84 f. Shank Stock. 1944 1954 aper Cent. Red. 944 f. India Stock. 1944 1954 aper Cent. Red. 944 f. India Stock. 2934 230; Ditto for Account.

New 34 per Cent. 1826 f. 1924 f. Stock for Account 88 f. Stock for Accoun

received the day previous, and distributed amongst the crew. A portion of the seamen had manifested a mutinous spirit, which forced the Admiral to dismiss about 200 of them from the service. Throughout the squadron the residue of pay was daily expected from Oporto."

Letters from Madrid describe everything as tranquil in Spain, although the Carlists continue their intrigues both in the capital and the provinces, especially of the North. Don Carlos is expected to be present at the ceremony of swearing allegiance to the Princess, and it is said that he is to be propitated by a contract of marriage between his son, Don Sebastian, and that young lady.

The following was posted at Lloyd's yesterday morning:—

"Extract of a letter from Demerara, dated April 6:— The town is in a complete state of uproor. It appears that despatches came down from the coast last night, stating that an insurrection was to take place; that the negroes had made arrangements, and would commence operations between this and the wight of the 8th inst. The Rife Company on nguard to night, and the guard is to be kept up.—P.S. I have just heard that the Government has just sent a reinforcement of four companies of the regulars up the coast, and that persons are gone for the purpose of bringing down despatches."

Intelligence has been received from South America. It is stated that Santa Anna's election is considered certain. It appears that the cholera, which has been raging most malignantly in the Havanna, has now somewhat subsided. From twenty to twenty-five thousand have been attacked by it, of which number about two thirds died. The deaths at the end of March amounted to 800 daily, although the official returns made the greatest number only 418; on the 9th April the daily average lad come down to 63. The Renard has brought 818,754 dollars, of which 62,000 are on account of dividends. The Opossum, which is about to tollow, will also bring her full complement of bullion.

A most awful shock of an earthquake had been felt last month at 8th. Chris

ment of his trial till next Seasions.

SCOLT ON THE TESTH, Secund Edition, with A ditions.
Just published, hv Simplici and Marshall, price 5s. 6th.

THE ART of PREVENTING the LOSS of the TEETH familiarly explained, Also, an improved aversm of supplishing their defelencies, with a description of the Siliceous Pearl Teeth and Teeth Renovator, accompanied with testimosisk from their Majestles' Physicians and Surgeons. By JOSEPH SCOTT, Surgeon Dentist.

"Mr. Scott has laid down a set of rules for the management of the teeth willist perfect, and for supplying the defects which may unavoidably occur, that will enable an individual who may, from circumstances, be deprived of professional assistance, to become his own dentite. It also contains several remedies for tooth sebs, accompanied by testimionials from Sir H. Halford, Bart., Sir A. Cooper, Bart, and several other professional gentlemen of the first reputation for skill and science. On the whole, we recommend this treatise as well worthy the attention of those who estimate either the intinise value or the external charms of a beaufful set of teeth.—Weekly Tires.

"A very excellent iteaties, from a clearer and excertenced dentist, which those excellent iteaties, from a clearer and excertenced dentist, which those and the surface of the surface

Ject with great ingenuity. The work must be highly useful as a book of family reference."—Liverpool Chronicle.

To be had of all Bookseliers; also of the Author, 6, Lower Groavenor-street, Bond street. "Liverpool Chronicle."

AJOR'S CABINET GALLERY of PICTURES, containing Mandally and the street of the Street

DN the IMPROVEMENT of SOCIETY by the DIFFUSION or KNOWLEDGE; or an Illustration of the advantages which would result from a more general dissemination of rational and scientific Information among all ranks; illustrated with Engravings. By THOMAS DICK, LL.D., Author of The Christian Philosopher, The Philosophy of a Future State, The Philosophy of Religion, &c. 2.

DEBRETT'S BARONETAGE, corrected to May, 1832. In Two Volumes, price 11.8s.

THEORY OF WEALTH.—Just published, price 2s. 6d.

AN ESSAY on the MERCANTILLE THEORY of WEALTH.
By GAVIN YOUNG, Captain in the Bengal Army.
J. M. Richardson, No. 23, Cornbill.

THORN TVONS IN DIA.—In octavo, 7s. boards.

SUMMARY of the HISTORY of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, from the GRANT of their FIRST CHARTER by Queen Elizabeth to the present period (May, 1833). By CAPTAIN THORNTON, R.N.
Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in the.
James Ridgaws. Fixed States of the Company of the Co

Just published, a New and beautiful Entition, increases where the control of the Authors after Harlow, and Woodcuts from Designs of George Cruikshank, f.cap 8vo. 6x 6d.

E. J. E. C. T. E. D. A. D. D. R. E. S. E. S. With an ORIGINAL PIREFACE and NOTES by the Authors, written for this, the Eighteenth Edding.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

John Murray, Drofessor Committee during the Proceedings of the Society, and of the Daily Transactions of the Sub-Committees during the period of the meetings, &c.

May 19.

MILLINERS.—Elegant and Fashionable NOVELTIES are to be leand at this Betablishment in exuberant variety, in addition to be already abundant Stock. Will be opened for the next week's Sale, 600 hones of coult French Gause Ribbons, of pleasing styles and prevailing to lowns, 30 oases of real French Blonds, and 30 bales of splendid Chiniz pattern Mushins, all at 7.5, 34 the full dress. The whole of the Goods will be sold at a serious Reduction from the original cost.

Sale to commence To mourous, Monday May 30th their intended purchases, the real advantages of this floure with the reality distinguished.

MATERIOO HOUSE, 69, St Paul's Charch-yard.

Sale to commence To mourous, Monday May 30th TESTH without Heat on Pressure, and Incorredible ARTIFICIAL TESTH without Wire or other ligatures—Monsieur MALLAN and SON, Surgical Dentits, No. 32, 68 REAT HUSSELL-STREET, Bloomsbury, grateful for the high and extensive patronage which has so emineatly distinguished their professional excitors since their arrival in the British Metropolity, respections of the professional state of the same of the professional state of the sale of the s

lis. Printed Gauze, and other fashionable Dresses, cheap in proportion.
Coloured Gros de Naples, in various shades, at Rich Ducapes of Spitalfields manufacture, from 1. 11d. to 2 43 Several thousand yards of the most sp'endid Figured Ducapes, commencing at richest fashionable Gauze Ribbons, just imported at 4d. and 0 The broadest and most elegant ditto, 64d. and 10 A lot of 1000 beautiful Thinet Shawls, of the last designs, at one-third the manufacturers cottle prices, commencing at 7 Spiend d French Cashmere ditto, worth 65 as 5 4th Challed ditto, findly printed, usually sold at 125.6d.

500 howes of the richest lashionable Gauge Ribbons, just on porred at 4d, and most degant of the first of the

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# JOHN



# BULL.

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

Vol. XIII.—No. 650 SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1833.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL. OLYMPIC.—Under the Sanction of the glight Hon, the Lord Chamber ain.—The COVENT GARDEN COMPANY, To.morov For Mr. Service of the Covent of the

on hiesely, an Opera in which the derman Company will perform—weather, which was a proper of the Broedt of Mr. Power.

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Doors open at half past 7; Chair taken at 8 precisely. The Entertainment will not be printed; all Books sold at the doors are forgeties.—Private Boxes may be had at the Libraries of Mr. Sams, Mr. Ebers, Mr. Andrews; and at the Box-office.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GAIDEN

R. POWER'S FAREWELL BENEFIT, and Last Appearance in Fire the second of the printed and the Public, that his BENEFIT is fixed for WED.

Age in London before his embarkation for America.—Mr. POWER begs beanounce to his Friends and the Public, that his BENEFIT is fixed for WED.

SESDAY NEXT, when will be performed the Drama of NELL GWYNNE.

Orange Moll (dipped in the Shannon), Mr. Power, his first appearance in Petti
Challed for which, a MUSICAL MELANGE, in which Mesers, Rubbil and

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E are requested to state that "The Orleans," "Brunswick," Bear requested to state that "The Orleans," "Brunswick," Barylle, and "Abeliadie" Walzes, and "The Ple aux Cleres," Diabrated Bands, at the Queen's Balls, 81 James's. Deronshire House, Almek's, and "Inre de Castro," Quadrilles, as performed by Welpperts, and Bands, at the Queen's Balls, 81 James's. Deronshire House, Almek's, alkanding, 30, 80 horquare.

EW VOCAL MUSIC.—EVENINGS in GREECE, by Thomas Maore, 819, The NECON EVENING of the above celebrated Work, and the Composed and selected by H. R. Bishop and Mr. Moore. Price in doth, Pice £1 12s.

Sards, 18a.—The First services by M. R. Bishop and Mr. Moore. Price in sold, pitce 61 12s.

NEW SONGS.

NEW SONGS.

TOTHER: TO THER: words by R. F. Williams, music by Henry R. Bishop, 2s. Barness and St. R. Sards and St. Sards a

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—To-morrow Evening, for the first time in this country, Mazarta Grand Opera of ZAUBERFLOTE will be performed by the German Company. BOXES, in the best situations, for large or small parties; and, to prevent disappointment an immediate application is eccessary. Boxes desirably situated, and on the different tiers, for Tuesday's Opera; also for Rubin's Benefit next Thursday, on which night LE PIRATA will be given, and a Grand Ballet.—Apply at ANDREWS'S Library, 167, New Bond-street.

Bond-street.

R. HENRI HERZ begs to announce that his MORNING Bond-street.

CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at the King's Concert Room, King a Theatre, to commence at Half-past One o' Clock precisely. Principal Performers—Maddame Cinti Daunorean, Miss Atthems, Signor Rubbin, Principal Performers—Maddame Cinti Daunorean, Miss Atthems, Signor Rubbin, M. Tabileque; Conductor, Shrift, Moreomera, Miss Atthems, Signor Rubbin, M. Tabileque; Conductor, Shrift, Moreomera, Morton Herz, Will perform on Moreomera, Miss Atthems, Signor, Control of the Canal Description of the Canal Descri

Variations on the March in Otello; and a Duct on a Thems by Auber with Mr. Moscheits.—Thesets, Half-aguines each, can be obtained at the principal Music Shops; and of Mr. Herz, 22, Great Mariborough street, where only Boxes can be secured.

KING'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER SQUARE.

Under the immediate Patronage of His Royal Highness the DUKE of SUSSEX, the Most Noble the Marchioness of Thomond, the Right Hon, the Countess of Thomond, the Right Hon, the Countess of Thomonds, the Right Hon. Lady Honourable the Rarl of Lonedale, and the Right Hon, Lord Burgherth.

M. R. SAL AM AN (Pupil of Mr. Neate) has the honour to acquaint the Noblity, Gentry, and his Friends generally, that his first public RVRNING CONCERT will take place on 'HUNESDAY, May Soh, 1833.—PART I, Grand Sinfonia in Cminor; Bertinoren-Polaces, Mrs. H. R. Blailop (Il Scompiglio); Lord Burgherth—Air, Mr. H. Phillips, 'The Stormy Petrel : Neukamm—Grand Concerts in G minor; Planoforte, Mr. Salaman; F. Mendels, Tancred); Rossiul—Aria, Madame Pusit; with Corno Obligato, Sig. Puzit—Ducito, Madame De Meric and Signor Donzelli (Agnese); Paer—Secon, Made. De Meric and Miles, P. and M. Correldi, Capnese); Paer—Secon, Made. De Meric and Miles, P. and M. Correldi, Capnese); Paer—Secon, Made. De Meric and Miles, P. and M. Correldi, Supposite of this Concert by M. Correldi, Capnasia, Violin, Mr. Rilsano (Run un Air Expanol); Elianon—Quinteto, Miles, P. and M. Correldi, Signori Donzelli (Agnese); Paer—Secon, Made. De Meric and Miles, P. and M. Correldi, Supposite of the Correldi, Signori Donzelli, General Che accidence (Il Turco in Italia); Rossini.—Aria, Fill, Ornal, Ornaldi, Clais ac Claudio); Mcredante—Aria, Her Haitsinger, Schinese Mödelen' (Jessundra); Spolt—Aria, Mile.M. Correldi, Signori Donzelli (Agnese); Paer—Aria, Signor Donzelli (General Che accidentic (Il Turco in Italia); Rossini.—Park II il., Ornaldio (Elias e Claudio); Mcredante—Aria, Her Haitsinger, Schines Mädelen' (Jessundra); Spolt—Aria, Mile.M. Correldi, Signori Donzelli, Calcelli and Mr. H. Philip

RI the principal Music Shops.

GREAT CONCRUT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE.

M. R. J. B. CRAMER has the honour to announce to the
Nobility, Gentry, and his friends, that his MORNING CONCRET will
take place on FRIDAY, June 14 Full particulars will be duly announced.—
Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, and Boxes, may be had of Mr. J. B. Cramer, 18,
Carolline-street, Berford-quare; Messis, Cramer and Co. 201, Regent-street;
and at all the principal Music Shops.

and as an the principal Music Shops.

UNDER the immediate Patronage of Her Royal Mighness the PRINCESS AUGUSTA, and several Ludles of distinguished Rank—The MISSES PRINCE and MRS. J. RAE beg to amounce their ANNUAL BALL, which will take pince at ALMACKS ROOMS, on MONDAY Brening, the 2d of June.—Tickets issued only from their Residence, 50, A, Bernera-street, Oxford-atreet, where Instruction in Dancing may be received, and at their Jurenile Academy, Almack's Rooms,

Juvenile Academy, Almarks Rooms.

A GREY MARE to be SOLD, price Forty Guinean. She is six years did, well bred, and handsune, free from vice or blemish, and is warranted sound. She goes in double or single harness or suddle, and is sold for no fault, but in consequence of a failure, a fact of which the puchaser may be fully natisfied. Mr. Macbean, Grocer, corner of Beaumont-airset and Devonsbire-street, will refer to the owner.

PRIVATE TUTOR—A Gentleman, who bus taken a high Degree at Cambridge, is anxious to engage himself as a TUTOR in a Nobleman or Gentleman's Family, or to ASSIST a GLERGYMAN who may take a limited number of Pupils. Endurent is not to great an object as the respectability of the appointment. Unexceptionable references are offered to any gentleman who will address a note to B. A. care of Mr. Sainsbury, Red Lonsquare, London.

any gentleman who will address a note to B.A. care of Mr. Sainsoury, Red Lion-quare, London.

No RECTORS and VICARS—A Married Clergyman of the Britabilished Church, M.A. Oron, (highly graduated 14 years since), of private fortune and good consessions, would be hapve to undertake the duty of a small Parish in the Country, without further consideration for his services than the Use of the Rectory of Vicerage House, furnished, during the period of such engagement. The vicinity of Redord, or Hitchin, would be preferred, or an entirely part of the coast of Ragland, especially Reventing the period of such engagement. The vicinity of Redord, or Hitchin, would be preferred, or an entirely produced to the coast of Ragland, especially Reventive Will be quiven, as to chiracter, doctrine, and shift of clerical Agent need apply; nor will any engagement be recepted of the surface, and the statement of the West-end of London, and a highly respectable neighbourhood, is desirous of EXCHARGIN countries, of from Miso to a greater distance, in either of the Southers or West-end enderson the statement of the West-end of London, and a highly respectable neighbourhood, is desirous of EXCHARGIN countries, of from Miso to a greater distance, in either of the Southers or West-enderson thirty, of from Miso to a greater distance, in either of the Southers or West-enderstep opulation. Age of the Incumbent between the countries of the Mison of Money are Mison of Money are

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MONEY for INVESTMENT.—Several Sums of Money are ready to be invested upon NORT/GARS, or in the Purchase of Annuities secured upon ample and desirable properties.—Apply pressally, or by letter part paid, to Means Carr and Kerby, 3, Churchyard-coust, Temple.

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The Guarter.

The Quarter.

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THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this Hospital will be held to be favoured with.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, May 26th, 1838.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this Hospital will be held on PRIDAY NEXT, the 31st of May, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James'-street. His Most Grasious MAJESTY, Patron.

His Grace the DUKE of NORTHUM BERLAND, President, in the Chair, STEWARDS.

Duke of Buceleuch Berlow ORTHUM BERLAND, President, in the Chair, STEWARDS.

Duke of Buceleuch Bishop of Exeter Lord Engranger Earl of Mansbeld Bishop of Exeter Lord Engranger Earl of Mansbeld Lord De Bunnantille Lord De Bunnant

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Arthur Ox'ey
Robert Hutchison

TREASURERIS—John Rawlinsen, Esq., and John Capel, Esq.
Tlekts, jou Gulines each, to be had of the Secretary, at the Hospital; and at the Thatched House Tavern. Dinner on table at Six o'clock precisely.
No collection after dinner.

ALEX. SHBDDEN, Secretary.

THE PITT CLUB—LONDON.—The ANNIVERSARY of the Birth of the the Hight Honourable with the City of London Tavership and at the City of London Tavership and String and Tavership a William King
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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

CROWN OFFICE, May 21.—Members returned to serve in this present Parliament—County of Worcester (Western Division): Henry Jeffreys Winnington, of Stanford, in the county of Worcester, Esq., in the room of the Hon. Thos. Foley, now Lord Foley, one of the Peers of the United Kingdom—Burghs of Inserness, Nairn, Forres, and Fortrose; Charles Lennox Cumning Brüce, of Roseisle and Kinnaird, Esq., in the room of John Brillie, Esq., decessed.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Thomas William King, Gent. the office of Rouge Dragon/Burnivantof Anna, vacant bythe decease of J. Rock, Esq.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. HAWKINS, Old@dechee street, Officeris, tyretauller,

J. HAGGAR, Brighton-plete, Brixton-road, oliman. Att. Saames, Great Wineheater street—W. High, Egham, soddler, Att. McClellan, Egham Hyther and Care a

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Wa. Opprog. May 24, 1832.—Sin Regt. Light Dragooms: Cornet Q. Vivian to a leintenant by pur. vice Christmas, who retires, —Royal Waggon Train: Lt., W. Nesham, from the Rufe Brigade, to be Captain by pur, vice Burrowrs, t.—10th Regt. of Foot; Major W. G. Freet to be Lieut. Colonel by pur, vice Burrowrs, t.—10th Regt. of Foot; Major W. G. Freet to be Lieut. Colonel by pur, vice British to be Major W. G. Freet to be Lieut. Colonel by pur, vice British to be Captain without purchase—Lieut. Mat. Milnes, ee Park, feecased; Elent. B. Sane, from the 67th Foot, to be Ensign, vice ee Park, feecased; Lieut. A. J. Frazer, vice M Innes, whose promotion of 27th Col. 1832, has been cancelled. G. Perrott, vice M Innes; Ens. and Adj. A. Macdonald to have the rank; Ens. W. Boyd, vice Perrott, whose promotion of 27th Oct. 1832, has been cancelled. On Ensign to Peric, from half-pay 34th Foot, vice Boyd—67th Foot; 7. Pilsworth, Gent, to be Ensign by pur, vice Cane, app., to the 10th Foot.—80th of the Lieut. by Jun, vice Christie; W. H. Bradford, Gent, to be Ensign by pur, vice Chent, and Adjutant R. Wilhraiann; See, Lieut, R. W. D. Flanstead to be First when the Colonial Capps: Lieut. T. Berwick to be Captain without purchase—Ens. ob be Lieut. Bayunday. Purchase—R. S. R. S. Lieut. S. Smith Dragoons; J. Maxwell, Gent. vice Flanstead to be First when the Colonial Capps: Lieut. T. Berwick to be Captain without purchase—Ens. Obe Lieutenants, wilhout purchase—Ens. A. Findlay; R. San. St. Leger Breere; Inn. D. W. Jevers, from the Royal N-wfoundland Vet. Companies, vice Berrer; Inn. D. W. Jevers, from the Royal N-wfoundland Vet. Companies, vice Berrer; Inn. D. W. Jevers, from the Royal N-wfoundland Vet. Companies, vice Berrer; Inn. D. W. Jevers, from the Royal N-wfoundland Vet. Companies, when, Ind. The Innestent to the Parkers, promoted in the Royal N-rise, from the Grown Captain without purchase—Ens. Berrer; Inn. D. W. Jevers, from the Gold Royal N-wfoundland Vet. Companies, vice Berrer; Inn. D. W. Jevers, from the Gold Royal N-wfoundla

introduction of the state of an unattached commission; Major J. Barwick, half-pay

ervice by the sale of an unattached commission; Major J. Barwick, half-pay nattached.

The commission of Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General W. Cordeaux has ren cancelled from the 3d instant, inclusive, he having accepted a commuted libyrance for his half-pay. The commissions of the nodermentened Officers are been cancelled from the 2th inst. inclusive, he having accepted a commuted libyrance for his half-pay. "Cap. G. Wackerhagen, 2.1 Lt. Inf. Batt. King's grman Legion; Lieut. C. Yon Windhelm. 7th Line. Batt. King's German Legion; Lieut. C. Yon Windhelm. 7th Line. Batt. King's German Legion; Capt. H. C.L. Von Borstel, lat Line Batt. King's German Legion; Lieut. J. Deighton, 99th Foot: Lieut. E. Quillman, 22d Lt. Drass; Capt. A. H. Symons, Unatt; Lieut. T. Figott, 164th Foot; Lieut. J. Coates, 194th on the Latt. King's German Legion, Ebs. G. Madonnell; Sth Foot; Ens. J. A. Sakwell, York Lt. Inf. Satt. King's German Legion, Capt. F. Von Hugo, 7th ine Batt. King's German Legion, Ebs. G. Madonnell; Sth Foot; Ens. J. A. Sakwell, York Lt. Inf. Volunteers.—The half may of the undermentioned Officer under allowed for the commission. Lieut. E. Fairfield, of Sibh Foot, has been allowed to retire from the service, by easle of an unattached commission.

The King has been pleased to command that the following Officers of the Irish Intherec:—Colonel the Marquis of Omnond, Külkenny Militia; Colonel the Marquis Thomond, City of Cork Militia.

The Month of the Marquis of Omnond, Külkenny Militia; Colonel the Marquis Thomond, City of Cork Militia.

W. BENNETT, Lostock, Langahire Automate Parkers of the Marquis Automated Aldes-de-Canapto his Majesty, for the Service of the Marquis Thomond, City of Cork Militia.

I Thomond, City of Cork Militia.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. BENNETT, Lostock, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—T. HODGSON, Manuester, tanner.

W. BENNETT, Lostock, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—T. HODGSON, Manchester, tanner.

BANKRUPPS.

J. HAGGER, Bijebton-place, Bristori-road, Surrey, oliman. Att. Sommes, Great Winchesfer-street—J. G. C. CHAMBERLAIN, Marbbrownet-road, Chelsen, groeer. Att. Bousfield, Chatham-place—J. PA.LMER, Hamptomst., Walworth, Bib-sauce-manufacturer. Att. Wheatley, Madeu-lane, Cheasside—G. ROSS, Upper Clapton, groeer. Att. Gadsden, Furrival's Inn, Holborn—C. THORGOOD, New Church-street, Lisson Grove, victualier. Att. Colombine, Carlton Chambers, Regent-street—J. E. WATSON, Bucklersbury, City, Marchant, Atta. Growder and Maynerd, Lothbury—J. Ph. Del MAN, Hoxton Old Marsh, Bristol, music-seller. Atts. White and Whitmore, Beford-low, Jondon; Bevan and Brittan, Bristol—J. WINTER, Stoke-under Handon, Somersetabire. Att, Nicholetts, South Petherton, Somersetabire.

# PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Duke of Wellington, on presenting a petition from Newcastle, complaining of the Dutch embargo, said he would have entered into remarks on the subject, but that he understood that circumstances were not unlikely to justify the removal of the embargo.—The Earl of Aberders spoke in support of the petition.

—Earl Gaze expressed his satisfaction at Noble Lords abstaining from remarks at present, and added that he hoped, when the proper time arrived, he should be able to justify the conduct of the Government. He was as sensible as any one of their Lordships could be of the inconvenience arising out of the present state of things; it was only to be justified by circumstances.

On the presentation by the Bishop of Lichteld, of some petitions to enforce the better observance of the Sabbath, the Bishop of London allued to the rejection of the Bill on the subject, by the House of Commons, and expressed a wish that some Bill might be brought in, simple in its object, and moderate in its provisions. Several petitions on the subject of Slavery were presented.—Adjourned.

Turned.

djourned.
TUESDAY.—Their Lordships met this evening, but no other
usiness was transacted by them, beyond the reception of petitions,
nd they adjourned at an early hour.
Weenesday.—The business of this evening was devoid of public

THURSDAY, LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE and LORD DYNEVOR

took their seats.

In reply to a question from Lerd Lyndhurser, the Loan Chanceston said that the Report of the Common Law Commission was in a course of printing, and would be before the House in a day or two. He took that opportunity of stating that a similar Commission, only with more limited objects, would be appointed for Scotland.

The Bishop of Burston presented a petition from Cambridge praying for laws to prevent crucity to animals.

Viscount St. Viscoust gave notice that on the first or second day after the recess he should present a petition from the merchants, planters, martiagees, and other persons interested in the colonies, and for that day he should move that their Lordships be summoned. Upon the motion of Lord Wysrono the Sewers Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.—Adjourned to Thursday next.

Record time, and referred to a Select Committee.—Adjouened to Thursday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Lord Molyneux, in the morning sitting, on the presentation of pending from Roman Catholics of the neighbourhood of Liverpool, &c. complaining of the law regarding the solemnization of marriage, as flar as individuals professing the Catholic faith were remerened, gave notice that he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to remove this ground of complaint.

Mr. Alderman Copt.Any took the oaths and his seat, as Member for Coleraine.

At the evening sitting a new writ was moved for Mr. Littleton, on his acceptance of the Secretaryship for Ireland.

The Cannettee of the Exentegues having moved that the House resume the consideration, in Committee, of the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill, Mr. Glutos moved an instruction to the Committee to provide "that the revenues of the Church be applied to purpose of general utility, after the demise of the present incumbents."

After a short discussion the House divided on, and negatived the proposition. The House the resolved into Committee. The Commission danse underwent much discussion. Mr. Gouthurns, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Whaw, &c. contended that the Commission was too decidedly lay in its composition and the Cannettee to the Proposition of the Existence of the Cannettee of the Commission was too decidedly lay in its composition and the Cannettee to the Commission. This clause, and several others, down to clause 19, were adopted, after much desultory discussion, at which stage of the Bill life House.

resumed, when the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The Limitation of Actions Bill, the Inheritance Bill, the Dower Bill, Curtesy Bill, and the Metropolitan Police Bill, were severally read a third time, and passed—Adjourned.

Tuesday—Mr. Youxe postponed his motion regarding the distressed condition of the British shipping, on the understanding with Mr. P. Thomson that the shipping interest should be investigated in the Committee on Commerce now sitting.

The Crancellon of the Exengeure gave notice, that on Friday se'nnight he should bring forward the question of the Bank Charter. Mr. D. W. Hawver moved for returns respecting all persons on the English, Irish, and Scotch Pension Lists, heretofore paid out of the Civil List, specifying with each male received the period of the grant, the public grounds, or other considerations, as far as practicable, on account of which they were granted. In urging this motion he strongly inveighed against the character of the pensions, and pressed the necessity of inquiring into the grounds on which they hadbeen granted. The motion, after some discussion, wasacquiesced in, the Charactellon of the Exengeuren stating that he should resist inquiry as to the Civil List pensions, but that he should not oppose investigation respecting pensions chargeable on the Consolidate Fund.

Sir S. Whalley brought forward his resolution declaratory of the expediency of repealing the house and window taxes. He declared that the feeling against their continuance, on the ground of their injustice and partiality, possessed every part of the country, and that the threatend resistance ought to induce the Ministers to ascertain whether it was just or unjust.—Mr. S. Rice said that all practicable relief had been proposed; and that the contemplated reductions would afford extensive relief. The motion of Sir R. Farousson the issuing of the writ for the borough of Warwick was suspended until the l7th of June.

The remainder of the stitung was occupied with conversations on the C

the Carrickiergus and Bristol elections.

Wennesday—Mr. Toose brought forward his motion on the substance of the control of th

o'clock till Thursday next.

Diffressing Fateure in Oxford-street, and Sale, by Order the Asstones.—This enormous failure of Crawley, a back-upt, wangsthoward pounds' worth of liness, cottons, silks, lare, a general haberdashery, will be submitted to the public on Thest next, the 28th May. No further notice will be given.—Nos. 31 g 2, Oxford-street, opposite Dean-street, Soho.

ECULESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS.
The Rev. T. Mills, M.A. one of the Minor Canons of Peterborough athedral, has been preferred to the Rectory of Northborough.

The Rev. T. MILLS, M.A. one of the Minor Canons of Peterborough Cathedral, has been preferred to the Rectory of Northborough. Northamptonshire.

The Rev. R. K. Borrox, late of Kirby Misperton, near Helmsley, has been appointed Curate of St. Mary's, Scarborough.

The Rev. Jon Thomps, of Chester, (son of the late Rev. W. Thorps, of Bristol), has been appointed curate of St. Mary's, Scarborough.

The Rev. Jon Bristol), has been invited, by the church and congregation at Ramsden-street Chapel, Huddersfield, to succeed their late Pastor, the Rev. John Eagleton,

The Rev. J. T. E. West. B.A. late of Christ college, Cambridge, has been presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Stoke, near Chester, Patron, Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, Bar. Rector of Finsbury, has been appointed by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Rural Dean of the extensive Deanery of Bedminster.

The Rev. Jones Braox, A.M. as been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Glonester, to the Vicarage of Einstone Hardwicke, vacant by the death of the Rev. G. H. L. Gretton. Fatron, the Lord The Rev. Envirk Karpson, M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, has been collated to the donative of Castle Bromwich, in the parish of Ashton juxta Birmingham, by the Earl of Braddord, void by the resisnation of the Hon, and Rev. H. E. Bridgeman, M.A.

The Rev. W. Jenkins, many years curate of Ystraddelly, in Breconshire, to the vicarage of Liangammarch, and chapels of Lianderi, Abergwessin, and Lianwryd, in the same county.

The Rev. J. Cranstal, of Glasgow, has been presented by Sir J. Boswell, of Auchinleck, Bart. to the parish and church of Auchinleck, Bart. to the parish and church of Auchinleck, Patron, who was a been college, Professor of Sangeri under Ballanaleck, has been colleder from Church-view to Killala, where he has received a more eligible appointment in the Church.

The Rev. T. Jones, co-Pastor of Wootton under-Edge with the Rev. Rev. Bandhili upwards of sixteen years.

The Rev. T. Jones, co-Pastor of Wootton under-Edge with the Rev. Rev. Bandhili upwards of sixteen year

intituled "A Bill for the relief of his Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion."

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Churchar Bullook shiftly. —The first stone of a new church, to be erected by subscription, at Hullock-smitchy, near Manchester, was laid on Monday last, by J. K. Winnerpotton, Eq. Mayor of Stockport. The building is of stone, in the Gothic style, from a plan furnished by Mr. Hayley, of Manchester, and will contain 100 stittings, 500 of which are to be free.

The Latin Sermon hitherto, preached by all candidates for the degree of Backelor in Divinity at Oxford will, for the future, be dispensed with.

Sagalkoe,—In the night of Monday last some thieves forced open the south door of the Episcopal Chapel at Holbeck by means of a gavelock, and stole from the vestry two linen surplices and the elegyman's robe. A reward has been offered for the apprehension of the Clergy within the diocese, requesting them to make inquiry and report thereon relative to such parishes as can with propriety be united; the maximum population of the united parishes been appointed to confer on the subject, according to the extent of the respective deaneries.

HELDING. the respective deaneries.

The Protestants of Templemichael have presented an affectionate Farewell Address to the Rev. Richard Flood, Curate of Ballymscormick, on his departure for America.

The opposition to payment of tithes in the county Caclow is competely prostrare, and the Clergymen are now receiving their dues without any difficulty.

The Rev. Mr. Tyrer, who had suffered very much by the afficient with the composition money due to him in his parish of Clahage, with the efficient and of the 77th Regiment. The Rev. Jour May and the pays and

Phy, aided by a party of the 76th, under Captain Varlo, has been similarly successful at Kiltalla, and the adjoining district.

Colduran's Modern Novellayrs.—The work selected for the minh number of this cheap and standard collection, is Mr. Ward's (author of Tremaine) popular novel of De Vere—a production peculiarly sailed to the wants and inclination of persons in early life, as its suited to the wants and inclination of persons in early life, as its subject relates almost entirely to the workings of ambition, the inclination of which passion on the united and habits of individuals in Society, for good and for evil, is developed with singular telicity. It is a remarkable point connected with this work that many trais and aneedotes of striking notoriety have been employed in it for the sake of illustration, although the persons from whom they are borrowed are not those designated by the author.

Lord Howite's Plans for the Abouttron of Colonial Stavent together with a corrected report of his Lordship's Speech on that subject in the House of Commons, May 14th, will be published the morrow. Also, A Summary of the History of the East luies Company, from the grant of their first Charter by Queen Elizabeth, to the Present period. By Captain Thornton, R.N. 7's, hoards, A Letter to the Right Hon, James Abercrombie, M.P. on Corporations. By Henry Frederick Stephenson, late M.P. for Westborf, 2s. 6d.—3d. On the Changes in the Navigation Laws of England, and their effects on the Shipping Interest, with Observations of England, and their effects on the Shipping Interest, with Observations of England, and their effects on the Shipping Interest, with Observations of England, and their effects on the Shipping Interest, with Observations of England, and their effects of the Shipping Interest, with Observations of England this distinguished musician will perform a New MS. Concern, a Continent of the Continent of the Present of the Presen

puel's new work, which is just ready, is, we understand. \*\*Momen the Angel of Life.\*\*
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showing the man of many lands, and many thoughts."—Speciator.

aboxing the main of many tanes, and many thoughts.—Speciator.

The Baptismal Commission in its existing form (Matthew, xxviii. 19), as palpable a forgery as the text of The Three Wilnesses, I John, v. 7.

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## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 26.

THEIR MAJESTIES are at St. James's—On Tuesda the King's Birthday will be celebrated at Court, with great splendour.

great splendour.

Friday being the birthday of the Princess Victoria, when her Royal Highness entered her fifteenth year, the day was observed at Kensington with much feeling of attachment. The bells of the parish church rang werry peak from an early hour in the morning; the flags were hoisted on the church, &c.

At twelve o'clock the Duchess of Keyr and the Princess received the congratuations of all the members of their Royal Highnesses' Household. In the afternoon they received visits from the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, the Princess Advantage. Household. In the afternoon they received visits from the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, the Princess Advantage. Household. Almost all the Foreign Ministers and the Nobility and Gentry in town called during the day to leave their names for the Duchess of Kent.

At night their Royal Highnesse' tradespecule in the Advantage.

At night their Royal Highnesss' tradespeople in the town of Kensington illuminated their-houses.

In the evening the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victorata, with a large suite, went to the Ball given in honour of the day at the Palace at St. James's, by their MAJESTIES.

To-morrow the Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND will give a Grand Dinner to their MAJESTIES and an illustrious circle at Kew Palace, to commemorate the birth-day of His Royal Highness Prince Gzorge, who completes his 14th year on that day.

GEORGE, who completes his 14th year on that day.

LORD GREY has at length got somebody to go Secretary to Ireland—Mr. LITTLETON is the man. Thrown overboard for the Speakership, the Irish Secretaryship, after having been smelt at, and even mumbled by a numerous train of hungry expectants—none of whom would risk their seats for it—has been accepted by the Member for Staffordshire. He will be made a Privy Councillor,—which, by the way, he seened to fancy himself, in the interregnum between the last and present Parliament, by the manner in which he wrote his name on the superscriptions of his letters; and he will have to please Lord Anglesea and all Ireland, and, peing approved of, if not actually recommended to Lord GREY, by Mr. O'CONNELL, there can be little doubt of his entire success. Whether he is to have the additional pleasure a contest for his return, time will shew.

a contest for his return, time will shew.

A new treaty has been made with Holland, by which the English and French embargoes will be taken off Dutch vessels in the ports of the two countries, and the Dutch Government, on their part, will cease to interrupt the navigation of England and France. The services of the English and French united squadrons will thus likewise be dispensed with, and the intercourse between the respective parties and Holland placed on the same footing as before the French expedition in November last. The Dutch garrison of Antwerp, now prisoners in France, will, by the same arrangement, be sent home. The armistice between Holland and Belgium will be continued till the definitive settlement of a permanent separation, and till that time the navigation of the Scheldt will remain free. This treaty has been agreed upon with the Dutch Plenipotentiary, and was sent off to Holland for ratification on Tuesday.

This convention will doubtless remove much mutual annoyance, but the subsequent negociation will be both critical and important. It is anything but a final settlement, and it leaves it open to the King of Holland to Europe, or modification of the Cabinet of Great Britain.

So far seemed so good—but it is now stated that the Russian Ambassador here has received orders to delay the "final settlement," and that his Excellency has accordingly acted upon his instructions.

acted upon his instructions.

"inal settlement," and that his Excellency has accordingly acted upon his instructions.

The news from Spain is interesting in a high degree. Don Carlons, actuated solely by conscientions motives, declines acknowledging the Princess of Asturias as his fature Sovereign. The following is the Prince's declaration:

"My well-beloved Brother, &c.—This morning, at ten o'clock, my Secretary Plazzola came to me to say that your Minister at this Court (Cordova) had requested to know when it would be convenient to me to receive a communication of a Royal order. He was answered that twelve would be a fitting time for such a purpose. He returned at a few minutes before one, and I immediately saw him. He presented me with an official paper, which I read, and having done so, I said that my dignity and my character would not permit me to delay better, and always my much loved brother, further entered may be sufficient to the the sum of the delay of the sum of the delay of the sum of the sum

" DECLARATION.

brother,

"I, Carlos Marias Isidoro de Borbon y Borbon, Infante of Spain convinced of the legitimate rights which I possess to the Crown or Spain, and assured that your Majesty has no heir male to the kname, do say that neither my conscience nor my honour permit me to swear to, or recognise, any other than those rights, and this I solemnly declare.

The Infant Don CARLOS DE BORBON Y BORBON."

In the Palace of Ramathao, the 29th April, 1833."

Accompanying this important—because decisive—document, we have the news that the QUERN is enceinte; should this fortunately be the case, the Infant Don CARLOS may have all his scruples overcome, and the Crown may be transferred to a male child "which he desires so much—it may be even more than the KING himself." At all events, there is the Declaration, and it has the merit of candour, and as we are bound to believe, of conscientiousness.

Our letters from Spain represent the Administration of M.

Our letters from Spain represent the Administration of M. Our letters from Spain represent the Administration of M. ZRA BERBUDEZ as extremely popular—his zeal and energy, his frankness and openness of manner, his ardent attachment to his country and her institutions, his devotion to his Soveralled, and his kindly disposition towards every class of his countrymen, could not fail to make his efforts for the advantage and honour of Spain acceptable to all parties—except, perhaps that, the like of which exists in all nations, and will till time shall be no more.

IT is stated that the Commander-in-Chief in Bengal has resigned, and that Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK has assumed the functions of that office with these of Governor-General. Some of the newspapers state that Lord Wellesley held both offices. This never could happen, because Lord Wellesley is not a military man. Lord Hastings did. The Civil Governor-General of India, by his commission of Captain-General, is always virtually the commander of the army, but not practically so.

We perceive that the noblemen, gentlemen, merchants, and others interested in the fate of our West Indian colonies.

ATMY, but not practically so.

WE perceive that the noblemen, gentlemen, merchants, and others interested in the fate of our West Indian colonies, have pursued the course to which the impending destruction of their property so clearly pointed—a meeting—which we have no doubt will be equally well and respectably attended with the last which was held for a similar purpose—is called for to-morrow, at the City of London Tavern, and the signatures appended to the requisition afford of themselves sufficient evidence of the importance of the question at issue, and of the magnitude of the interests involved in the proposed experiment of Mr. STANLEY, hitherto the proclaimed enemy of precipitate emancipation, and at present the champion of immediate abolition and legislative spoliation.

To produce conviction in the minds of Government, pledged as it is, by itself and its friends, both in Parliament and out of it, in Birmingham and Coldbath-fields, is hopeless—but no part of our duty shall be more scrupulously attended to than that of undeceiving the people, from unquestionable and incontrovertible authority, as to the calumnies which Mr. STANLEY, rather in the character of a zealous partisan than of an impartial Minister, has heaped upon the traduced misrepresented West Indian Colonists with regard to their disinclination to ameliorate the condition of the black population at the suggestion of Ministers at home.

A reference to our columns will exhibit extracts from the official proceedings of the different Colonial Legislatures, whence it will be seen that, so far from neglecting the suggestions of the Government at home, they have uniformly acted upon them, and have most readily and earnestly cooperated with it, so far as such co-operation, as Mr. Canning's said when he moved the resolutions, did not hazard the safety of their property. It is true they did not grant shoes as a boon to the slave, to whom wearing them would be torture, nor present a case of razors per annum to a race of beardless men; but, as is shewn i

possibility of securing anything like a remuneration to the owner of the slave even in the small degree which it is proposed to afford it, in the present financial state and temper of Great Britain.

The third, as to the benefit derivable from the scheme by the blacks; and fourthly, as to the immediate effects of the announcement of the crude undigested proposition upon the colonial population, black and white, carried to them as it already is, coloured up to suit the tastes and purposes of all the different correspondents with our West Indian islands. As to the question of spoliation:—Much is to be apprehended, as we have already said, from a Ministry pledged in its turn to a House of Commons, the majority of which was pledged at the hustings to an entire and immediate abolition of negro slavery. But surely the nation may look with hope and security to the salutary and constitutional counteracting influence of the two other Estates of the realm: or, failing that, is there not the MONARCH, who, personally familiar with the circumstances of the case, and feelingly alive to the shameful libels and calumnies with which the colonists are assailed, must, independently of such knowledge and such conviction, recollect that he has aworn in the face of us all, his faithful subjects (bound to our allegiance by an oath, equally and but equally binding,) to maintain the Great Charter and the Bill of Rights, by which every man's property, of which he is legally possessed, is secured to him and his heirs; and who moreover must be conscious that his ancestors and predecessors on the Throne have, by the most solemn compacts, guaranteed the property in question, and that no law of which we are cognizant can have the power to take away or destroy that property without full and adequate compensation.

"Compensation you shall have," says Mr. STANLEY—why what absurdity—upon a calculation, the entire folly of which we shall presently shew. Mr. STANLEY—why what absurdity—upon a calculation, the entire folly of which we shall presentl

kis labour while he remains an apprentice, for which three-fourths of his labour he is to find his apprentice house, clothes and food, exactly as he does at present, when he has, of right, all his labour; but not only so—in addition to this provision, the apprentice may force his master to accept the remaining fourth part of his labour, for which he (his own master) is to pay him, his own slave, in his new character of apprentices, one-twelfth part of his estimated value, as wages?

It has been calculated that half the slaves, i. e. 400,000, will choose to be apprentices—leaving, of course, all the old, weak, inefficient, and unhealthy, upon the hands of the masters, to enjoy the comforts, nursing, medicine, and medical attendance, all of which, in addition to house, clothing, and food in abundance, are found them, ill or well, able or unable. Supposing then that this half of the slave population, amounting to 400,000, are worth, as Mr. Stanley states, sixty pounds each, five pounds a year must be paid by each master, upon whom the apprentice is pleased to force his industry, for the favour of one-fourth of his labour. The masters will therefore have to pay for these fourths of days no less than two millions per annum, which, as Mr. Stanley is also pleased to put the profits derived from the West Indian colonies at one million and a half, will leave the planters cultivating their estates at a loss of five hundred thousand a year. But then, to meet this, Mr. Stanley is to lend a portion of the fifteen million, which he is to raise, to each planter, to enable him to pay these wages, of which a portion is to be paid back by the black apprentices to the Lords of the Treasury, in liquidation of the interest of the loan; but if the black apprentices should forget or neglect to do this, the Government can recover it of the master.

Now we will suppose the black apprentice to be very regular—the free blacks are remarkably so—and that he pays one half of the wages to the Government, then the planters are compensated for

of the Slave Trade adopted the tone of the insidious canters as to the marked distinction between the abolition of the traffic and the cmancipation of the blacks, said, "The question is not one which interferes with the local jurisdiction of the Colony—The confusion, in this instance, has arisen from the idea that if the abolition takes place it must necessarily be followed by emancipation—I luope and trust it will, but this point I leave for the decision of the proper Legislature, with whose provisions I have no wish to interfere—We do not pretend to legislate for them on the point of emancipation!"

Beside these authorities, we have Lord Lansdowns, a member of the present Cabinet, who, on the 17th of March, 1807, said:—"The abolition of the Slave Trade, and the emancipation of the slaves, were two distinct questions; and it had always been maintained by the leading characters in that House, that in considering the one, the other ought to be excluded from their contemplation."—"To emancipate the negroes," said Lord Lansdowns, "evould not be load to their happiness, Evenn IF The Legislature Abolition of Slavery."—In this view Mr. Eddinated the country wills safety and effect had been done; he put it therefore most respectfully to his Noble Friend to withdraw his Bill for the Abolition of Slavery."—In this view Mr. Eddinate and those who thought with him made the distinction between the abolition of the Slave Trade and the emancipation of the slaves, and not only abstained from proposing the latter, but were ready to reject such a proposition when made by others. The enemies of the abolition had always distinguished them."

These extracts would be quite sufficient to prove one of two things,—either that the Saints were convinced of the ruinous consequences of emancipation, or that, in the most insidious, sneaking, and hypocritical manner, they openly denounced what they eventually determined to effect, in order to delude the parties most interested into yielding a portion, that they might be the easier robbed of

on of M. Indies to amount to S00,000, that every stave is upon the average worth sixty pounds, and that the annual profit thence derived amounts to 1,500,000.

I as Sove. Where the Stanley scheme, every slave is to have the sas of his power of converting himself into an apprentice for twelve years, at the end of which period he is to be free. In research, turn for this power his master is to have three-fourths of that men who had no desires to gratify would not submit to the constitutional reputs.

work, and that no fear of distant evil, nothing but the lash of the master, could conquer the rooted aversion with which habit had taught the Indian to view every pursuit that required active exertion." He then tells us how LAS CASAS procured a commission to be sent out, to examine into the necessity for the system of "repartimientos," and to investigate, on the spot, the merits of the question; "but," says Lord BROUGHAM, "the result of all their enquiries led to the same conclusion, that the emancipation of the natives, must be the signal for the universal cessation of industry."

Lord BROUGHAM then proceeds to relate how "the Emperor, with that quickness of decision which too ofter marked his councils, proclaimed their immediate and unconmarked his councils, proclaimed their imhediate and unconditional emancipation; still it was found that their industry
and freedom were incompatible." PERU was only saved by
a repeal of the law, and all that Spain has, up to the preset period, been able to do, is to establish "certain
humane regulations, tending to mitigate the NECESSARY
SERVITUDE of the Indian."

Lord Regulate the quotes PARKE, to prove the ana-

SERVITUDE of the Indians."

Lord BROUGHAM then quotes PARKE, to prove the analogy which exists between these Indians and the West India blacks, and proceeds of himself thus:—"The FREE negroes in the West Indies, with a very few exceptions, chiefly in the Spanish and Portuguese settlements, equally averse to all sorts of labour which do not contribute to the supply of their immediate and nost urgent wants. Improvident and careless of the future, they are not actuated by that windials with the supply of their immediate and careless of the future, supply of their immediate and most urgent wants. Improvident and careless of the future, they are not actuated by that principle which inclines more civilized men to equalise their exertions at all times, and to work after the necessaries of the day have been procured, in order to make up the possible deficiencies of to-morrow; nor has their intercourse with the whites taught them to consider any gratification as worth obtaining which cannot be procured by a slight exertion of a desultory and capricious industry."

"Of their invincible repugnance to all sorts of labour," asys Lord Brougham, "the most ample evidence is produced in the Report of the Committee of Privy Council (1788). Messrs. Fuller, Long, and Chisholme state that free negroes were NEVER known to work for hire."
Mr. Brathwalte, the Agent for Barbados, affirms, that if the slaves were offered their freedom on condition of working for themselves, not one tenth of them would accept

working for themselves, not one tenth of them would accept of it. Governor PARRY states that free negroes are utterly destitute of industry: and the Council of the Island adds, that from their confirmed habits of idleness they are the

pests of society.

Lord BROUGHAM then quotes M. MALOUET to prove that the free negroes, in French Colonies, are equially idle; and this gentleman goes the length of stating districtly, that the tree table never we was exhibited for the negrous that and this gentleman goes the length of stating distinctly, that "the spectacle never yet was exhibited of a free negro supporting his family on his little property;" and, says Lord BROUGHAM, "all other authors agree in giving the same description of free negroes.—The Abbé RAYNAL himself," adds his Lordship, "with all his ridiculous fondness for savages, cannot in the present instance so far twist the facts according to his fancies and his feelings, as to give a favourable nortrait of this deep and the present instance so far twist the facts

according to his fancies and mis recings, as to be able portrait of this degraded race."

So much for Brougham's advocacy of free labour, word or two more from the Chancellor, even still m pointedly applicable to Mr. CONDER, the author "Wages, or the Whip!"

Speaking of the Kondmantees, who have been slave:

"WAGES, or the WHIP!"

Speaking of the Koromantees, who have been slaves in Africa, after citing BRYAN EDWANDS in proof of "their alacrity in field labour," Lord BROUGHAM observes:—
"These habits of industry, however, have been formed by the constant dread of punishment—no principle less power-ful can maintain them, and they must cease with the master's authority, to which they owed their existence. This has been clearly established by the view which has already been laken of the free negroes in our old sugar colonies."

This is a curious authority to have been quoted by Mr. Conder in his advocacy of Wages versus Whip,"—but we have more of BROUGHAM yet:—
"Manners and circumstances," says his Lordship, "are independent of positive institutions—they prescribe bounds to the decrees of despotism, and give laws to the legislator in the plenitude of his power. It will be vain to think of securing the privileges of the negro vassal, so long as the hand of nature has distinguished him from his lord."

We should not have occupied so great a space with these extracts have the securing the

in the plenitude of his power. It will be vain to think of securing the privileges of the negro vassal, so long as the hand of nature has distinguished him from his lord."

We should not have occupied so great a space with these extracts, but as Mr. CONDER quotes BROUGHAM in the advocacy of free labour, we could not resist borrowing a word or two for "tother side" from the same exalted authority. The third question, then, of the humanity of emancipation as affecting the negroes, involves in a great measure the fourth—we mean, as to the manner in which the unlicked, unfinished, Downing-street scheme will be received in the Colonies. Certain it is that the mind of the black is not capable of comprehending at once the nicely-shaded difference between the character and privileges of the slave and the apprentice; all he will understand is, that he is free—that what he does he is to be paid for—that he can force the man was his master to give him money to pay for his freedom some time hence, and that, if he does not choose to contribute to that salutary end himself, his master must pay for him, while he disburses the twelfth-part of his personal value annually upon his personal pleasures, the balls, the tea parties, and all the other gaieties which he is now in the habit of frequenting, dressed in his opera hat and white kid gloves, and unencumbered by any other dra pery—for in the West Indian slave colonies it is not considered necessary, as it is at St. James's, to direct the visitors to observe the decency of coming in shoes and stockings. As far as the mischief of insurrection goes, we fully anticipate it is all its horrors, because even supposing "the hand of haturahad not distinguished the negro vassal from his lord," we defy the blacks in the West Indies to comprehend a standa nor can explain.

With these considerations, upon which we could not reform touching—the Meeting of to-morrow has nothing agrees of West India stock and other property, amounting ment, he postponed—The question to he discussed to-indunce

throne, and endeavour to awaken the Monarch to the perils which threaten his possessions abroad—possessions of the value and loyalty of which His Majery is aware from personal knowledge, and whose importance to the British empire have been invariably proclaimed, not only in the speeches and declarations of the very men, who, now to our misfortune, are the Kinc's Ministers; but by the recorded envy and jealousy which they have excited in the breasts of the foreign, but less dangerous enemies of our country.

In to go further they would injure themselves. Already they had a promise of being relieved of one half the house tax.

Mr. Ascorr said if they stopped where they were on such a ground for health the promise of being relieved of one half the house tax.

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Mr. Packman observed that, having pledged themselves to the actual targe, and having collected money from house to house in part of Westminster without regard to whether the house-tax.

Mr. Ascorr said if they stopped where they were on such a ground for monity at large, and that in the actual targe, and they might just be accused of selfshiness.

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Mr. Ascorr said if they stopped where they were on such as country as a stafe crount taken and they mi

### EPSOM RACES.

The crowds of people at this national fair exceeded, on the Thursday and Friday, their usual extent, and the unhappy wretches unable to pay the house and window taxes—the groaning sufferers under oppression—mingled pell-mell with Dukes, Duchesses, and half the Lords of the—KING'S creation. The Duke of BRUNSWICK was there on the Derby

with Dukes, Duchesses, and half the Lords of the King's creation. The Duke of Brunswick was there on the Derby day; but the Duke of Orleans, to whom Epsom perhaps is not a novelty, preferred the Manchester Rail-road, upon which his very Royal Highness—or whatever is the style of the Citizen King's son—will have travelled quite as fast as many of the winning horses on the Downs.

As usual, the Derby and Oaks were won by horses whose names were never mentioned—Dangerous (Mr. Sadler's), against whom 30 and 40 to 1 had been betted, won the former—and Sir Mark Wood's Veepa the latter. The sport was, however, good, the gaiety of the scene remarkable, the heat oppressive, the number of accidents small—the pickpockets numerous, the stand crowded—the refreshments good, and the rural infernals in full play.

Huddled up in a glass-coach, some people say, was the majority of the Cabinet; the Premier, Mr. Stanley (who entertained them with the cream of his noble grandfather's cellar), Sir James Graham, the Althorp, and one or two Subs. They entered into the galeties, sub rosa, and took and laid the odds for their Colleagues, who could not come, pretty freely; the following are said to be the lorses upon which they risked their money.

Lord John Russell—Little Casino. and The Fairy.

The Right Hon. Charles Grant—Temperance, Chaleau-Margaux, and Pagoda.

The Marquess of Lansdown Land, Mitch and Kittums.

Margaux, and Pagoda.
The Marquess of LANSDOWNE—Lucy, Alice, and Kittums.

Lord Durham (ex)—Shoveller.
Lord Althorp—Drover, brother to Error, Ambrosio, and

Lord Althorp—Drover, brother to Error, Ambrosio, and f. by Waxy Pope.

The Duke of Richmond—Revenge, by Fungus.
Sir James Graham—The Whale, by Grampus.
Mr. Stanley—Revelry, for the Oaks, and Wrangler.
The Earl of Ripon—Twatty and Weeper.
Lord Palmerston—Fop, Whisker, Palmella, and Sultan, out of Stays.

out of Stays.

Lord AUCKLAND—Funny.

These were all we could collect. The CHANCELLOR sent no commission, nor did Lord CARLIBLE—they left it to the "boys" to amuse themselves, which they did in great style. At Ascot, we do not expect to see them unstarched, if we see

THE following accounts of some Parochial Meetings the metropolis may serve to open the eyes of the interested a little wider, and cannot fail to be agreeable to Lord GREY and Lord ALTHORP when they come home from

the metropolis may serve to open the eyes of the interested a little wider, and cannot fail to be agreeable to Lord GREY and Lord Althorp when they some home from the Races:—

MEETING AT THE BRITISH COFFEE HOUSE. On Thursday night a General Meeting of the Central Committee, appointed by the united parishes of Westminster, to promote in every legal and constitutional way the repeal of these taxes, was held at the British Coffee-house, in Cockspur-atreet, for the purpose of reporting the proceedings they had taken, and ascertaining whether, under existing circumstances, it was the wish of the vast body of householders they represented that they should continue their exertions or not.

The Chair was taken by Mr. Moather.

The Report was produced by Mr. Binns.

The Report was produced by Mr. Binns.

It contained a detailed account of the whole of their proceedings from their being first constituted, in January last, up to the present time. They had, it appeared, caused three thousand pamphlets, consisting of extracts from Dunn's Legal Diary, to be printed and distributed, for the purpose of illustrating the great inequality of the taxes on houses and windows, shewing how unjustly and oppressively they bear upon the middle and industrious classes. The Committee add, that, feeling that a distribution of the pamphlet before mentioned amongst Acopy of such pamphlet should be put into the hands of each Member by one of the officers of their own Itousa, and thereby rendering that he was unacquainted with the glut into the hands of each Member by one of the officers of their own Itousa, and thereby rendering that he was unacquainted with the glut into the hands of each Member by one of the officers of their own Itousa, and thereby rendering the provincial towns and cities to cooperate with the manions and residences of the notility and gentry. On March 21, which was after their interview with Lord Althorp, it was further readoved to distribute the pamphlet, with an address upon the inhabitants of all the provincial towns

Mr. Ewen expressed his concurrence in what Mr. Brown had said about trying new handa; but he would go farther than that Gentleman, and propose that a Deputation should wait on Sir R. Peel, and see whether he would do anything for them. They had tried the IP higs and found them wanting; let them most ray the Torice A long conversation ensued, but nothing definite was done. All agreed it was necessary to persevere, but it was thought better beforecoming to any fixed Resolutions, to see what course the respective-parishes would adopt, and they therefore adjourned for a week. Another Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the metropolis was hinted at.

hinted at.

ST. CLEMENT DANES.

At seven o'clock on Thursday night the inhabitants of St. Clement:
Danes, Strand, met in public vestry, for the purpose of receiving theReport of the Westminster Central Committee appointed to urge the
repeal of these taxes, and of considering what further proceedings
abould now be taken.

Report of the Westminster Central Committee appointed to urge the repeal of these taxes, and of considering what further proceedings should now be taken.

The Chair was taken by Mr. Churchwarden Dunn, Mr. Woodan, seconded by Mr. Stone, was, with one dissentient, ordered to be received and entered on the minutes.

Mr. Consell expressed his opinion that in the present position of affairs it would be useless for them to continue embodied any longer as a Central Committee. It was clear nothing further would be done for them during the present Session. They had already made as trong display of what the public feeling was on the subject of these taxes, and he felt convinced in his own mind that although the Chancellor of the Exchequer refused to give any disinter pledge, yet he-had stated that if he continued in office he would in his next Budget. move the total repeal of these hated taxes.

Mr. Churchwarden Holl perfectly concurred with the last speaker. Any further agitation of the subject would only embarrass Ministers.—(Here there were a few hisses, mixed with cries of "They deserve to be embarrassed.")

At the suggestion of Mr. Condell it was agreed to enter into a subscription to defray their portion of the outstanding expences incurred by the Central Committee, and, as every shopkreper was benefited by their exertions in having obtained the remission of one half the house tax, to call on every one throughout the parish. It was agreed to form a Committee of seven, with power to draw up a string of resolutions, which are to be submitted to a vestry to be held inext week.

A vote of censure upon Sir F, Burdett for not being present to vote for Sir S, Whalley's motion on Turesday night was also agreed to.

Thanks week.

ANDREW'S, HOLBORN.

A vote of censure upon Sir F. Burdett for not being present to vote for Sir S. Whalley's motion on Tuesday night was also agreed to. Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the Meeting separated.

St. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN.
On Thursday a General Meeting was held of the Inhabitants of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr's, at the workhouse, Gray's Inn-lane, to receive the Reportfrom the Westminster Central Committee, and to consider what course they should adopt for obtaining by legal means the repeal of these taxes. W. Tooke, Equ. in the Chair.

The Report was read. The important parts of its contents have been already published.

Mr. Wurtz moved. "That this meeting deeply laments the determination of his Majesty's Government with reference to the house and window taxes, by which it appears they are not inclined to fulfil the piedges of former Ministers, nor their own implied intentions to relieve the country from these intolerable imposts." He would advise them, when the tax-gatherer came, to say, "I ought not, I cannot, I will not pay."—(Cheers.)—If anything of this kind was to be done it must be done simultaneously all over the kingdom, and he should like to know, then, what power could draw the money out of their pockets.—(Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN begred to call their attention to the fact that there was nothing of intimidation in the Resolution, and that the object for which they were assembled was a legal one, and would be best obtained by legal means. It was to reclaim a Ministry who had abandoned their duty.

Mr. Sonessull seconded the motion.

Resolutions were afterwards moved that the Meeting feel it requisite to repeat that in their endeavours to accomplish the abolition of the house and window taxes they wish Ministers to have every means of carrying on the Government, by the reduction of sinceures and salaries; and that in advocating the repeal of these taxes they had no desire for the introduction of a property tax. It was also agreed that they should not relax in their exertions till t bridge; in snort, in part of the people to prove their hatred and contempt or the Ministers, whose great security of keeping their places is founded on the unwillingness of everybody of character or respectability to step into their shoes.

## INQUEST ON R. CULLEY.

interview with Lord Altitory, it was further realyed to distribute the pampliet, with an address, freed of penestrating of the lands Scotland, and Wales, calling cooperate with them in impressing on their Members to use every exertion in their places in Parliament to support Sir. Key's motion. The Report proceeds to detail what passed at the interviews with Lord Althorp, and concludes in the following words:—"While your Committee regrets that the relief proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is partial, and limited to one class only of those who endure the grievances, they yet induce the hope that their labours have not been in vain; and that, from the strong and united expression that the proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is partial, and limited to one class only of those who endure the grievances, they yet induce the hope that their labours have not been in vain; and that, from the strong and united expression the proposed of the confidence to the continuous control of the confidence of the confidence to t

diagraceful transactions in the metropolis."-(Loud cheering in the

disgraceful transactions in the metropolis."—(Loud cheering in the room.)

In the first instance the Coroner refused to receive this werdict, as unwarranted by the evidence, but after a long altercation between him and the Jury, he recorded it, at the same time saying, "I considers his werdict disgraceful to you." Hereupon a number of persons in the room, which was crowded to excess, exclaimed "Bravo Jurors; you have done your duty nobly, the country is indebted to you!" which was followed by the most vociferous cheering in the room, recehoed with prodigious vehemence by the crowds outside. As the Jury withdrew, numbers of persons pressed forward and shook each of them eagerly by the hand. In the streets, as they passed, they were cheered by name, but the police were houted.—It was some time after eleven o'clock when the proceedings terminated.

All this is extremely fine and extremely ridiculous—as a sign of the times it may serve to shew Lord Gary the real character and disposition of his quondam friends—it may also let him and his Lord-ship's betters see the course the current is taking—that the King-tropping system is sgain advocated, although so loyally opposed by Mr. O'Connella at Birmingham—and that an English Jury is found to return a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide" against a mob of traitors, armed with the weapons of assassination, assembled treascenably for the purpose of founding a National Convention in defiance of the Law and the Constitution, who murder the police in the execution of their duty.

The formation of this Jury should be made a subject of investigation. They were summoned at the discretion of a common constable.

fance of the Law and the Constitution, who murder the police in the execution of their duty.

The formation of this Jury should be made a subject of investigation. They were summoned at the discretion of a common constable. Three of their body, it is known, are Members of Political Unions—perhaps the constable, who collected them, is a fourth. Who, and what the Mr. Stallwood is, who figured away as an evidence before them, we last week stated; and we are obliged to the Times for publishing another document on Monday, by which some more traits of excellence in that patriot's character are brought to light. The fools, who were on the Jury, and who fancied themselves doing something extremely knavish, are much too insignificant for notice; but, as Mr. Stallwoon has been a Magistrate, so made by Lord Chancellor Hououran, it may neither be useless nor unentertaining for the reader to cast his eye over the following official paper relating to that once Worshipful Justice of the Peace:—

"Middleaex.—These are to certify, that at the general quarter sessions of the peace of our late Lord King George IV., holden in and for the county of Middleaex, at the Sessions-house for the said county, by adjournment, on Monday, the 22d day of October, in the second year of the reign of our late Sovereign Lord George IV., by the grace of God of the United Kinadourer, Thomas Smith and Ireparts of St. Peterser on the Faith, Nathaniel Stallwood, late of the Sailwand, Ireparts of St. Peterser on the Faith, Nathaniel Stallwood late of the said Nathaniel Stallwood, Thomas Smith, and Jeremish Sollivan, but the said Nathaniel Stallwood, Thomas Smith, and Jeremish Sollivan.

This Mr. Nathaniel Stallwood, Thomas Smith, and Jeremish Sollivan. Smith op ay a fine of 68. 8d.; and the said Jeremish Sullivan to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, at Clerkenwell, in this county, for one month. Dated the 12th day of May, 1831.

This Mr. Nathaniel Stallwood to pay a fine of 201-, with liberty to speak to the prosecutor, which fine was afterwards

We understand that the parishioners of Caher having applied to the Earl of Gerroal for assistance to enlarge their chapel, they received the following reply through the parish priest, the Rev. Mr. Tosin:—

the Earl of Glemoall for assistance to enlarge their chapel, they procived the following reply through the parish priest, the Rev. Mr. Tobin:—

"London, May 13, 1833.

"Dear Sir—I have received your letter requesting me, at the desire of your parishioners, to subscribe for the alteration of the chapel of Cabre."

"I best to observe that I should at all times feel a sincere pleasure in assisting with my mite the building of any place of worship for any Christian community.

"But, in the present case, I do feel it incumbent on me to express my disgust and contempt at the line of conduct it has for some time pleased many of your parishioners to pursue. They have endeavoured to swell themselves out into petry demagogues and clumey agitators—to mislead and delude the peasantry by the senseless trash they have been in the babit of blundering forth at their meetings, trying to convert honest farmers into knaves and politicians.

"I feel less hestation in declining to contribute to this work, from having observed the from pittude with which these parishioners have usually subscribed to the funds for promotting dissension and sedition.

"To your, Sir, personally, I best to express my sincere respect for your character; for, although I did see your name attached to violent resolutions lately, I am induced to believe that you were forced to assent to them by the exercise of the bludgeon system upheld by these Salvens.—I remain, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"Rev. Mr. Tobin, P.P., Caher. "GLENGALL."

THE provincial patriots keep pace with the metropolitans.

The Brighton Gazette of Thursday gives the following account of a meeting held in Sussex, to catechise, and, if necessary, chastise the Honourable Members for one of the districts of that smiling county, which we think may amuse our readers; we therefore borrow it, with "much thanks" to the involuntary lender.

"The Whigs must begin to find that they have not fallen among received and the second and the second at the second and the second and the second and the second a

districts of that smiling country, which we think may amuse our readers; we therefore borrow it, with "much thanks" to the involuntary lender.

"The Whigs must begin to find that they have not fallen among roses—or, at least, that roses are not without thorns. Twelve months ago they had the mob at their back—the Political Unions tossed off their half-pints of 'heavy-wet' to Lord Garv and Harw Baougham—but times have changed. The Whigs som found their friends, the Radicals, too fond—a coolness ensued—the Whigs discovered that the only real friends of the Constitution were the very men whom themselves had maligned for years, and that if revolution was to be avoided, it could only be done by taking the advice of those they had beapattered and persecuted, and by separating with all the hase that prudence would permit from their quendam allies. Their eyes were opened—and they saw that they were naked. The Irish Coercion Bill, severed from them the Radicals of Ireland; about forty things, none in itself so important as the Coercion Bill, have effected the same think in regard to the English Radicals; and the affair in Coldbath-fields gave a comp de grace to the hollow friendship. We may expect, therefore, soon to see the Radicals; and the affair in Coldbath-fields gave a comp de grace to the hollow friendship. We may expect, therefore, soon to see the Radicals; and in parts of the kingdom attacking the Whig Representatives with fury. Westminster began the quarrel by obsting Sir Joux Can Hobbous; Southwark followed in the wake; the Tower Hamlets initated the example; and another specimen of the spirit that is abroad was exhibited in this county on Thursday last at Mayfield.

"The electors of that district were called together by advertisement to express their opinion of the proceedings of the Parliament; when a letter was read from Mr. Currens, staing that he voted for the repeal of half the Malt Tax, and excusing his absence from the subsequent division, on the score of illness. 'If I had been there, says Mr. Currens

in my opinion, must have followed the deleat of Ministers on that occasion, namely, their immediate resignation, and the imposition of an income tax, and I lelt a full confidence that the opinions of my constituents, on both these points, would be in unison with my ewn, and that they woud consider the apparent boon too dearly bought on the terms I have referred to."

an income tax, and I felt a full confidence that the opinions or my constituents, on both these points, would be in unison with my swin, and that they would consider the apparent boon too dearly bought on the terms I have referred to."

"By way of commentary upon this text, we shall add one of the resolutions agreed to by the Meeting.

"Resolved, 2diy.—That the proceedings of the House of Commons on the Malt Tax Inly justify this Meeting in expressing, which it does most unequivocally, their dissatisfaction with the present Parliament. The wishes of the country were most decidedly expressed for the total repeal of this tax; and yet the House of Commons, after having, in compliance with their wishes, voted for its partial abolition, rescinded that vote because Ministers said they should feel compelled to introduce a more obnoxious tax, or to resign. If the duty of Parliament be only to record and pass into laws the edicts of Ministers, the agitation into which the country was thrown to procure Reform might well have been spared.

"Here, then, we see that so far as the opinion of the electors present at this meeting goes, there is little 'mison' between them and Mr. CAVENDIAM. Another resolution is as follows:

"That it is much to be lamented that the Hon. C, C. Cavendish should have been induced to give his vote on the 30th of April on the continuance of the duty on malt, and that a copy of the resolutions of this meeting be forwarded to him."

This is an enarly a direct crasure on Mr. CAVENDISM as possible; another such a vote, and the Radicals will turn upon a Cavendish himself. Indeed it is impossible not to see that a breach must inevitably take place ere long. The Movement party are growing impatient; and a time must come when a clear line must be drawn between those who seek revolution and those who are determined to ministrate the suffrage to 201. voters. They will ultimately better to fight the battle on this point than on any other. If the franchise continue as at present, that battle must be fought swi

### BARBADOS.

BARBADOS.

That the people of this island are not again to be blessed in the administration of the Government by Sir Jases Lyon, is a subject of deep and universal regret. Such a loss must be felt in every part of the island, in every family.—We cannot imagine a single exception, never in the recollection of any one since the day when death enatched from an admiring country the good Lord Hows, one hundred years ago, has any governor so firmly entrenched himself on the affections of the people.—Him Excellency's exceedingly mild and gracious deportment—his judicious exercise of his high authority, his municipation to the relinquish his salary to meet the exiscncies of the island, and nolly subscribed flee hundred pounds to the relief of the sufferers. His affectionate sympathy with the feelings of all whose difficulties or distress came to his knowledge—and most especially his marked attention to the duties of religion—these are striking traits in the character of a governor. But we should feel the utter inadequacy of language to do justice to the character of Sir James Lyon, if the report be correct, which we find prevailed in Endand, that his Excellency had lost the Government of this island in consequence of his many refusal to be the bearer of any despetches, or the organ of any instructions from the Colonial Office, which were likely to insult the feelings of the people he governed, or to add to the injuries which they have already received from the malign influence of a detestable faction in the monther country. If that be the case, then, there is no truth in the report of Sir James going out to Jamaica. It was our intention to recommend a public meeting to express the sense which the people of this Island entertain of Sir James's distinguished merite, but we are happy to find that such a meeting is called in an advertisement, signed by several of our leading and infunction that we are happy to find that such a meeting is called in an advertisement, signed by several of our leading and infunction to meeting

bis Received the form of the state of the second of the many related to be the beaver of any despective, or the egen intuit the feelings of the people he governed, or to add to the injuried must the feelings of the people he governed, or to add to the injuried must be feelings of the people he governed, or to add to the injuried must be feelings of the people he governed, or to add to the injuried must be feelings of the people he governed, or to add to the injuried carried of the people of this Indust derection of St. Jacas single out to Jamaica, and the people of this Indust derection of St. Jacas single out to Jamaica which the people of this Indust derection of St. Jacas single out to Jamaica which the people of this Indust derection of St. Jacas single instead of the second of the people of the Industry. We have the people of the Industry of Industr

facturing interests, have not only determined to give no in orders; but have, wherever they could, actually withdram which had been given.

The Eton Regatta, which has for many years been on the June, the birthday of George the Third, will this year take plu Monday, June 3. This arrangement had been made in consequent the MAZESTES and suite having signified their intention of present, and the commencement of Ascot Races interferithe 4th.

the 4th.

A few days since a considerable portion of the embankment of the Regent's Canal, which forms the gardens of the Villas on South Bank, Regent's Park, gave way and fell into the wster, carrying with it trees, plantations, summer-houses, palings, &c.; fotunately no persons were on the spot at the time. The occurrence took place in the night, and was unaccompanied by any noise. The surprise the night, and was unaccompanied by any noise. The surprise the inhabitants may be imagined, when, on getting up on the following morning, they discovered that one-half of their gardens had disappeared.

the night, and was unaccompanied by any noise. The surprise of the inhabitants may be imagined, when, on setting up on the following morning, they discovered that one-half of their gardens had disappeared.

Dury on Soar.—It is not generally known that the reduction of the duty on soap will not amount to låd, per pound, which the public would infer from the way it was announced by Lord Atrinoar. At present the soap-maker is charged a duty of 3d, per pound, but from the duty on soap will not amount to låd, per pound, but from the first per sectives an allowance of one-trent to cover the loss in manufacture by waste, scraping, inlake, &c. and this allowance is to be withdrawn at the reduced rate of duty. The reduction, therefore, barely amounts to lid, per pound, and the public can only benefit by it in that proportion from the first day of next month—Glang-Henshi.

On Monday, the låth of May, last year, in consequence of the present Ministers having resigned, a public meeting was held a Manchester to petition in Majesty to take back his late Ministers, and to pass the Reform Bill. On that day twelve months, namely, on Monday the l3th inst. another public meeting was held, attended by many of the same parties, to petition the King to dismiss thee Ministers, on the ground of their having forfeited the confidence of the people.

A Deputation from the Committee who are superintending the subscription for erecting almebouses in honour of the passing of the Reform Bill, waited upon the Court of Common Council which was held on Tuesday, and were heard at the bar, praying that the City would give them a piece of the Corporation land to build almshouse upon. Mr. Strukns, of Bishopsgate (for many years one of the leading City Reformers), strongly expressed his disappoinment at the working of the Reform Act. If he could have foresee have little benefit his fellow-citizens would have derived from the measure, and that it would have merely strengthened the lands of our Whig Government, it should not have had his most anxious

dute following Gentlemen Cadets, who had completed their affications for commissions, were recommended to the General And the following Gentlemen Cadets, who had completed their millifications for commissions, were recommended to the General Commanding. in Chief for appointment to ensyncies in the line, elblost purchase: —D. W. P. LABALMONDEREE, H. B. F. DICKINSON, C. W. M. FRABER, F. J. THOMAS, H. BRIDERS, W. E. JAMIS, R. W. HOFKINS, W. WALKER, W. H. H. ANDERSON, C. B. MICARTY, S. B. HAMILTON, H. R. SEYMOUR, F. R. MENN, and F. PYNER. —By the result of the examinations, above 40 other young kentlemen reredeclared to have made various steps towards qualifying themselves for commissions, in those branches of the mathematics which are applicable te military purposes; in permanent and field fortification, and the attack and defence of places; in Latin, and general history; and in the modern languages. And sixteen have also, during the half year, completed the course-of professional education in military surveying, and twenty-two in the actual construction of entrenchments and saps in the field.

purentiments and saps in the field.

Royal Nava. Senot.— This infant but important institution having the norman end of the properties of the properties.

personners in personal interest to sai ranks of the service to head their aid in diffusing its benefits to the extent proposed in the original prospectus.

The "Great Meeting at Birmingham," convened by the great Brummagem Hamplen. Mr. T. Arrweop, to address the Kins to smore his present Ministers, was held on Monday. A few years sog, this meeting would have been considered seditions, if not treasonable; hit sedition and treason are out of fashion now. It is said, there were from seventy to eighty thousand persons assembled, a large proportion of whom were women and children in their holiday fewars. They came on the ground in bodies, a la mititarie, with hanners flying, hearing various inscriptions. When the different with hanners flying, hearing various inscriptions. When the different warding, and at the same moment a part of the hustings grew way, in order to fait. When this little affair was adjusted, the sneechilying began, on the part of Mr. Thomas Arrwoop and Mr. O'Connell, who were the two orators of the day. The latter, in the course of his speech, called Lord BROUGHAM. The latter, in the course of his speech, called Lord BROUGHAM. The latter, in the course of his speech, called Lord BROUGHAM. The latter, in the course of his speech, called Lord BROUGHAM. The latter, in the course of his speech, called Lord BROUGHAM as unanimously agreed to. Two petitions to the House of Commons were also agreed to—the ones esting forth the agricultural and manufacturing distress, the other calling for a large reduction of taxation. The meeting separated peaceably.

ANTI-MAITHUSIAK.—On Friday, the 3d inst., the wife of Joshua Notton, tailout.

case setting forth the sericultural and manutacturing distress, the caber calling for a large reduction of taxation. The meeting separated peaceably.

ARTH-MAITHUSIAE.—On Friday, the 3d inst., the wife of Joshua Borton, tailor, of Hunslet-lane, in this town, was delivered of here twenty-fitth child, though only forty three years of age. She was parried before she was sixteen years old, and had horne four children, before she had campleted her twentieth year. Mr. Noarres's mother bad eighteen children, many of them still living, and his grandmother bad twenty-four children, seven of whom still survive; and their maked ages amount to 3d years.—Leads Intelligencer.

Experitors Cocan Trayelling.—An instance of speed in trading, perhaps the most remarkable upon record, was performed on the lat instantly L'Hirondelle, Cheltenham, Shrewsbury, and diverpool coach. It left Hirkenhed Ferry (Liverpool) at five minutes before six in the morning, and arrived at the Plough ling, Cheltenham, at thirty four minutes past three in the atternoon, having accomplished a distance of 1314 miles in the incredible short period of ince hours and thirty nine minutes? The name by which like Frenchified vehicle is known by the coachmen on the road, is the known between the same and the same were elected members of the Chub:—Marquis of Waterlord, Gen seionen, 125 tons; Viccount Exmouth. Ganymede cutter, 69 do; Lord Newhorcugh, Sapphire cutter, 69 do; Hon, Augustus Graven, Menai cutter, 175 do; Rev. Leveson Lane, Turquoise cutter, 71 do; E. B. Beaumont, E. Z. Zephyr cutter, 55 do; Henry Robinson, Esq. jun. Will-other Wilspecture, 20 do; Hon, Augustus Guiter, 71 do; E. B. Beaumont, Esq. Zephyr cutter, 55 do; Henry Robinson, Esq. jun. Wilso-the-Wilspecture, 25 do; And the following were elected Honorary Members:—Captains John Townshend, Won, Dawson, Edward Pursell, P. H. Bridges, John Applely, Geo, Rodn

## THE REV. DR. SHEPHERD.

We readily give a place to the following, as, indeed, it is our duty to do, upon the "andi alteram" principle. We have no feeling either way on the subject; and if we either had received, or, having received, had not mislaid, Dr. Shepherd's letter, it should have appeared before:

TO JOHN BULL.

April 23, 1833.

had received, or, having received, had not mislaid, Dr. SHEPHERD's letter, it should have appeared before:

To JOHN BULL.

April 23, 1833.

Sir,—From the manifold inconsistencies and misrepresentations which have distinguished the correspondence of my anonymous stammator, I am not surprised at his still wishing to conceal his name; and had he not availed himself of some misapprehensions in pour article, I should have awaited himself of some misapprehensions in pour article, I should have awaited himself of some misapprehensions in four article, I should have awaited in silence the result of my appeals by a public enquiry into the fact suight gain around; and hence the solicited experimens of those, who have the power and see will to forward a public enquiry into the facts aledged, might by such an erroneous persuasion be paralysed, and the neglect constance in the late sourious attack and the neglect constance of the country as a Christian nation.

Allient supported Mr. Powner's complaint "that there were no Chaplaine with the armies in India while on active service." (and not be lots of which has been dispraved). I did it no public grounds; and I carefully and studiously avoided even a distant hint to any private claims, though repeatedly avoided even a distant hint to any private claims, though repeatedly avoided even a distant hint to any private claims, though repeatedly avoided even a distant hint to any private claims, though repeatedly avoided even a distant hint to any private claims, though repeatedly avoided even a distant hint to any private claims, though repeatedly avoided even a distant hint to any private claims, though repeatedly avoided even a distant hint to any private claims, though repeatedly avoided even a distant hint to any private claims, though repeatedly avoided even a distant hint to any private claims, though repeatedly avoided even a distant hint to any private claims, and as to the cause, feelings. &c. &c., by my anosymons opponent, when he found that he could not, by my prist and

same; and find fire more expectation and second the same of the same insurprelamental properties of the same of th

with grossly perverted statements, and I hope you will, as an act of justice to an individual, who in the honest discharge of an important duty has been unwarrantably assailed, allow a place in your Paper for the insertion of this letter. I do here aftirm the truth of all that I have advanced; I will not retract one iota. I again publicly defy your anonymous Correspondent to controver the statement I have made, and let him now come forward in propria persona, as he expresses himself, if he he not a stranger to every manly feeling; and if his nerves require bracing, let the stimulating language of one of our poets, with a slight alteration, be sounded in his ears.—

"The brave do never shun the light,
Just are their thoughts, and open are their tempers;
Firm are they found in the fair face of day,
And heav'n and men are judges of their actions,"

I am. Sir, vour obelient Servant.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, H. SHEPHERD. 205. Regent-street.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.

H. SHEPHERD.

TO JOHN BULL.

Trenguainton, Penzance, May 21, 1833.

SIR—As you had the goodness to insert my former communication in your valuable paper, I take the liberty of furnishing you with my own individual case; supposing enerous offer of 15 millions should be acceded to by the planters, as a full, sufficient, and satisfactory remuneration for all risks of destruction of property, worth 150 millions, or of a diminution of income, which events may soon produce; especially when we see the new field which presents itself in India. And be assured, Sir, that whatever deficiency of produce, revenue, shipping, or commerce the present measure may occasion in the West, the attempt will be made, by a transfer of trade to India, to replace it; unless the state of things which are in embryo in Russia, Persia, and Turkey, and in India itself, make such a speculation, uncertain, and imprudent.

My crop last year (1832) was 593 tons of sugar, and 241 puncheons of rum selling at 92 imperial gallons; the duty on my sugar being 24s. per cwt., and the duty on the rum 9s. per gallon.

According to the generous offer of my Lord ALTHORP. on

puncheons of rum selling at 92 imperial games, on my sugar being 24s, per cwt., and the duty on the rum 9s. per gallon.

According to the generous offer of my Lord Althorp, on behalf of the honourable, conscientions, and religious British public, he proposes to renuncrate me for this handsome estate, and the great risk (he acknowledges which is inseparable from his measure), the paltry sum of 14,0001, which would be my portion of his 15,000,0001, at 201, a-head, for the 700 slaves whom Providence has committed to my care, whilst this property, in the year 1832, produced to Government the enormous sum of 20,0001, clear, in the shape of taxes and duties, the produce of my land and the produce of my labourers.

Let not the emancipationists vainly imagine they have a duty to perform only to the African black, and not an equal and higher duty to perform to their own brethren; for we learn from Moses, that though God permitted his countrymen to make slaves of the heathen, they were peremptorily prohibited from enslaving their own brethren; evidently pointing out that a greater measure of justice was due to them than to a heathen foreigner. Whether this will have a proper influence on my Christian brethren, we shall soon seel—"By their fruits we shall know them?"

You may make what use you please of this letter, and believe me to remain, Sir, your faithful humble servant, ROSE PRICE.

# COLONIES -(LETTER IV.)

COLONIES—(LETTER IV.)

TO JOHN BULL.

Sta.—To Jamaics and Ban badoes I may seld almost the whole of our West Indian possessions, as exempt, upon the principles before stated, from all internal jurisdiction of the British Parliannent. We shall thus areatly narrow, as we proceed, the general question.

The duty, now as severe and oppressive. (the 44 per cent. duties) has, not only in Barbadoes, but in the arrancements with all the other islands where it prevails, been given as the immense price of national liberty, political existence, and legislative independence. To what a sum has it amounted since the first grants—and in what a state of impoverishment and ruin are those from whom it is still exacted!

From first to last it has proceeded solely from the local Legislatures of the respective islands where it obtains. Wherever it has been established it owes its legality solely to the consent of those islands; given originally upon the assurances of leing allowed to frame their own laws, (of the expediency of which they were the persons most competent to judge), and upon the faith that those assurances would never be departed from, but the adherence to them ever be held sacred.

In the only case in which it was atternated by the Kree in interde-

to the King for approbation projects of laws for Great Britain, and granting supplies to be levied on persons, property and effects within Great Britain, and solely within the limits of its geographical lines upon the map—but non ultra. These also are the limits—the utmost boundary, after impeachment of Ministers, of its constitutional attributions; and Mr. Bunke, long before the Revolution of France, took occasion publicly to remind the nation of that important consideration.

If it practically acquires a more extensive influence, and sometimes even an ascendency in the direction of state affairs, it is not in any direct right, but by availing itself of state necessities, and unless gratified in its wishes, refusing the supplies for state exigencies: thus, by the exercise of one local and confined right, and a prerogative peculiar to itself, compelling the exercise of prerogative belonging generally and more extensively to the King, according to its will, and although royal prerogative have a wider and more extended range. Purexponyr, indeed, somewhere observes, that the percogative actached to a King of making war or concluding peace by his own sole-act, is a mere idle mockey in states, where the King has not at the same time a power of arbitrary taxation, or where a revenue permanently established does not enable him at all times to sustain the expense of war.

All this is well for England—perhaps even desirable; but it can conferno right in regard to distant islands not sharing in their deliberations. Right can be established only by express law, or such long usage which implies law that pre existed; and our question concerns not might, nor mere brute force, still less party squabble or political intrigue; but right, as dependent on, and resulting solely from, laws the origin and existence of which can be clearly traced.

But before even this counter-plea of power can bear at all upon prerogative, two things are required: first, that prerogative should still exist, and be at all applicable to the occasion;

approved by the people on whom it is to be imposed—in toriberar even irrom such an attempt—and if such be the compact which binds that people on their side to allegiance,—percontive can by no set, without the consent of that people, regam its freedom from such an engagement, and no attempt to contravene the compact can be of any legal effect.

Such, Sir, are the engagements into which I conceive the Crown to have entered with Jamnica, Barbadose, and other islands. It might have ceded those islands at once to any foreign power, and the cession, however impolitio or unwise, would be binding; it would have vested in such a power a full and law ful right to the islands so ceded, This is a point of international law beyond dispute. Such essions are binding, when the tundamental laws of the state have not prescribed that such cessions shall not be made without the approbation of some other authority within itself. The law and constitution of England have established no such authority, but left all right and power in that respect solely to the King.

I therefore should have perat difficulty in comprehending the consistency of that reasoning which should hold that the King can part with a conquest or loreign acquisition altogether, and is not competent to enter into compacts with its inhabitants to make them a free mation—that be should have the power to existee, by handing them over to a foreign and possibly tyraunic domination, and not to establish among them littery, by yielding to them the blessings of a free government, through arrangements taken with themselves.

It is to atrangements taken upon similar principles that even both Houses of Parliament owe their own existence. The two Houses, as now constituted, have emanated from the King, and not the King from the King, and to the King from the King and the set of the such as a stream of the foreign and possibly please.

It is to atrangement saken upon similar principles that even both Houses of Parliament owe manated from the King, and not the King to the constit

which it supposes arat commence? was not more and to what England, of Scotland, or of Ireland? in what degree? and to what England, of Scotland, or of Ireland? in what degree? and to what extent?

So far only as it can be shown to have been in each or one of them, so lar only can it be now wested in the combination of them all; and if it can be shown not to have rested solely or exclusively in any one of them, there is nothing of it in the United Parliament whatever.

Ex visitio visit fit.

By what Act, also, did this parameunt authority execute its supposed "delegation?" and, on what principle, if the doctrine, reported to have been leld, be correct, do the two Honses of Parliament, lodd, as against the Crown, their own authority?

The Right Hon. Secretary has obviously been led away. Hee many others, by the rhapaodies of Lord Corr on the power of Parliament, or rather by lise exugerated mode of expression; and because the supreme legislative power of England, of Scotland, and of Irrland, was vested in the respective Parliaments of those we everal and distinct realms, for matters within them, it is erroneously concluded that they had each of them supreme power without; as idea as contestable, I will not say absurd, in itself as it is contrary as distanced that they had each of them supreme power without; as idea as contestable, I will not say absurd, in itself as it is contrary as idea after principle in general jurisprudence, and in the law-of nations. These are not "ARCANA imperii," they are, on the contrary, 'irris' axionaxia, and I had supposed them sufficiently familiar etim Transibus."

etimm Tyronyshus."

But I shall devote a letter particularly to this point.

I have myself-caneleced this percognite a zilozubadnoshy by the articular with 58 ctions, is in the myself-caneleced this percognite a zilozubadnoshy by the article with 58 ctions with 58 ctions, is in the passion of the properties, and thereby limiting in this respect the royal prigative by necessary implication.

#### CITY .- SATURBAY EVENING.

This has been a very active week in the Consol Market, and a considerable advance has taken place in the price of English Stock. The settlement, on the 22nd, passed over without any defalcation, and it proved a Bull Account. The fluctuation since the last settlement has not exceeded 1½ per cent. The market, since the settling day, has been very buoyant, and Consols for the New Account were done this morning at 89½, and left off at 89½, and for money 89½. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds have not much varied, the former are 51 to 52, and the latter 30 to 32. India Stock is firm at 234 to 235, and Bank Stock is 197½ to 198½.

In Foreign Bonds, considerable speculation has been going on in Portuguese Bonds and Scrip, and the former have advanced to 59½ 60½, and the latter to 2½ 1½ discount. Brazilian Bonds have likewise risen considerably, and are as high as 70½ 7½. The Northern Bonds are at 103½ 4 for Russian, 48½ ½ for Dutch, and 73½-4 for Danish. Spanish Stock is 19½ ½.

Spanish Stock is 191 4.

 Spanies Stock is 1974.
 3 per Cent. Consols... 89 #
 Bank Stock..... 1974 1984

 3 per Cent. Reduced... 88# #
 India Stock..... 234 235

 34 per Cent. Red... 954 #
 India Stock...... 234 235

 New 34 per Cent... 964 #
 India Bonda...... 30s 32s pm.

 4 per Cent. 1895 ... 1921 #
 Exchequer Billa... 50s 52s pm.

 Bank Long Ann... 19 1-16 #
 Consols for Account 89# #

The French Papers just received contain an eloquent speech of M. Bianon against the payment by France of any part of the Greek loan. He anxiously desired, he said, the emancipation of the Greeks, but admits, that he desired it principally, if notexclusively, because he thought that Greece would "show her gratitude" by promoting French interests.

promoting French interests.

We have received New York Papers to the lat instant inclusive, which do not contain any political intelligence of the least interest. These Papers copy a detailed account from the Montreal Gazette of the 25th of April of a fire which occurred on the preceding day at that place, and which entirely destroyed the British American Hotel. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who had been collected by the attraction of a soirce musicale, escaped with difficulty through the windows. It is added that, fortunately for the cause of science and philanthropy, Captain Back (one of the inmates of this lotel) secured his haggage and scientific instruments, which had been so arranged as to be ready for his movements to Lachine that evening. A public dinner was about to be given at Montreal to Captain Back: and the gentlemen of the expedition in search of Captain Ross. The Upper Canada accounts state, that the river and the lake were quite oven.

quite or en.

A Que bec paper of the 21st of April has been received. It states that 700 letters have been addressed and sent off to the member the cabinet on the timber duties.

that 700 letters have been addressed and sent off to the members of the cabinet on the timber duties.

A Cabinet Council is summoned to be held at the Foreign Office, at two clock to-morrow.

Tureday next will be a most brilliant day in the festive annals of the metroplis, in consequence of its being appointed for the celebration of the King's birthday. Many of the nobility and gentry will give splendid entertainments of various descriptions, but especially dinner parties and in the evening there will be an onera, at which many of the ladies who have been presented at the Drawing-room will appear in their court plumes and jevels.

Lord King is, we hear, a little better. His Lordship remains, however, in a very precarious state.

It is rumoured that the Bishon of Hereford, the Premier's brother, is to lead the opposition to the Trish Church Bill in the House of Lords. The opponents of the Bill, it is added, calculate upon throwing it out, by a majority bordering upon 40.

On Thursday afternoon the Duke of Orleans and suite arrived at Liverpool, by the railroad, from Manchester. His Royal Highness took up his residence at the Adelphi Hotel, where he was visited by the Mayor and the Bailifis, who proceeded in state from the Townhall to welcome his Royal Highness to Liverpool.

Great nerparations are making in the Regent's Park for the Annual Felte Champler, and Ladies Bazaar, in aid of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, which will take place on Thursday and Friday next, under the same distinguished patronage as last year.

We have observed, in another part of the Paper, that three of the Jury, who sat on the late Inquest, are Members of the Union. The names of these Jurymen are Edward Holder, Gray's Inn-lane, glass cutter; William Purdy, Gray's Inn-lane, shoemaker; George Dennia, Simouth attreet, baker.

Covent-Garden Theatre re-opens to-morrow evening, with the German Operatic Company, to the great discomfiture of the actors who are now performing at the Olympic Theatre. They accuse M. Laporte of a bre

The following notice was posted in the Green Room of Drury Lane Theatre on Priday evening:

"Treatrage Royal Drury Lane.—The ladies and gentlemen of this theatre are requested to take notice, that it will close for the season on Tuesday, June II.—Those parties who may be desirous of being engaged in the performances at Covent Garden during the remainder of the season, will be pleased to signify the same to me by 12 o'clock on Wedneaday next; and are also requested, at the same time, to express their desires respecting an engagement at the two theatres for the ensuing season. (Signed) W. Dunn." Friday morning, about two o'clock, while police constable Lewis was on duty in the Walworth-road, he observed three men attempting to break into the house occupied by a gentleman named Smalls, in that road. The policeman immediately approached and seized one of them; upon which he was attacked by the other two, and, after a severe conflict with the assailants, during which one of them attempted to stab him with a knife, he was ultimately thrown upon the ground, and beaten in a dreadful manner. Fortunately, the knife with which the ruffian attempted to atab the policeman did not penetrate the flesh, merely cutting through the back part of his coat, waistroat, and shirt, and inflicting a slight scratch for some length slongs had been bared by a centre-bit in the street-door of Mr. Small's house, and a quantity of blood was besmeared upon the door-post. Lewis, it appeared, in the conflict with the theven struck one of them, and wounded him, for marks of blood were traced a considerable distance along the room the house.

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On the 18th inst, at Wainer, Kent, the Indy of SIr James U maton, of a sonother the Islation of the 20th inst, at Havenfeld Ludge, Great Missenden, the lady of Islation Backhouse, Req. late Major 47th regiment, of a son and heir—On the 18th inst. Thomas Alli, of Hyde Vale, Greenwich, of a son—On the 21st last, in Berton crecent, the lady of W. Wastell, Esq. of a son—On the 18th inst. at Water (and the 18th of 18th

Kinnersier, Eq. of a daughter—On the 22d inst, in Devonsure, Amory, of a daughter.

On the 22d of May, at St. Margarets, Rochester, by the Rev. George Darle, M.A., William Henry, eldest son of William Nicholson, Esq. to Elizabeth, only daughter of James Smith, Esq. of the same place.

On the 21st instant, at East Barnet, the Rev. H. A. Oakes, of Nowton, is the county of Suffolk, to Bliza Charlette, daughter of the Rev. T. H. Elvis, M.A., Rector of Rast Barnet—On the 16th inst, by special licenser, the the county of Suffolk, to Bliza Charlette, daughter of the Rev. T. Bockes-M.A., Rector of Rast Barnet—On the 16th inst, by special licenser, the the self-ship of Suffolk, to Bliza Charlette, and the self-ship of Suffolk, and the Suffolk of S

On the 15th ult, at Pisa, after a few hours' illness, Samuel Charles Turner, Esq. of Child Okeford, Dorset, formerly of the 12th Light Dragons. In certy relation oil the he was highly respected.

On the 22d inst, at his house in Graveron's square, Thomas Earl of Newburgh. On the 22d inst, at his house in Graveron's square, Thomas Earl of Newburgh in the 43d year of his age—00 the 23d his st. at her house in Upper Grocesor's in the 43d year of his age—10 the 24d his st. at her house in the 22d inst. at his house from the 23d his strength of the 13th hour final the 13th hour final

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# **JOHN**



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# Vol. XIII.—No. 651.

# SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1833.

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UNDER THE ESPÉCIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY.

DOYAL GARDENS. VAUXIIALL.—The Nobility, Gentry,
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REDNESDAY NEXT, June 5, and continue open every Monday, Wednesday,
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during the season.

we winter many new decorations and improvements have taken place, hoped, will meet with public approbation.

been surgested that, in consequence of the prevailing custom of late an hour, Yauxhall Amnsements have begun toe early for the for fashinnable parties, the Gardens during the present season will the opened until Nine o'clock, and will be entirely illuminated before of the visitor.

ONGERT OF CONCERTS.

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inderentily known, and acknowledged throughout Germany to be one of the most reliebrated in existence, having been selected by the Duke himself, whose musical tagic is proverbial.

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meday, No Performance—Thorsday, The Magic Flute; whith a Farce, in which Madame Vestris will appear—Wednesdy, No Performance—Thorsday, The Magic Flute; whith a Farce, The Public is most respecially informed, that in consequence of the unprecedented announcement of Foreign Dramas at Drury Lane and Covent Garden (in addition to those atthe Opera House), there will be no Performance at this Theatre on Thursday cattle Opera House, there will be no Performance at this Theatre on Thursday cattle Opera House, the North William of Thursday and the Performance of The Public is a Control of Principles of Fortiablesia, with The Rent Day, and other Entertainments—On Principles of Performance of Per

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Wan Oppier, May 28.—12th Rect. Rout. Capit. J. Berry, from half-pay 75th
Rect. to be Captain, rice P. W. Colthurst, who exchanges, rec. diff.—234 Foot:
Lett. W. F. P. Wilson, from 29th Rept. to be Lieutenant, rice R. K. Billot, ret.
on h. p. 93th P.—39th Foot: Lieut. C. Brown, from half-pay 98th Foot, to be
Lieutenant, rice Wilson, app. to 23d P.—50th Foot: Lieut. P. J. Pelit to be Captain by pur, vice Westlake, grom.; Ens. J. B. Bonham to be Lieutenant by pur,
vice Petit; Ens. S. Campbell, from 55th F. to be Ensign, vice Bonham—55th
Foot: W. Murray, Gent, tebe Engign by pur, vice S. Campbell, app. to 50th F.
—50th Foot: Najor C. Harrison, from half-pay Unat. to be Major vice Northcote, ret—Unattacled: Capt. J. Westlake, from 50th Regt. to be Major of Infantry by purchase.

### FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

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FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

At the Court at St. James's, the 18th day of May, 1833, present, the King's Moat Excellent Mejesty in Council.—This day the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Lord Foley was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Prive Council, and took his place at the Bond accordingly.

At the Court at St. James's, the 29th day of May, 1833, present, the King's Line Court at St. James's, the 29th day of May, 1833, present, the King's All the Court at St. James's, the 29th day of May, 1833, present, the King's All the Court at St. James's, the 29th day of May, 1833, present, the King's All the Court at St. James's, the 29th day of May, 1833, present, the King's All the Court at St. James's, the 29th day of May, 1833, present, the King's All the Court at St. James's, the 29th day of May, 1833, present, the King's All the Court at St. James's, the 29th day of May, 1833, present, the King's All the Court at St. James's Court at St. James's Cornet Research and the Court at St. James's Cornet Research and the All the Cornet by purch vice May at May, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the settlements in Western Australia.

Was Overice, May 31.—Royal Regt. Horse Gds.: Cornet R. H. R. H. Vyse to be Lieutenant by purch vice May, and the Cornet by purch vice Day by purch, vice Lord Hopeton, ret.; Cornet D. Daly to be Lieutenant by purch, vice Day-Path Regt. Lieut Drags.: Lieut J. C. Baird to be Captain by purch, vice Baird—Colditions Research and Lieutenant by purch vice Pereval, iet.; Lieut W. Purch, purch purch wice Baird—Colditions Research and Lieutenant by purch vice Control to the Co

Strond: G. I. Scrope, Esq. in the rosm of D. Ricardo, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

BANKRUPTS.

T. SHERWIN, London-well, cheesemonger, Att. Wilkinson, Barge-yard, Bucklerebary—M. C. BUCKANN, Golden-square, harving house-keeper, Att. Lane Argyle-street, BANKRUPTS, Constant Control of the Cheeper of the Ch

element to the LONDON GAZETTE, Wednesday, May

Supplement to the LONDON GAZETTE, Weitnesday, May 29.

At the Court at St. James's, the 29th day of May, 1873, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by his Majesty in Council, that his Majesty's Order in Council of the 6th of November last, directing that no slive or vessels belonging to any of his majesty's subjects be permitted to clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the King of the Netherlands until further orders; and that an embargo be laid upon all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the King of the Netherlands which then were, or which should thereafter come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads within any part of his Majesty's dominions; and that the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war should detain and bring into port all merchant ships and vessels bearing the flag of the Netherlands, be revoked, and the same is hereby revoked accordingly; and it is hereby further ordered, that the said embargo be taken off, and that all such ships and vessels hepermitted to depart with their cargoes to their respective ports of destination; and the Kight Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord warden of the Ginque Ports, are to give the necessary directions therein as to them may respectively appertuin.

W. L. BATHURST.

# PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday.—The Duke of Wellington said he had a petition to present to which he solicited the attention of their Lordships. The petition was sinced by the chief of the proprietors of estates and slawes in the island of Dominica, and it had been placed in his hands some time ago for presentation. It was withdrawn, however, in consequence of the inquiry respecting the West Indies which was then prosecuting, and it was fully understood was to have been continued to a conclusion. That arrangement had been broken, and the petition was placed in his hands in consequence of the plan of emancipation recently proposed by the Government. The petitioners stated that they were deeply interested in the question of colonial slavery; that most of them held their estates and slaves by purchase from the Crown, or through being descendants of those who had purchased the property from the Crown, when the island, by the prace of Paris, 60 or 70 years ago, was coded to England, it having been before conquered by his Majesty's arnss. They therefore prayed from their Lordships that protection to which all acknowledged property was entitled, or that they might be allowed to cede their property to the Crown for a valuable consideration. The petitioners, one and all, offered to sell their estates to the authority from which they had purchased them, and that with a view of enabling the Government to try what experiments in emancipation it might deem advisable. If the Moller were accepted no wrong need be done to any individuals. The nation might suffer in its trade and in its commerce, but no isadvidual would be spoliated of his property. The Noble Duke size presented a petition from the merchants of Bastol, praying that in any plan of emancipation from the merchants of Bastol, praying that in any plan of emancipation from the merchants of Bastol, praying that in any plan of emancipation from the merchants of Bastol, praying that in any plan of emancipation from the merchants of Bastol, praying th

o restore it to its rightul owner as soon as he discovered him?—
viscount Berisorob: "But who stole the horse?"—Lord Superieur said that was not the question. He was prepared to prove to demonstration that no man could have a property in his fellow-man. He desided that the West Indians had any property in the nextoes.—The Duke of Wellinford in ot understand how the Noble Baron could make such an assertion. If the alaves were not property there was no property. They had over and over again been declared to be property, and if to-morrow the question was raised in any Court of Law they would and must be treated as property—(Hear).—No man in England could be deprived of his property but by Act of Parliament, and by Act of Parliament only upon due compensation being awarded him.—Lord Superieur prepared that on the proper occasion be would prove to demonstration that one man could not have a property in another.

Lord Gary presented, by his Majesty's command, a copy of the Convention between the King of the French and the King of the Netherlands, signed May 21.

Viscount St. Vincear withdrew the order for summoning their Lordships to-morrow, and fixed it for Tuesday next, when he would present the petition agreed to by the Meeting in the city of London on the subject of the Ministerial scheme for the Abolition of Negro Slavery. The Noble Viscount presented a petition from Ross, praying that no measure for the emancipation of the slaves might be adopted that did not give the owners compensation.

The House then went into a Committee on the Metropolitan Police Bill. The Bill went through Committee, and the Report was ordered to be brought up on Monday.

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The House then went into a Committee on the Metropolitan Police Bill. The Bill went through Committee on the Metropolitan Police Bill.

The Bouse the vent into Committee, and the Report was ordered to be brought u

the Commission of the Peace in Ireland of Col. Prizogenato by the Lord Lieutenant, and that it was by no means a harsh proceeding. The process of the property of the commission of the Peace of the Peace of the College of the Peace of the P

great good would have been attained, and much evil avoided. It was to him inexplicable that the Right Hon. Gentleman should have thought fit to bear so hard upon the best interests of the colonies, and identify limself with the opponent parky. The propositions of the considered many of the calculations on which the propositions were founded to have been formed on false premises. But with regard to the question of the right in West India property, he thought to a clear mind that right was self-evident and undeniable. It was established by the united authority of a long series of Acts of Parliament, and if it were violated, then he was confident no species referred to the different Acts of Parliament on the subject, and weit referred to the different Acts of Parliament on the subject, and weit particularly on the 13th of Geo. III., which, in order to encourage foreigners to lend money on West India property, declared that property perfectly legitimate and secure. He was no advocate for elavery; he should wish the stain of maintaining the system to be for ever washed away from the character of England, but let the change be brought about with unimpeachable and unquestionable honesty. Let Sc Domingh exact to the slave population of the inclonies, for that island had become the scene of licentious idlenss ever since the slaves obtained their freedom. He still would contradict the accuracy of the Right Hon. Secretary's calculations. It appeared to him that a few solitary transactions had been greatly magnified. Though willing, he repeated, to assist in carrying into effect any safe and efficacious plan for emancipating the necroes, he could not extend his support to the officialities which were insensable that the Government had given up the wises part of the plan, that of the slaves working out their freedom by wages. It was not on the West Indias proprietors, but the nation, which had encouraged the system, that he would place the burden; and that without the cooperation of the West Indias of Contradiction of the S

of the debate. At his suggestion the Chairman was ordered in report progress, and ask leave to sit again. The House then seumed, and the Committee obtained leave to sit again. The House then seumed, and the Committee obtained leave to sit again on Monday next. The House then adjourned.

Miss Chambers has announced a Benefit Concert for the 10th of June, for the support of her family till her father's affairs are settled. As all the first rate singers and performers have offered her their assistance, it will certainly be the best concert of the season.

The Literanay Gazette of Saturday, June I, contains an unusual mass of new and entertaining matter. The first Review of Horse Walpole's Letters to Sir Horsee Mann (the sealed MS, only opened at a limited period after the writer's death, now most ably edited by Lord Dover, and not yet published), supplies a copious story of various and interesting anecdote, wit, personal story, and political intelligence during the last twenty years of George III; the Parson's Daughter, by Theodore Hook; the Posthumous Works of Gelic's Memoirs; Mrs. Trollope's Novel and Poetry, &c., &c., fill opidishes and interesting anecdote, wit, personal story, and political intelligence during the least known period of his life, previous to story and the state of the season of the season of the most surprise of the season of the season of the most surprise of the season of the season of the most surprise of the season of the seas

### COURT OF KING'S BENCH

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Wednesday, May 29.—The Solicitor-General said he was instructed to apply for the writ of certiorari to remove into this Court the Inquisition taken by one of the Coroners for Middlesex on view of the body of Robert Culley, the police constable, who was killed at the late Meeting in Coldbath-fields. The object was to quash the Inquisition. The Solicitor-General then read the proceedings at the Inquisition. The Solicitor-General then read the proceedings at the Inquisition. The Solicitor-General then read the proceedings at the Inquisition. The Solicitor-General then read the proceedings at the Inquisition. The solicitor-General then read the proceedings at the Inquisition. The solicitor-General then read the proceedings at the Inquisition. The evolute of "Justifiable Homicide" delivered by the Jury, which he submitted was insufficient in law, inasmuch as it was indirect by some person unknown to the Jury, and certainly the evidence would be found efficient to warrant a verdict of a different character. He spoke with proper respect for the Jury when he stated that the verdict was not consistent with the evidence laid before them. He had no doubt the Jury were able men, and that they had been influenced only by strong and generous feeling; but he should submit to the Court upon the whole of the evidence that they had ome to a conclusion which could not be maintained, because it was in direct contradiction of the facts. Although he could have moved for a certiorari as a matter of right (virtute officii), he thought it better to state to the Court the grounds on which he made his application.—The Court granted the writ; and on Thursday the Court quashed the Inquisition, on the ground that the verdict did not say a word about Culley's conduct, or shew that he had done anything to justify the violence used towards him; consequently it was impossible the verdict could be "justifiable homicide." The Lord Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said, "It appears to me to be a stran

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The person who sent us the sarcastic account of a party in

Place—The lady who gave it was, perhaps, perfectly innocent of the
absurdity of publishing an account of it—We were not likely to
mound her feelings by an insertion of what, perhaps, the writerly thinks
an excellent quitz. We are not surprised at the anxiety he expresses
to have the MS. of his mossense destroyed, having partaken of his
Triend's hospitality only to ridicule it.

Our numerous friends must generally accept our thanks

A Monday Edition (for the Country) is published at Three o'Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## JOHN BULL.

### LONDON, JUNE 2.

TUESDAY being fixed for the celebration of His MAJESTY'S birthday, the usual ceremonies and formalities were observed. The King's Guard mounted with the bands of the three regiments in the standard court-yard of the Palace; the bands played God save the King, the overture to William Tell, chorus Irom Proserpine, and that most appropriate piece, Buona parte's Grand March.

At one o'clock the Park guns fired a double Royal salute.

At one o'clock the Park guns fired a double Royal salute.

The Queen held a Drawing Room at the Palace at St. James's, which was most numerously attended. The Ladies' dresses were very splendid, many of them being of British manufacture; the head-dresses, &c. exhibiting a profusion of diamonds and jewellery of the most costly description. The Knights of the different Orders of Knighthood sppeared in their collars.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Bath and Welley, Llandaff, Chestere, Carlisle, Bangur, Exeter, Rochester, Wischester, Chestere, Carlisle, Bangur, Exeter, Rochester, Wischester, St. David's, Chichester, Workester, &c., were conducted into the presence of the King, about half-past one o'clock, when the Archbishop of Canterbury and delivered an Address of congratulation to His Maissty on the happy return of the day.

A Guard of Honour from the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, were on duty in the open space opposite Mariborough Garden. The band, in their state uniforms, executed several instrumental pieces in the course of the afternoon. The Gentlemen Pensioners lined the presence chamber and the corridor. The Yeomen Guard appeared in their coronation costume. The Gentlemen Porters and the Under Porters were in attendance, the latter in new uniforms. The King's Marshalmen appeared in an entire new uniform, the ancient dress having been changed to one of more modern style, the chace having been substituted for the cocked hat.

The Duke of Cumberland came attended by Baron Lansingen

Duke of CUMBERLAND came attended by Baron Lansinger and Colonel Poren

ee Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, accompanied The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, accompanied by the Prince of Leinnoen, and attended by the Duchess of Northunderland, Lady Carrotte St. Maur, Lady Catherine Jenkinson, Lady Conroy, Hon. Lady Cust, Baroness Lehken, Sir Faederick Wetherall, Sir John Conroy, and the Hon. Sir George Anson, came in state in four carriages, excorted by a party of Life Guards. Their Royal Highnessee entered by the standard court-yard, and were received with the usual honours.

court-yard, and were received with the usual honours.

The Duchess and the Princess were dressed in articles of British
manufacture, made expressly for the occasion.

The Duke of Gloucester entered the Palace by the standard
court-yard. His Royal Highness came in state in two carriages, with
an escort, and was attended by Major-General Sir Howano Douolas. colonel Higgins, and four other Officers of his Household.

The Duke of Sussex and the Princess Augusta also arrived abou

two o'clock.

The SPEAKER of the House of Commons came in state. Their MAJESTIES entered the throne-room accompanied by their Royal relatives, and attended by their suite. The QUEEN took her situation under the canopy. The Princess AUGUSTA, the Duchess OK KERT, and the Princess Victoria were on the left of her MAJESTY. Her Majesty's suite were—

MAJESTY'S suite were—
The Countess of Mayo, the Lady in Waiting; the Duchess Dowager of Leeds, Mistress of the Robes; the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of Erroll, Master of the Horse; the Marchioness Wellesley, Countess Brawnlow, Lady Wemyss, Miss Hope Johnstone; Hon. Mr. Ashley, Vice Chamberlain; General Macdonnell, and Captain George Pechell, R. N. Equerries.

His Majesty stood some distance to the right of the Queen. The Marquis of Winchesters officiated as the Lord in Waiting, and Sir W. Lumley as the Groom in Waiting.

The doors of the drawing-room were opened, and those who had the privilege of the early were foreign through the prosence of their the right of the presence of their

the privilege of the entré were introduced into the presence of their

MAJESTIES.

The Count and Countess d'Uddlas were presented to the King and Queen by the Swedish Minister and Countess Bjornstjerna.

Monsieur Surmon'r de Nolsbergeie, Monsieur Paul Surmont, and Monsieur Henri Surmont were presented to their Majesties by the Belgian Minister, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Master of

Captair Loven, Officer of the Staff of his Swedish Majesty, was nted by Count BJORNSTJERNA, the Swedish Minis After the Entré Drawing Room the general company were intro-

duced.

The company were setting down at the Palace from one o'clock till half-past four. The Court was the most brilliant this season.

We sincerely regret that we are unable to give the names of the company, because we believe the list gratifies every individual whose name is in k, and smuses a vast many whose names are not included. The ladies dresses are also objects of interest, more especially to country readers; but when we say that the details would occupy at death and additional ordinance of the part of the details would occupy at the standard ordinance of the part of the details would occup to the part of the par equity reaction, our map we say that the details would occupy at least twelve columns of our paper, we may perhaps be excused from giving them in detail. We may venture on the first three, more especially as they are specially announced to have been of English

manufacture:—

\*\*Lea MAJESTY.—A white satin dress, richly embroidered in silver, the front of the petticoat splendidly ornamented with diamonds; the body and sleeves ornamented with blonde, and a magnificent diamond stomacher; train of rich silver tissue. Lined with white satin, and embroidered to correspond with the dress. Head-dress, feathers and a splendid diamond diadem. The whole of her Majesty's dress of British manufacture. anufacture :-

dinner, the party retired to the drawing-room, Third's room, where her Marcon's hand or George the where her Majtsty's band were in attendance

The different Ministers gave dinners in honour of the day, as Lord CHANBERLAIN, the Master of the Horse, and the Groo Stole. The different Ministe

the Stole.

Monday was the birth-day of Prince George of Cumberland, when his Royal Highness entered his fitteenth year. His Royal Highness received visits of congratulation at the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland at Kew, from the King and Queen, the Duchess of Kent (accompanied by the Prince of Linsingen), the Princess Augusta (attended by Lady Mary Taylor and Sir B-Stevenson), the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Goolester, Prince Grooms of Cambridge and the Duke of Bursay of the Box of State of Cambridge and the Duke of Sussex of Sussex of Cambridge and the Duke of Sussex of Cambridge and the Sussex of STEVENSON), the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of GLOUCESTER, Prince GEORGE of Cambridge, and the Duke of BRUNSWICK, all of whom arrived in the middle of the day. A sumptuous dejeunér was served to the Royal party soon after the arrival of their MAJESTIES. The officers of the Household of the Duke and Duchess were also present. Their MAJESTIES left about half-past four o'clock, in a chariot drawn by four white lorses, with out riders, on their return to St. James's Palace. The members of the Royal Family also took their departure, and returned to their residences in town, and at the Palace at Kensington.

The day was celebrated at Kew with the usual demonstrations of

The day was celebrated at Kew with the usual demonstrations of rejoicing. In town the Nobility and Gentry througed the residence of the Duke and Duchess of CUMPRILAND throughout the day, and left their names for his Royal Highness.

On Wednesday the King held a Levee, at which numerous presentations took place. In the evening the QUEEN honoured the Ancient Music with her presence; and the King gave agrand dinner to the Jockey Club. The usual display of magnificent plate was made. Twenty-one of the members attended.

On Thursday afternoon the King and QUEEN, attended by the Earl Opening the Counters of May and Six Annex Response.

of DENBIGH, the Countess of Mayo, and Sir Andrew Barnard, went of Dentice, the Countess of MAYO, and Sir Andrew Barnand, went in two carriages to Lannbeth Palace, where the Archbishop of Canterbury gave an elegant dejeaner to their Majesties and a select party. The Princess Augusta, attended by Lady Mary Taylor, went to the Palace at Lambeth. Their Majesties arrived shortly before four o'clock, and remained some hours. Soon after their re-

turn to the Palace at St. Janes's the King and Queen left town for the Palace at Windsor. We understand that His Majerry will be present at the launch of the Waterloo on the 18th of next month, and that the West Kent anry will have the honour of escorting the Royal Personage rom town to the dockyard.

As we anticipated last Sunday, the meeting at the City of London Tavern, of Nobemen, Merchants, Bankers, and others interested—and what class of persons is not?—in the West India question, was nost numerously and respectably attended; for a detail of the proceedings or a report of the speeches delivered, it must be evident we have not space, even had not the daily papers already given general circulation to them. The resolutions which were moved and carried with the found in the statement of the second control of the secon

even had not the daily papers already given general circulation to them. The resolutions which were moved and carried, will be found in another part of our paper.

If Mr. Stanley could have ventured to be present at this most splendid assemblage—for such it really may be considered—surely he would have quailed under the unanswerable truths which chameterised the statements of the numerous speakers. The reckless spoliation—the unjustifiable attacks on private preperty—the twofold misery to be inflicted both on master and slave—the destruction of our commerce—the diminution of our revenue—the weakening of our navy;—in short, all the evils concomitant upon the hateful plan were exhibited in glowing colours, and with what effect upon the Government?—None.

On Thursday Sir RICHARD VYVVAN opened the adjourned debate in the House of Commons with a most powerful, elaborate, and convincing speech—a speech which Mr. Stanley, we presume, considered unanswerable, for instead of attempting to reply to it, he moved the House into Committee and proposed a new scheme, more notable than the first, and which, while it infalibly opens the door to immediate insurrection in the colonics, charges the mother country with the payment of the interest of the loan by an additional duty upon West Indian sugar of three shillings the hundred weight.

By this proposal the term of apprenticeship is not to be limited to twolky very——if the slave can steal enough money.

hundred weight.

By this proposal the term of apprenticeship is not to be limited to twelve years—if the slave can steal enough money to buy himself off in six months, he may do it. The master, it is true, is relieved from the payment of part of the interest—but how? Why, by loading the article in which he deals with an additional duty, which, while it affects the whole population of the mother country, will tend to encrease the sale of East India sugar, cultivated and manufactured either by slaves or what are called apprentices, and in the success of which all the leading abolitionists are notoriously interested. It is, in fact, a protecting duty of three shillings the hundred weight in favour of those amiable philanthropists.

On Friday the discussion was again resumed, but nothing of any importance occurred in the debate, except that Mr. Godson moved, as an anendment, immediate abolition, and a loan of thirty millions should be raised, twenty whereof were to be given to the planters, and ten more lent them!!!

Mr. TANCRED twaddled, and Mr. BUCKINGHAM spoke under the pressure of the impatience of the House; and Colonel DAVIES concluded the debate by declaring his opinion, that the abolitionists were not to be trusted, and by expressive his intention to oppose the Ministerial plan.

Colonel DAYIES concluded the debate by declaring his opinion, that the abolitionists were not to be trusted, and by expressing his intention to oppose the Ministerial plan.

So far has this ruinous measure proceeded: how much farther it will go, or what events may happen to hinder its completion, we cannot presume to say: but we cannot yet bring ourselves to believe, that a scheme like Mr. STANLEY'S can ever become law, which is so clearly and evidently founded upon spoliation and injustice.

WE regret that we have not space to give a more detailed account of the proceedings of the PITT CLUB, on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of that illustrious Statesman's birth on Friday. The company included all the leaders of the Tory party—the illustrious Wellington, the venerable Eldon, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquess of Salisbury, and a host of those who venerate the memory of him to whose principles they were devoted. The reception of the Duke, who arrived a little too late for dinner, was most enthusiastic—the speeches were numerous, and the entertainment altogether of a most gratifying character. a splendid diamond diadem. The whole of her Mnjesty's dress of British manufacture.

Her Royal High Royal High Royal High Carlot diadem and blonde; train of gold tissue, lined with all diamonds and blonde; train of gold tissue, lined with all diamonds and blonde; train of gold tissue, lined with all diamonds and blonde; train of gold tissue, lined with all diamonds and blonde; train of gold tissue, lined with all diamonds and blonde; train of gold tissue, lined with all diamonds.—The whole of the dress. Feat-dress, feathers, and diamonds.—The whole of the dress. Feat-dress, feathers, and diamonds.—The whole of the dress. The whole of the dress of British manufacture.

Her Royal Hourses the Paincess the Paincess the party of the young princess were the grant and admiration.

The The grades and beguty of the young princess were the plant of grant and admiration.

The Juke and Duchess of Charry, acco. "panied by the Band Lirabidger, is the Duchess of Kerr, acco. "panied by the Prince of Leininger, and attended by Lady Chryghein's Jenkinson's the Duck of Sussex, the Frincess Augusta, the Duke of Brunswick, and a select party, were preac." After the Ducke of Brunswick, and a select party, were preac." After the Duckes of Brunswick, and a select party, were preac." After the Duckes of Brunswick, and a select party, were preac." After the Duckes of Brunswick, and a select party, were preac." After the Duckes of Brunswick, and a select party, were preac." After the Duckes of Brunswick, and a select party, were preac." After the Duckes of Brunswick, and a select party, were preac." After the Duckes of Brunswick, and a select party, were preac." After the Duckes of Brunswick, and a select party, were preac." After the Duckes of Brunswick, and a select party, were preac." After the Duckes of Brunswick, and a select party, were preac." After the Duckes of Brunswick, and a select party, were preac." After the Duckes of Brunswick, and a select party, were preac." After the Duckes of Brunswick, and a select party, were preac.

ceedings of the Court of Bank Proprietors, which was held on Friday to receive Lord Althorp's communication;—
On Friday a Meeting of the Proprietors of Bank Stock, convened to receive the propositions of Government for the renewal of the Charter, was held in Threadneedle street at two o'clock. The hour originally named in the Requisition was eleven, but previous to that time notices were posted up throughout the Bank stating (without offering any reason) its postponement until two.

Precisely at two o'clock the Governor and Deputy-Governor, accompanied by many of the Directors, entered the Assembly-room, which at that time was densely crowded.

Previous to the opening of the business of the Meeting the Governor (Mr. Raikes) stated that the postponement from Lord Althory, requesting that such postponement might take place, in order, as he stated, to avoid the inconvenience of having his proposals, through the medium of the evening press, in the hada of the House of Commons before he could have an opportunity of officially communicating it on the assembling of the House af her o'clock.

o'clock.

Here is Ministerial precaution and foresight for you—rendered rather more ridiculous by the fact that the plan had previously been published by the Times newspaper, and made. perfectly absurd by the fact of the evening papers publishing it, exactly the same as if his Lordship had not made himself so excessively ridiculous. The truth we believe to be, that the Treasury Clerk who has had the arrangement of the scheme had not got it quite ready by twelve. The Governor proceeded, as a preliminary step to the business of the Meeting, to read the following letter from Lord Althone, which elseved, was the only document in the possession of the Directors detailing the Ministerial propositions:

"Gentlemen.

"After duly considering the conversation which we have had with Majesty's Government have directed me to make the following prosals to you, for the purpose of renewing the Bank Charter.

"I. We propose to renew the Charter for 21 years, subject, however, to this condition, that if at the end of ten years, the then existing Government should so think fit, they may give twelve months' notice to the Bank, that the Charter should expire at the end of eleven years.

"2.—That no banking company consisting of more than six

ing Government 100110 so think the Charter should expire at the end of eleven years.

"2.—That no banking company consisting of more than six partners, shall issue notes, payable on demand, within the metropolis for within 65 miles of the metropolis. Banking companies, however, consisting of any number of partners, established at a greater distance from the metropolis than 65 miles, shall have the right to draw bills on London without restriction as to the amount, and to issue notes payable in London.

"3. Bank of England notes shall be a legal tender, except at the Bank of England, or at any of its branches.

"4. Bills not having more than three months to run before they become due shall not be subject to the usury laws.

"5. An account, similar to that laid before the Bank Committe, and of the amount of notes in circulation, and of the deposits in the hands of the Bank, shall be transmitted as a confidential paper, weekly, to the Chancelior of the Exchequer; these accounts shall be consolidated at the end of each quarter, published quarterly in the Gazette.

"A Bill will also be introduced into Parliament, with a view of "A Bill will also be introduced into Parliament, with a view of "A Bill will also be introduced into Parliament, with a view of "A Bill will also be introduced into Parliament, with a view of "A Bill will also be introduced into Parliament, with a view of "A Bill will also be introduced into Parliament, with a view of "A Bill will also be introduced into Parliament, with a view of "A Bill will also be introduced into Parliament, with a view of "A Bill will also be introduced into Parliament, with a view of "A Bill will also be introduced into Parliament, with a view of "A Bill will also be introduced into Parliament, with a view of "A Bill will also be introduced into Parliament, with a view of "A Bill will also be introduced into Parliament, with a view of "A Bill will also be introduced into Parliament, with a view of "A Bill will also be introduced into Parliament, with a view of "A Bill w

Bank accounts for the preceding quarter, published quarterly in the Gazette.

"A Bill will also be introduced into Parliament, with a view of regulating country banks. Provisions of this measure will be such as to hold out an inducement to the establishment of Joint Stock Banks, who will not issue their own notes.

"His Majesty's Government direct me to call your attention to the advantages which these different propositions are likely to confer upon the Bank; their tendency must be to extend the circulation of its notes, and by relieving bills at short dates from the Usury Laws, to facilitate its operations, which is, on the other hand, the only relaxation in its exclusive privileges. As they at present exist what is required, is the permission given to Joint Stock Banks established at a greater distance than sixty-five miles from the metropolis, to draw bills, and to issue notes payable in London.

"His Majesty's Government therefore think, that they have a right to expect some considerable pecuniary advantages from the Bank in the management of the Government business. They consequently propose that Government should repay to the Bank 2 percent. of the debt of 14,500,000, now due, and that the Bank shall deduct from the payments made to them from the Government, for the transactions of the Government business, the annual sum of 10,000.

"I hope this proposal will be satisfactory to the Bank Directors, and that by making this arrangement, an end may speedily be put to

cent. of the debt of 14,800,0001, now due, and that the Bank shall deduct from the payments made to them from the Government, for the transactions of the Government business, the annual sum of 120,0001.

"I hope this proposal will be satisfactory to the Bank Directors, and that by making this arrangement, an end may speedily be put the suspense now existing. I have the honour to be, Gentlement, your most obedient humble servant,
"To the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England."
The Chairman stated that the impression on the minds of the Directors was to recommend the adoption of the principles of Lord Althorp's propositions; an impression which was most warmly supported by a Mr. LLOYD.

The Proprietors, however, thought that a question which so vitally interests them deserved at least a day or two's consideration, and, accordingly, the Court adjourned until Wednesday.

In the House of Commons, anticipated as he had been too by all the evening papers, Lord Althorp opened his scheme in the evening, as the Times says, in rather a clearer manner than usual; and was replied to by Mr. Barnof, who, like the Bank Proprietors in the morning, scened to think it rather too much to expect the House to come to an immediate vote upon so important a proposal. Upon the whole he appeared favourable to the plan—at least to some of the most important points of it. One of those important points is the making the Bank-note a legal tender, of the wisdom of which there can be little doubt. "If," as Mr. Barnof, said, "apper currency is to be substituted for gold, it must, to have a corresponding value, have an equal importance with it." Another important point is the side-winded repeal of the Usury Laws, as far as relates to bils not having more than three months to run, that usurious interest is generally demanded and obtained.

Mr. O'Connell enquired whether the English Banknotes were to be a legal tender in Ireland? to which Lord Althorp replied in the negative. His Lordship subsequently moved that the Chairman should r

After the House had resumed, the following excellent exhibition of senatorial sagacity was made:

EXHIDITION of senatorial sagacity was made:

"Mr. Robinson said that in consequence of the events which had recently taken place at Exeter, he wished to know whether any steps had been taken for the recall of Sir J. Jeffcott?

"Mr. Stander replied that Sir J. Jeffcott?

"Mr. Stander replied that Sir J. Jeffcott?

communicate with the colony on the subject of his recall from the office of Judge.

"Mr. Robinson—Am I, then, to understand that he is still to

stheother. He alluded to the printing of London newspapers, the ainfulness of which practice he should shortly again bring under their Lordships' consideration. The ridicule with which he was ordered by the labour of Saturday. His answer to that was the fitting the hen held in his hand—one from the measter newenders of the metropolis, and the other from the men they employed, paying their Lordships to put an end to the circulation of Sunday papers altogether. The first Petition was signed by 110 of the mater gavenders."

of the metropous, and the other from the men they employed, parsing their Lordships to put an end to the circulation of Sunday papers altogether. The first Petition was signed by 110 of the master newseeders."

The Bishop of London is said to be a very good man—that he is a very weak one his public conduct in the time of public danger has proved. As a Cambridgeshire schoolmaster he was perfect, and his assiduity in hunting out all the little peccadilloes of his boys highly praiseworthy; but the system which is suitable to a provincial pedagogue is not quite becoming in a Prelate, and that Prelate the Bishop of London. It was but a few months since that his Lordship but a published a pastoral letter, some of the leading facts of which were furnished to his Lordship by a Putney waterman, and now he presents a petition against Sunday newspapers signed by a collection of neuswenders.

We shall, for the present, say nothing, except indeed to say, that we do not exactly know what his Lordship means by having brought upon himself "invective on the one side and ridicule upon the other." Other side of what?—of himself? His Lordship is a good translator of tragedies and comedies we know, and to the exercise of his abilities in that way he owes very much of his fame and preferment—but if his Lordship would condescend to make his own English easy, he would do himself and his admirers a great service. His Lordship says that it is sinful to sell and to read newspapers on Sundays, and that the petition he held in his hand answered the unanswerable statement, that Sunday papers were printed on Saturdays. Now we will just give his Lordship another fact, which, by the aid of his newsvenders and watermen, he may also contradict.

In all parts of England, except London, the Times, the Post, the Standard, the Herald, and so on ad infinitum—all of which are daily newspapers (will his Lordship dare to meddle with those?) are sold and circulated on Sundays—and read on Sundays—and read on Sundays, so long as they are published on Saurd

AMONG the many spoken of legal alterations, are two which will, we think, give universal satisfaction. One is, to transfer the duties of the Accountant-General to a proper officer of the Court for all matters in bankruptey; and the other, to create a Master to take all the duty which is now performed by one of the Masters in Chancery, for the Court of Review. It is proposed to pay these officers the same salaries as the Commissioners have. A clause to the above effect is introduced into the Solicitor-General's Bill for increasing the Retiring Allowances of the Judges—whereby the Ministers hope to buy out Baron BAYLEY and Judge PARK, and which part of the measure will not be so palatable to the public as the other.

GREAT exertions have been making during the last week in the cause of Don Pedron—English sailors have been engaged, and recruits, not only English, but of all nations, have been enlisted in our streets; Colonels in our army, decorated with the Bath and other Orders, have gone out command of these re-inforcements, and one whole detachment has sailed under the command of a Captain of our Navy.

Navy.
On Thursday the following dialogue occurred in the House

of Lords:

The Duke of Wellington begged to ask the Noble Earl opposite if be knew that armed ships with troops on board had left England, under the command of a Captain of the Navy, for the purpose of siding one of the belligerent parties in Portugai?

All gave had seen such accounts in the public papers, but that was all a face on the subject to this Majesty, praying (as we understond him protection for His Majesty's subjects and their property in Perugai, and for the observance of strict neutrality.

The answer of the Prime Minister to such a question is capital. So—the head of the positive propriation for expense.

The answer of the prime Minister to such a question is capital. So—the head of the non-intervention Government does not know whether English troops, and English sailors, and English ships, and English officers, are all proceeding from English ships, and English officers, are all proceeding from English ships, and English officers, are all proceeding from English ports, in the open violation of a proclaimed, feelared, and pledged neutrality, except by reading accounts in the newspapers! Is this answer founded really on ignorance of his duty or on insolence?

We remember hearing that a lady of fashion once meeting Mr. Pitt in the Park, asked him "if there were any news?" to which he replied, "Madaun, I haven't seen the newspapers yet." This has always been considered one of the most humorous strokes of repartee on record; but all its place in the House of Lords, gravely and officially answering the question whether England is violating the neutrality to which she is pledged, and whether English awal and military officers and men are engaged in war against one of our allies, by telling the Noble Duke who puts i, "that all he knows about it he has read in the newspapers."

There were good ald times when such an administration and

popers,"

There were good old times when such an admission would have afforded strong grounds for an impeachment.

LORD PALMERSTON, by the good-nature of the King of HOLLAND or his Minister, has contrived to get himself out of the scrape into which he had got by his Embargo upon Dutch hiss, and the rotting produce of the Colonies, the of out allows a scrape into which he had got by his Embargo upon Dutch hiss, and the rotting produce of the Colonies, the of our Allies, are at length proceeding to their destined Pots. The King of HOLLAND has ratified the subjoined Treaty, and we beg the reader to peruse it attentively, in order that he may convince himself of the calm and dignified conduct of the Dutch King. and the utter worthlessness to to make except, for the purpose of extricating our Foreign Secretary from a hobble in which the dignified inanity of the Noble Premier, so advantageously displayed the other central so unequivocally left him:—

Detocan is Mojesty and the King of the French on the one part, and an explanatory article thereunto annexed.—Signed at London, May 21, 1833.

Translation.

Tarnslation.

May 21, 1833.

Their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the King of the French, and the King of the Nether-the relations between the mean they existed before the month of Semilor, 1832, have for that purpose resolved to conclude a congruind of the Relations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Itakind, like Right Hon, Henry John Vissount Palmerston, Baron

ole, a Peer of Ireland, a member of His Britannic Majesty's hon. Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the most hon. r of the Bath, a member of Parliament, and the Principal Secre-

most hon. Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the most hon. Order of the Bath, a member of Parliament, and the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty the King of the French, the Sieur Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, Prince Duke de Talleyrand, a Peer of France, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his said Majesty to his Britannic Majesty, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the order of St. Andrew, of the order of St. Andrew, of the order of St. Markew, of the order of St. Andrew, of the Order of St. Markew, of the Order, of the Black Eagle, &c.
And His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, the Sieur Solomon Dedel, Commander of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands.

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.—Immediately after the exchange on the ratifications of the present convention, their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of the French, will take off the embargo which they have placed upon the ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to the subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and all the vessels detained, together with their cargoes, shall be immediately released, and restored to their respective owners.

In like manner, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands will revoke the measure taken in his state with respect to the English and French flags.

ART. III.—At the same period, the Netherland troops, both of the states of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands with their arms, baggage, carriages, horses, and other effects belonging either to the cores or individuals, and the state of the states of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands with their arms, baggage carriages, horses, and other effects belonging either to the cores or individuals, and by a definitive treaty, his Netherland Majesty engages not to recommence hostilities against Belgium, and to leave the navigation of the Schelden entirely free.

Arr. IV.—Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, the navigation of the Rhine, so far as those provisions may be applicable to the said river. The communications between the fortress of Maestricht and the frontier of North Brabant, and between the said fortress and Germany, shall be free and without impediment.

Arr. V.—The high contracting parties engage to occupy themselves, without delay, about the definitive treaty which is to fix the relation between the states of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and Belgium. They will invite the Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to become parties thereto. Arr. VI.—The present convention

cations shall be exchanged as a second consible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the ame, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1833. (L.S.) PALMERSTON. (L.S.) TALLEYRAND. (L.S.) DEDEL.

#### EXPLANATORY ARTICLE.

Explayarony Article.

It is agreed between the high contracting parties that the stipulation relative to the complete cessation of hostilities, contained in article 3 of the convention of this day, comprehends the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and that part of Limburg which is provisionally occupied by the Belgian troops. It is moreover understood that until the conclusion of the definitive treaty, of which mention is made in the said article 3 of the convention of this day, the navigation of the Scheldt shall take place on the same footing as before the lat of November, 1832.

the Scheldt shall take place on the same footing as ocione the scheldt shall take place on the same footing as ocione the same force and aiddity as if it were inserted word for word in the convention of this ay. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at he same time as those of the said convention.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the ame, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1833.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) DEDEL.

Having carefully perused this document, it will be perceived that, so far from approximating to anything like a settlement of the question between "the high contracting parties," it alludes to that event as something distant, and hereafter to be discussed. The King of the NETHERLANDS —so styled—maintains all his claims, and treats in the full possession of all his rights; and having conceded the navigation of the Meuse, receives back into the bosom of their grateful country the gallant garrison of Antwerp, with their arms, baggage, horses, carriages, and other effects. So that by this convention—into which the shameful, if even legal, measure of embargo has driven our Government—the King of the NETHERLANDS, at one blow, relieves his commerce from embargo, his ports from blockade, and regains for active service a body of gallant troops, whose return home will at once supersede the necessity of maintaining an expensive war establishment. And all these advantages, at which we sincerely rejoice, have been afforded the King of the NETHERLANDS in return for the gratification of hearing that sugar was melting and oranges getting rotten on board the Dutch vessels which our navy, in combination with the ships of the Citizen King of the FRENCH, have had the glorious task of bullying and detaining.—So ends M. Dedel's first coup.

PEOPLE who rave about the freedom of the Press, are extremely forward in the expression of their opinion, that there should exist no restrictions upon that inestimable blessing in our distant settlements and colonies. We will

blessing in our distant settlements and colonies. We will give a specimen of the advantages of the liberal system. A friend has forwarded us a pacquet of the "Bahama Argus," a journal published in the colony from which it derives its title. In the Bahamas, the freedom of the Press is unrestricted. Casting our eyes over the columns of this paper, we found the following: (Dec. 29, 1832.)
"We understand that his Excellency the Governor has given

orders to the Rev. Mr. Strachan to attend at the "King's School" every Sunday morning, to perform Divine Service to the garrison there, instead of the old barracks, where it has for many years been observed. We are told that his Excellency will also 'do a bit of devotion' there, having discovered that the congregation at the Eastern begin to despise him as much as that at Christ Church, where he has been ashamed to shew his nose for the last four or five

The advantages of this style of writing in a small community are self-evident; there are fifty similar articles, of which, we think this is, perhaps, the least seriously severe.

We have received the following paper on Naval and Military Rewards, which seems to us so clear and moderate in all its statements and propositions, that we gladly give it a place—the more gladly because the subject is at present before a Committee of the House of Commons, moved for by Lord EBRINGTON, and which will make its report at no very distant period:—

The recent debate on Military and Naval Rewards, by appointments to ancient and complimental situations connected with the two services, now represented under the popular title of "sinceive appointments," has induced me to take from authentic documents an We have received the following paper on Naval and

account of the annual expense of the nine situations of this descrip to which Naval Officers are eligible, and it amo

tion to which Naval Officers are eligible, and it amounts to only 4,6441.

The officers alluded to are those of Vice and Rear Admiral o England, both of great antiquity; the one is an expence to the public of 4321. a year, the other 3321. per annum—making a total of 7641.

The pay of the General, Lieutenant-General, and Major-General of Marines, and four Colonelcies held by Naval Officers, incurs an expence of 3,8801. per annum.

The average length of service of the nine Officers holding the appointments give to each fifty-four years.

It has been erronrously represented, that giving to Naval Officers honorary rank in the Marines, is an injury to that justly respected and valuable corps. It is not so; if those appointments should be discontinued, no advantage whatever would accrue to the Marines for their effective staff is complete. The system was adopted when the Marine corps was established, which being instituted as an appendage to the Navy, such appointments gave a desirable union to the services, complimentary to the one, and without rejudice to the other. Persons who think economy consists in the mere reduction of expense, without reference to its effect upon the well-working of the public service; and those who from captious feeling think every thing ill bestowed which falls not to their own lot, are not likely to come to just conclusions upon such subjects; the one cannot, the other will not comprehend how it is that distinctive honours with small emoluments can operate with advantage to the national interest; they judge of others as they feel themselves, and are therefore incapable of estimating the better and the nobler sentiments of those whose rivalry has consisted in an honourable struggle for the distinctions (sew in number) which the country has hitherto so wisely held out to the fair ambition of its officers, and which in the equity of its application has invariably fallen to the most deso wisely held out to the fair ambition of its officers, and which in so wisery field to the last amount of its officers, and which in the equity of its application has invariably fallen to the most de-serving; to some who commenced their career as common seamen, and to more than one brought into the service by impressment. Let that reward is withheld from merit, however humble the origin of the individual.

If an armed force is necessary for the protection of the country, how is it possible to adopt a cheaper or more appropriate way to approve and mark the services of those whose merit and good for approve and mark the services of those whose merit and good for approve and mark the services of those whose merit and good for tune has made them the most conspicuous in the brilliant achievements which, when danger threatened, rendered both services so dear to the country? Then it was—(and who can forget the sensation it produced)—then it was that the House of Commons put forth, in glowing language, its encouraging and generous expressions of applause—thus responding with true magnanimity to the enthusiastic feelings with which such exploits were hailed throughout the kingdom. How changed the times! when those persons, then the objects of their country's admiration and gratitude, are now stigmatized as unfit to be trusted in the national councils, and the pittance enjoyed by a few of them pointed at as "a sinceure," though earned by the blood they have shed, and the toil of years of service in every climate. This altered feeling, though confined, as it no doubt ia, to a few individuals, reminds me of what took place after Lord Hawker defeated the French fleet [1759]. It is stated that our ships were many months off Breat waiting for the French fleet, both being determined upon a fight, and the most intense anxiety awaited the issue of the battle. During the long cruise of our fleet, both being determined upon a fight, and the most intense anxiety awaited the issue of the battle. During the long cruise of our fleet, both being stermined upon a fight, and the most intense anxiety awaited the issue of the battle, and porter; but after the defeat of M. de Coxelans, the winds prevented the customary supplies reaching the fleet, and the officers and men were put on short allowance, which induced the sailors to think that as the danger of invasion was over, their friends in England had forgotten them; and there came in from the fleet the following witty impromptu: how is it possible to adopt a cheaper or more appropriate way to approve and mark the services of those whose merit and good for-

Ere HAWKE did bang. M. CONFLANS,
You sent us beef and beer:
Now Monsieur's beat,

We've nought to eat,
We've nought to eat,
We've nought to eat.
Since you have nought to fear!
And so now, with some persons, a peace of seventeen years has worn
out the impression of former services, and a penny-wise and poundfoolish economy is to overrule all better feelings.

out the impression of former services, and a penny-wise and poundfoolish economy is to overrule all better feelings.

The last time I eversaw Lord Collingwood, he was on the point
of stepping into his boat, never again to touch the British shore.
We walked together for half an hour, and as long as I live I shall
remember the words with which, in his accustomed mildness of
expression, he alluded to the sacrifices our professional duties
exact of us. He told me the number of years he had been
married, and the number of days he had been with his family since the war commenced (then of many years duration),
adding, "my family are actually strangers to me:" he was greatly
overcome by the feelings thus excited, and taking me by the hand,
he said, "What a life of privation ours is—what an abandonment of
every thing to our professional duty, and how little do the people of
England from the scerifices we make for them." With this he turned
from me to hide the tear which run down his manly cheek, and
saying, "Fareweil!" walked to his boat.

Had it pleased God to spare the life of this excellent man, he
would have held one of the appointments in question,—he too might
have lived to hear that he was enjoying a sinecure! Shame! shame!

My calculation has been confined to the New New Lord of the property of the pro

have lived to hear that he was enjoying a sinecure! Shame! shame! upon our country.

My calculation has been confined to the Navy, because it is not in my power to get at the particulars of the several appointments of a similar description in the Army; but in casting my eye over the list of officers holding such situations, every name is familiar as associated with some brilliant service, and each may be traced in the history of the exploits of our exemplary and glorious army. And let not the unfeeling promoters of a false economy touch with their chilling notions the hearts of the British people—and thus, by the trickery of petitions to Parliament make, as it were, the nation a party to acts which, on reflection, every homest Briton would disown. Turn only to the historians of the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns, and see how, under the guidance of the illustrious Wellington, those very men, now ungenerously dragged before the public as and see how, under the guidance of the illustrious Wellistrions, those very men, now ungenerously dragged before the public as sinceurists, thought no sacrifice too great for the glory of their country; and it would be well if those whom they so faithfully served would refresh their recollection, and renew their affections for men whose matchless heroism saved the nation. It is against such men that the voice of clamour is raised, and against the professional prospects of those who are ready to emulate such noble deeds, that we now hear so much of the abolition of the small military governments, which, as a national expense, is a mere drop in the occanment, which, as a national expense, is a mere drop in the occanment, which, as a national expense, is a mere drop in the occanment, which, as a national expense, is a mere drop in the occanment of their limits services. There is nothing more striking in the accounts referred to than the invariable devotion of all ranks of officers in directing and encouraging by their example the gallant men who, confiding in the often tried worth and valour of their leaders, became irresistible, whether in the field, or in the operations of a siege; and instances are given of Officers, in the agony of severe and undressed wounds, insisting on being carried forward in the arms of others, to point the way to the practicable breach, or to encourage their men to an unflinching perseverance: but if proof be necessary of this noble devotion to the interests and honour of their country, it is to be found in the melancholy fact that 3807 British Officers were killed and wounded in the expense of the property of the property of the and wondy wounded in the expense of the property of the pro d in the melancholy fact that 3807 British Officers were killed

### PEMICAN.

Her Majesty honoured the Concert of Ancient Music with her sence on Wednesday, and was received by Earl Howe (Director the night) and the other Noble Directors. The QUEEN was ciously pleased to signify to Lord BURGHERSH her Royal intention of being present at the performance of the Messiah, for the benefit of the Royal Society of Musicians, on the 12th inst.

The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by two or three friends wisited the Panorama of Antwerp, in Leicester-square, on Wednes-day. His Grace during his walk through the streets, was univerally greeted and saluted with every demonstration of respect and

A Public Breakfast was given at the City of London Tavern on uesday, on the occasion of a Meeting of the friends and supporters f a Temperance Society, to which ladies were specially invited. We have before expressed a doubt as to the necessity for the pub iicity of such congregations, brought together for the purpose of resolving, in a tavern room, to do what requires no community of feeling, but only the resolution to abstain. The present affair, however, was rendered eminently ridiculous by the circumstance of the breakfast hour being fixed for five o'clock in the morning; so that persons from the West-end of the town, or any of the villages in the suburbs, must either have sat up all night, or got up in the middle of It, to have been in time for the meal.

The theatrical performances in the metropolis are at present in a most extraordinary state of confusion. One day the actors of Govent-garden get a licence to play at the Olympic, because Covent-garden is shut up; about a week afterwards Covent-garden opens garden is shut up; about a week afterwards Covent-garden opens with a German company, and then Drury-lane has an Italian company, but, no doubt, with a view of ensuring the monopoly of the English drama. Then the English Opera stops, because it does not answer to Mr. Arnold, and then goes on again because the actors there think they can make it "do." Then the Haymarket, which has been favoured with a long licence—a very equivocal indulgence, as we foresaw—stops whenever the Germans begin, which seems odd, because if the Germans were not at Covent-garden the English would be cause if the Germans were not at Covent-garden the English would be...i. c. if they could make it answer as they have for 120 previous seasons done. In fact, a man must pass the day injascertaining where he can spend the evening if he be a play-goor, so numerous are the performances and so ubiquitous the performers.

MATHEWS still keeps the even tenor of his way. We hear that his entertainment is extremely good, and he himself as good as ever.—We have either dreamt it, or have heard, that he has abandoned his Monopolylogue—if he has not, he should do so—it is the only unin-tellectual part of his performance. It is true he was the first actor who produced on the London stage surprising effects from surprising rapidity of changing dresses; but he has been heaten in that by mere chanical quickness and greater personal activity in others, and we always felt anxious that his perfor mance should end with the enter

An eminent solicitors' house in Lincoln's Inn has failed. This has created a considerable sensation among the profession. It is said that one of the partners has been entirely ignorant of the proceedings of the other. A dissolution of the partnership was announced in last Tuesday's Gazette.

We regret to announce the decease of General Sir Robert Brown-We regret to announce the decease of General Sir Kodern Isrows, area, Bart. G.C.B., which took place at his seat at Hilstone, near Monmouth, on the 27th ult. His death will be deeply lamented by the army in general and by his numerous friends—by all. in short, who justly appreciated his honourable and exemplary character, and the ability, zeal, and serupulous integrity with which he discharged his important and laborious duties. Sir Rodern Browning was Calend at the 5th Berimpt of Inches with a generated for the second contract of the second con Colonel of the 9th Regiment of Infantry, and Governor of Landguard

His Majesty has been pleased to issue directions that the undress uniform of his navy should be the same as herectofore, namely, a plain blue coat and epaulettes; which, from its lightness and simplicity, it is supposed, will give universal satisfaction.

It is stated that the new Secretary at War has represented to the commanders of regiments, or is about to do so, the importance of rendering any legislative interference unnecessary with respect to dogging, by resorting to it only as a last resource, and that he will recommend the Kina to do away with some of the regulations as to the dress of officers, which press with great hardship on all who are not rich.—This sounds as if Mr. Ellier had been driving a bargain "If you don't flog the men much, you shall have cheap coats"—or, ir other words, if you don't lace their jackets, we won't lace yours.

Mr. Pouterr Schore, who has been returned for Stroud because nobody opposed him, is Pouterr Thompson's brother. This many people do not know-it is quite right they should.

We extract the following melancholy detail from Thursday's

DEATH OF THE HON. Wm. Leveson Gowen.—The deceased, who DBATH OF THE HON. WM. LEVESON GOWER.—The deceased, who was the second aon of Earl GRANVILLE, our Ambassador at Paris, for a long time laboured under a severe paralytic affection, which deprived him of the use of his legs, consequently he required the undivided attention of a servant. While at Brighton he was placed in the establishment of Mr. M'Swinner, of Kemp Town. On Thursday last he visited Lady Granville, who was staying at the Duke of Devonshrae's house, at Kemp Town, and in the course of the day the servant had occasion to carry him down a winding staircase in the Duke's house, in doing which he tripped within four steps of the bottom, and fell forward with the youth in his arms. The deceased received a blow over one of his eyes, but no immediate danger was apprehended at the time from the accident. Mr. Tayton, surgeon, occasionally attended him; and on Saturday he was sern danger was apprehended at the time from the accident. Mr. Taylon, surgeon, occasionally attended him; and on Saturday he was sent for to wait upon him, when he found the deceased inaensible; the change was very sudden. He continued to get worse, and on the following morning he died. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the following morning he died. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body at the British Hotel on Monday, when evidence to the above effect was adduced. The surgeon said he had no doubt if the deceased had been in a sound state of health at the time he met with the accident he would have survived. The Jury then returned the following verdict:—" Died of paralysis, accelerated by an accident on the 23d of May." Deceased had entered his sixteenth year. Lady Granville returned to town prior to hie death, unconscious of the alarming state of her son. In consequence of this unfortunate event the Duke of Devossbirg did not preside at the dinner which his Grace, as Lord Chamberlain, gave to the noblemen and gentlemen of the department on the King's birth-day, at Devonshire House.

It must be very gratifying to the contrivers of the West India philanthropic protectors of the blacks—to know that eek, two West India Merchants have destroyed them

John Goodwin, 13, William Withers, 20, James Conolly, 21, Henry Cooke, alias Richard Beacham, 24, Michael Hagan, 20, Thomas Evans, 15, John Pike, alias Pritchard, 32, housebreaking; James Sullivan, 29, George Davis, 20, Mary Brown, 40, Charlotte Smith, 20, highway robbery; and Charles Shadbolt, 30, cutting and maiming; highway robbery; and Charles Shadbolt, 30, cutting and maining, all of whom his Majesty was graciously pleased to respite during is royal pleasure.

his royal pleasure.

We have accounts from Jamaics to the 20th of April. All was quiet at that time in the islands. The Jamaica papers are filled with the details of the elections; and it would appear from them that Government is not likely to gain any think by the dissolution of the Assembly, as the same persons have, in almost every instance, been again returned. The Kingston election, which was much looked to, and excited great interest, terminated in the return of Messrs. PRICE WALKER, John CAMPBELL, and HECTOR MITCHEL. The other canditation. dates, Mr. Bravo and Mr. Madden, were more than sixty votes lowest of their opponents.

of the lowest of their opponents.

Nothing more strikingly exemplifies the prosperity of the colonists at Van Diemen's land, than the character of the advertisements in the different newspapers. The papers last received are filled with advertisements of stage-coaches, omnibuses, carriers' waggons, &c. proceeding from Hobart Town to various places in the interior; and proceeding from Hobart Town to various places in the interior; and all other kinds of advertisements which are usual in a land of trade and plenty, including notices of horse-races, balls and routs, charitable societies, &c. A steam-boat was about to commence trading between Hobart Town and Sidney, about the same distance as from London to Leith; and steam-boats had for some time been plying on the River Derwent from Hobart Town upwards to Ross Bridge. The Aborigines are proceeding favourably to civilization under the kind treatment they receive at King's Island. The country is continually receiving fresh emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, and also from the East Indies.

and Ireland, and also from the East Indies.

The Warder of Saturday says:—"A most seditious meeting took place in the city of Limerick on Monday last, the notorious itinerant agitator, Ton Steele, in the chair. The pretext was, the confirmation of the Messrs. Roche as the Representatives of the City. We shall not degrade our columns with the ravings of insanity, or the deliberate expressions of treason; but, as a specimen of Mr. Steele shall not degrade our columns with the ravings of insanity, or the deliberate expressions of treason; but, as a specimen of Mr. Steele shall not degrade our columns with the ravings Alluding to the Coercion Bill as first framed in the House of Lords, the fire and fury orator thus expressed himself:—
""Had it passed into law in the House of Commons, as it had come to it from Pandemonium, the Pandemonium of the House of Lords. it mould he declared be in his fMr. Steele's) opinion. The duty of O'Connell to put himself at the head of the people, and of all freland at that moment to burst into one volcanic rebellion!—(remendous cheers.) He had now knone through all he had said before the minions of Government and those whom he had thought would report to Government what he had said; and he would repeat, that had that Coercine Bill passed into law as it had come to the Commons from Pandemonium, no brishman would deserve to live one hour if he did not take his pike in his hand to oppose it."—(Great cheers.)
—After this, if Steele be not put up, and the Limerick Union put down, Lord Garx's Ministry cannot be too soon put out."

The following is from the Birmingham Journal:—"During the

down, Lord Grey's Ministry cannot be too soon put out."
The following is from the Birmingham Journal:—"During the meeting of the 'Council' on Tucsday evening one of the London morning papers was brought into the room, from which Mr. Murst. Tread the verdict of the Jury on the death of the policeman Culley. The effect produced was electrical. The members of the Council and the Union present instantly and simultaneously rose from their seats, and the room rang with three loud and enthusiastic cheers. A seats, and the rooth rang with three found and chimistastic cheers. Committee was subsequently appointed to draw up a petition to Parliament, setting forth the unconstitutional nature of an armed police force, and the danger to the liberties of the country, from allowing it to remain under the controul of the Government."

The same paper says:—"We understand that Mr. Muntz has

refused to pay any more assessed taxes in money. He is reported to have told the collector that 'the Government having deprived the country of a circulating medium sufficient to meet their demands they must take in kind. There was plenty of copper and tin on his premises; or, if they preferred it, they might have iron and lead.'-We have heard of several others who have followed Mr. M.'s ex-

The following are from the Portsmouth Paper:—His Majesty's racket brig Reinder, 6, Lieut. H. P. Dicken, arrived at Falmouth on Tucsday, from Rio Janciro, whence she sailed on the 27th of March. His Majesty's ship Clio, 18. Commander J. Onslow, had arrived at Rio on the 14th of February, after having reclaimed the Falkland Islands in the name of His Britannic Ma iesty, and expelling a Buenos Ayrean force from Port Louis, Berke-ley Sound, East Falkland. The taking possession of these islands had caused great dissatisfaction at Buenos Ayres, the Government of which had expressed great anger at the event. This feeling had of which had expressed great anger at the event. This feeling had not, however, shewn itself in any marked insult having been offered to our countrymen, but by a great degree of coolness and distrubeling evinced towards them. Indeed, British influence is represented as having been entirely destroyed there; and the Americans are said to be again getting into favour. The Captain of the Buenos Ayrean schooner of war. Sarandi, is to be tried for not resisting the Cilio, when she hoisted the British flag at the Falkland Islands. Such was the unsettled state of affairs in the northern districts o the Brazils, that His Majesty's ship Algerine, 10. Commander Honourable John F. De Roos, had been despatched to protect British interests in those parts, and His Majesty's ship Pylades, 18, Commander F. Blanckley, had been sent to the River Plate for the same purpose.

This morning arrived the Amphitrite transport, Lieut. Cooley, Agent, from Lisbon, to which port she had carried stores for Admiral Parker's squadron. She brings bome about eighty British seamen, who have been in Don Pedro's service, and have been taken prisoners, and who, after a long confinement, and suffering much hardship, are now sent home as distressed British subjects.— [This is the second or third detachment of these deluded men who have thus been brought back to England beggars.]

British Men-of-war on Foreign Stations:—The St. Vincent, 120, from Lisbon, and Philomel, 18, from Malaga, arrived at Gibraltar on from Liston, and Pationet, 18, from Malaga, arrived at Gioraltar on the 17th April; the Malabar, 74, was at Malta on the 1st of May; the Rhadamanthus, steam frigate, left Madeira on the 30th April for the West Indies; the Romney, troop ship, left Barbados on the 10th March, for Jamaica; the Jupiter, troop ship, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 28th February, and left on the 8th March, for the Mauritius; the Algerine. 10, arrived at Rio on the 11th March, for St. Helena; the Lapwing, packet, was spoken with in latitude 42, long. 22. pro-ceeding to Jamaica; the Hermes, steamer, was at Malta on the 27th April; the Alligator, 28, arrived at Madras on the 26th Jan. from and sailed on a cruise in company with the Magicienne, 28,

during the week, two West India Merchants have destroyed themselves. One is perhaps not so decided a case of distraction consected with our colonial prospects; but the other is decided. We suppose Mr. Stamary and his friends, the saints, read these things. Amongst the important signs of the times, the recent meeting at Newcastle should be looked to by Lord Grey—and these his particular friends.

Wednesday the Recorder made a report to his Majesty of the promers in Newgate under sentence of death, convicted at the last April Sessions, viz.:—Thomas Jones, 25, William Jones 20, Edward Martin, 21, James Smith, 12, John Smith, 17 William Thomas, 22, to the self-sentence of the Smith, 12, John Smith, 17 William Thomas, 22, to the self-sentence of the Smith, 18, John Smith, 18, William Thomas, 22, to be Pay-Captain, at Chatham, vice McCullum, whose appointment

has been cancelled at his own request; Second Lieut. G. Hollinw to the Forte; Second Lieut. H. F. Murton, to the Vestal; Sec Lieuts. H. D. Erskine and J. R. Jackson, to the San Josef.

Lieuts. H. D. ETSKINE and J. R. Jackson, to the Xan vaser,

Singular Circumstance has been
creating some agitation in the neighbourhood of Fakenham for the
last six weeks:—In Syderstone Parsonage lives the Rev. Mr. Straw.
ARD, Rector of Thwaights. About six weeks since an unaccountable are, Rector of Thwaights. Aboutsix weeks since an unaccountable knocking was heard in it in the middle of the night. The family became alarmed, not being able to discover the cause. Since then it has gradually been becoming more violent, until it has now arrived at such a frightful pitch, that one of the servants has left through absolute terror. The noises commence almost every morning about two, and continue until daylight. Sometimes it is a knocking, now in the wall, and now directly under the feet; sometimes it is a low moaning, which the Rev. Gentleman say reminds him very much of the moans of a soldier on being whipped; and sometimes it is like the sounding of brass, the rattling of iron. reminds him very much of the moans or a source on using wnipped; and sometimes it is like the sounding of brass, the rattling of irm, or the clashing of earthenware or glass—but nothing in the house disturbed. It never speaks, but will apparently beat to a lively or the classing of earthenware or glass—out nothing in the house disturbed. It never speaks, but will apparently beat to a lively tune, and moan at a solemn one, especially at the morning and evening hymns. Every part of the house has been carefully examined, to see that no one be secreted, and the doors and windows have always been fastened with the greatest caution. Both the inside and outside of the house have been carefully examined during the time of the noises, which always roused the family from their slumbers, and boliked them to get up, but nothing has been discovered. It is heard by every one present, and several ladies and gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who to satisfy themselves have remained all night with Mr. Struant's family, have heard the same noise, and have been equally surprised and frightened. Mr. Struand has also offered any of the tradespeople in the village an opportunity of remaining in the house, and convincing themselves. The shricking last Wedneddy week was terrific. It was formerly reported in the village that the house was haunted by a Reverend Gentleman, whose name was MENTAL, who died there about 27 years since, and this is now generally believed to be the case. Has wault in the inside of the church has lately been repaired, and a new stone put down. The house is has lately been repaired, and a new stone put down. The house is adjoining the church yard, which has added in no inconsidenable degree to the horror which pervades the villagers. The delusion must be very ingeniously conducted, but at this time of day scarcely any one can be found to believe these noises proceed from other than natural causes.—Norwich Mercary.

A crowd of children employed in the Leeds factories, said to exceed

three thousand in number, assembled before Scarborough's Hotelin Leeds, on Thursday week, to present a protest to the Factory Commissioners against their proceedings. The protest concluded in these words—" Better would it have been had a millistone been tied about your necks and ye cast into the depths of the sea, rather than have your necks and ye cast into the depths of the sea, rather than have been appointed to dishonour God, and wound the objects of his care by offending one of these little ones." More than 15,000 persons were present as spectators, and the crowd was so great that many fainted. The assembly refused to disperse for some time; but after a speech from a Mr. Foster, at they moved off, with three cheers. Mr. Oastler, Mr. Foster, and other gentlemen, had subsequently a conversation with the Commissioners, in which the latter complained of being refused information as to the real state of the factory children. Deing relused information as to the real state of the lactory children. Mr. Oastler told them that their object had been long attained; any person could tell them that ten hours a day was too long for any child to labour. The whole plan, he said, was a trick of Government, who were playing into the hands of the capitalists, intending 10 defeat Mr. Sadler's Bill: and he would be no party to it. So the conference broke up in a very unsatisfactory manner to both parties.

conference broke up in a very unsatisfactory manner to both parties.

The EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—This splendid edifice, the building of which has occupied nearly the lapse of a generating, is now mear its completion. A great number of workmen are at present employed in finishink off the internal area, in a style suited to the magnificence of the building. A terrace about six feet high is formed completely round the square, with massive ornamental balustrades; and leading up to this terrace, which conducts to the various class-rooms of the University, are nine broad flights of steps ascending from the lead of the carriage-way. The work is in a forward state, and will appearently be completed in a few weeks. When finished, the interior quadrangle of the college will present a fine view of architectural chasteness, magnificence, and grandeur.

The Duke and Duchess of Sr. Alban's (who are on a tour through

The Duke and Duchess of Sr. Alban's (who are on a tour through Norfolk and Suffolk), arrived at the Norfolk Hotel, Norfolka Thuraday last. In the evening they attended the theatre, when they were received by the Manager, who conducted them to his pri-Amursuay last. In the evening they attended the theatre, where they were received by the Manager, who conducted them to his private box. The performances this evening were for the benefit of Mr. Hunt. Between the play and interinde a call of "three cheen for the Duke and Duchess of St. Albanss" was raised, and responded to from all parts of the house, when his Grace came forward to the foot of the box, and acknowledged the compliment by bowing to the audience; immediately after the Duchess rose from her seat, and gracefully curtsied, when the cheers were reiterated. The node party sate out the interlude, but left the box before the commencement of the drama of Mary Queen of Scals, founded on Sir Walts Scott's novel of the Abbot.—They took their departure next marning for London.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION .- Two Meetings were advertised to Lake place on Monday at the National Exchange Bazaar. in Gray's Inn-road, for the purpose of passing Resolutions approving of the result of the body of Culley, the policeman, and condemnstry of the conduct of the Culley. Inn-road, for the purpose of passing Resolutions approving of the conduct of the Government and the police with respect to the Coldbath-fields affair. Once of these Meetings was to have been presided over by Huxr, the other by a Mr. Murpan, who stoods candidate at the first Marylebone election. In consequence, or ever, of the exaction of a penny for admission to Mr. Murpan, who stoods the test of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state, scarely a date persons had assembled there at the hour of meeting (one o'clock, while Huxr's room, to which no admission money was charged, was rapidly filling. It was, therefore, deemed advisable that the Meetings should coalesce, which plan having been proposed, was carried into effect with little opposition, except on the part of those who had paid their pennies, and who vented the indignation in loud cries, declaring that the affair was "a fire and that they had been taken in. But the questions to be which of the rival orators should assume the chair was not to be decided without some difficulty; after some speeches, however, for Huxr, a Mr. Duffer, and others, it was eventually settled by a short of the proposition of the state of the s

mousy adopted, and the meeting quietly dispersed.

The official part of the Madrid Gusette of the 14th instant, contains several decrees relating to the ceremony of the jura or oath of the princess. One calls in all the archbishops and other greated ecclesiastical dignitaries—another summons the grandees and the ecclesiastical dignitaries—another summons the grandees and the of Toledo to receive the oaths, and a fourth intrusts the preparation of Toledo to receive the oaths, and a fourth intrusts the preparation of the exeremony, and its general management, to the President of the exeremony, and its general management, to the President of the exeremony and its general management, to the President of the exeremony and its general management, to the President of the exercise of the exercis for the ceremony, and its general management, to the President of the Council, M. Zea Buanudez. To guard against any tumils a force of 14.000 men are ordered to be in Madrid on the day of the oath.

#### TO JOHN BULL

Sir.,—You will oblige many of your readers if you will state what reason there is for the Appeal from the decision of the present Charcellar in the Drax Grosvenor case, to the Privy Council, not being bought to a conclusion. It has been twice argued within these two months, but the decision, if indeed they have come to any, remains suppublished, although it is pretty well understood that the Crancellar is decision will be overturned. Are the powers that excellar is decision will be overturned. Are the powers that each anahamed of that Judgment?—Verily, the whole legal profession are.

Your's, &c. CONSULTUS.

## ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS.
The Rev. J. D. Mossy, B.A. has been instituted (by commission) to the rectory of Blatherwick, in the county of Northampton, and dloces of Peterhorough, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Henry William Neville; on the presentation of Stafford O'Brien, 54, of Blatherwick Hall.
The Rev. J. A. Parameter.

Henry Williams (A. Robeurs, has been presented to the united retories of St. Alhan's. Wood-street, and St. Olave's, Silver-street, and presented to the united retories of St. Alhan's. Wood-street, and St. Olave's, Silver-street, and the presentation of the Provost and Fellows of Eton college. The Rev. W. Betham, of Stonham Aspal Suffolk, was last week isatiluted to the rectory of Stoke Lacey, Hertfordshire, on the presentation of Thomas Appley. Esq.

The Rev. W. Jones, M.A. curate of Elstead, near Farnham, to the rectory of Morestead, near Winchester, vacant by the decease of the Rev. W. H. Newbolt, D. D.

The Rev. G. H. Cuffon, B.A. Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Worcester to the Vicarage of Snitterfield, Warwickshire, void by the decease of the Rev. Joseph Taylor.

Rev. Joseph Taytor.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Radeh Drake Backhouse, M.A., to the Perpetual Cursey of Walmer, vacant by the death of Archdeacon Owen.

OHITUARY.

The Rev. W. Williams, B. D. Senior Fellow of Wordeater College, Oxford The Rev. J. Watkins, late rector of Clifton Campville, near Tamworth, in tech. Senior Fellow.

The Rev. J. WATKINS, late rector of Clifton Campville, near lamworm, or the Rev. J. WATKINS, late rectory, Congleton.

The Rev. FAANCIS JOIN WARING, aged 62, at Heybridge Vicarage, leaving a widow and nine children to lancent their loss. He was Vicar of that parish 36 and was an alderman of the Borough of Maldon, Master of the Grammar School, and one of the Trustees for Dr. Plume's Charity.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, May 31.—T. W. GREENE, Esq. L. L. B. of Trinity hall, has been elected a Fellow of that acciety.

We understand that a fine portrait of the Bishop of Lincolm, yig. Rothwell, R. A. has been presented by his Lordship to the Master and Fellows of Christ's college, as a token of his esteem and regard for the society, and has this week been placed in their combination.

nor me society, and mass the west acceptable of the society and mass the presented to the two Houses of Parliament against a bill entitled "A bill for the relief of his Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish Religion." The numbers were in the Non Regent House 27 to 4; their as a gross majority of 54 to 18, and in the Regent House 27 to 14; their as gross majority of 54 to 18. At the same congregation, Sir William Heatheote, Bart. D.C.L. of All Souls college, Oxford, was admitted ad eundem of this university.

of All Souls college, Oxford, was admitted ad entidem of this university.

Oxford, June 1.—Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting graces and conferring degrees on the following days in the ensuing term, viz.—Thursday, June 6; Thursday, June 13; Thursday, June 27; and Saturday, June 13; Thursday, June 20; Thursday, June 27; and Saturday, July 6. A congregation will be holden on Tuesday, July 2, solely for the purpose of admitting Inceptors to their Regency.

The Theological Essay for the year 18/3 ("The snalogy of God's essings with men would not lead us to expect a perpetual succession of miraculous powers in the Church') has been awarded to Hexan WM. WILDERFORC, M.A. of Oriel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DURBAN CATHEDRAL.—Some fine and rich specimens of ancient architecture were discovered in the ante-room, adjoining the Chapter-room of the Cathedral, on Wednesday last. By the removal of certain plaster work, some fine arches corresponding with those recently discovered in the Chupter-room, were brought to light, as will now, like them, be restored to their original state by the Dan and Chapter.

The foundation stone of a new church, in Commercial Road, (West) with the state of the light of the Rev. Allege Casa, perpetual curated of St. Ilid's Chaple, who delivered on the control of the control of the Chipter of the linking of the linking of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and will add accommodation for 1200 persons, 800 of which will be fire there.

The following important enactment, has been added to the Lish-linked.

will afford accommodation for 1200 persons, 800 of which will be free sittings, as sittings, as the following important enactment has been added to the Irish Currier Temporalities' Bill in Committee:—Clause 44; Provided always, &c. that this Act shall not extend to Scotland, and shall not far as it relates to permit or bestow any Church Vicarage or other far as it relates to permit or bestow any Church Vicarage or other far as it relates to permit or bestow any Church Vicarage or other far as it relates to permit or bestow any Church Vicarage or other far as it relates to permit or bestow any Church Vicarage or other far as it relates to permit or bestow any Church Vicarage or other far as it relates to permit or bestow any Church Vicarage or other far as the summer of the summer of the moder of the summer of the sum

This account, it should be observed, is drawn from the income of this account, it should be observed, is drawn from the income. An entire that the church at a period anterior to the commencement of passive resultance.

The transport of the passive passiv

in pounds have been distributed in meat, money, and last twelve meants, wine, blankets, &c. by the society during the last twelve meants, and in particular the society during the last twelve meants of meants of parchiment registers, for which he had charged at a vestry meeting to refund to sum of six shillings, for an overcharge on 17 sheets of parchiment registers, for which he had charged at a vestry meeting of the five of the particular thanks from the particular thanks from the particular thanks from the five of the particular thanks of the particular thank

Treasurer announced a legacy of 5001, to the apprenticing fund from the late Sir James Langham, Bart.

On Wednesday the 22d, the annual public examination took place at the schools at St. John's Wood, Marylebone, before the Archbishop of Canterbury, the President, the Bishops of London, Windowski and Canterbury, the President, the Bishops of London, Windowski and the schools at St. John's Wood, Marylebone, before the Archbishop of Canterbury, the President, the Bishops of London, with the activation of both sexes. The appearance of the children did not fail to excite an interest in their favour; and the examination of the first class of boys and of girls in subjects suited to their age and sex, particularly in the history and principles of their religion, was highly gratifying to the audience, and obtained great and deserved commendation from the most Reverend the President.

Refuella of Church Rafes at Makchester.—We regret to have to announce another instance of the insurrectionary spirit of infidelity, which is so characteristic of the times in which we live. The inhabitants of Manchester met at the Collegiate Church, on Monday week, for the purpose of considering and determining upon the rate required for the needful repairs of the Church, &c. for the year ensuing. The Rev. C. D. Whay was in the chair. Mr. WITHINGTON moved that a halfoenny in the pound be raised to defray the cost of repairs, and for incidental expences. The motion having been seconded, a Mr. Geoage Hadeful properties to tell us of "his attachment" to the doctrines of the Church, although "he dissented from her discipline," opposed the motion; having abused the Established Church soundly, and complained of the hardship of dissenter being compelled to pay church rates, he moved the following amendment:—"That as there is a sum of 7361, in hand, and 1001, to collect, and inasmuch as Bill has been announced for a reform of the English Church, by which it nay be expected that church rates will be totally abolished, this inserting be intended at

admirably adapted for the church.

On Wednesday last a party proceeded to Aylesbury church for the purpose of christening a child. The officiating minister objected to the baptismal name, which was Euza, giving as his reason "it was but half a name.' and therefore he could not proceed with the ceremony. One of the party remonstrated with the reverend gentleman on the absurdity of the objection, but to no purpose. He would christen the child Elizabeth if the parent pleased, but this would not do, as the mother was anxious to have the child named after herself. However, the reverend gentleman remained inexorable, and, after some angry feeling being displayed on both sides, the child was christened Manta!

Clinic was christened MARIA:

T. Bevan, Archdeacon of St. David's and Prebendary of Lianerthwl in the Collegiate Church of Brecon.

C. Trelawney Collins, Rural Dean of Bedminster.

C. Trelawney Collins, Rural Dean of Bedminster.

John Gondry, Mastership of Ryton School.

F. P. Hodges, Vicar of Lyme-Regris, a Surrogate for the Diocese of Sarum.

H. Parry, Prehendary of St. Asaph Cathedral.

E. J. Phipps, Reeter of Devizes, a Surrogate for the Diocese of Sarum.

Charles Pourer, Vicar of St. Martins, Stanford Baron, a Surrogate for the Diocese.

Rijah Smith, Chaplain to the British Factory at Archangel.

Robert Whiston. Head Master of the Rochester and Chatham Classical and Mathematical School.

PREFERMENTS.

Step of the Control of Contr

Vean, to Vicarage of St. Peters, with nector of the same kind, the Factory channing the promotion of evangetical religious intensions of honouring the approaching anniversary of the charity children An excellent Recourse was delivered in Banbury church on Sun-An excellent Recourse was delivered in Banbury church on Sun-An excellent Recourse was delivered in Banbury church on Sun-An excellent Recourse was delivered in Banbury church on Sun-An excellent Recourse was delivered in Banbury church on Sun-An excellent Recourse was delivered in Banbury church on Sun-An excellent Recourse was delivered in Banbury church on Sun-An excellent Recourse was delivered in Banbury church on Sun-An excellent Recourse was delivered in Banbury church on Sun-An excellent Recourse was delivered in Banbury church on Sun-An excellent Recourse was delivered in Banbury church on Sun-An excellent Recourse was delivered in Banbury church on Sun-An excellent Recourse was delivered in Banbury church on Sun-An excellent Recourse Recourse of the Visiting Charles Recourse Recourse of Recourse Recourse of Recourse of Recourse of Recourse of Recourse Rec

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE KING,

OON, BOYS, and GRAVES have the satisfaction to announce their intention of publishing a hieldly sinched. Line Engraving,
from a Picture of GREENWICH PENSIONERS, Commemorating the Anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, painted by Mr. John Burnet, and to be
engrared by him as a Companion to his Print of "Chelsea Pensioners reading
the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo," after D. Wilkle, R.A.
The Picture is now exhibiting for a short time at No. 6, Pall-mall, where a
Book is opened for Subscribers' names, of which a correct list will be kept, and
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Price to Subscribers—Prints, 31.3s.; Proofs, 61.6s.; India Proofs, 101. 10s.;
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May, 1833.

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Proofs, royal 4to, price 5.s.; India proofs, 7s. 6d. In three are given two additional Plantary, Albemarie, street; Charles Tilt, Fleet-street.

John Marray, Albemarie, street; Charles Tilt, Fleet-street.

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Just published, post 8vo, price 7s. 6d. hoards, a New Poem, entitled

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London; J. Turrill, 259, Regents.treet. Office of the British Magazine.

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THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE, No. VI. for June,
Containing—I, files French, Revolution—II, Stanzas—III. Love and
Lovalty, (concluded)—IV. Transations from Horace—V, an old Man's Stoy
-VI. Tug-Pect Haunt-VII. Q. Early Renish History—VIII. Revolution
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High Paker—XII. Family: Episitles from London, No. 2—XIII. The Editor's
Onnibus—XIV. University Intelligence—XV. Learned Societies—XVI. Critical
Notices

umilius—XIV. University autenga in College, Dublins W. Curry, jun. and Co.; Simpkin and Marshall, London; Oliver and Dublins W. Curry, jun. and Co.;

Dublin: W. Curry, 107, ana.vo.; Suppen and seasons.

Boyd, Edgahargh.

FILE NEW SPOCTING AFAGAZINE, for June, is embellished with a Portrait of MARGHANE, winer of the last St. Leger, engraved by Scott, from a Fainting by Herring; and DIDO, a celebrated Setter, engraved by Dunean, from a Fainting by Herring; and DIDO, a celebrated Setter, engraved by Dunean, from a Fainting by Firstow. The contents sendrace the unand variety of amusing and by e.gsting reporting subjects, including full particulars of the Derby and Oaks, Sacces, opticals of the Winners of which (nained expressly for this work) will shortly appetar.—Publish d by R. Ackermann, jun., at the Eclipse Sporting Galler, Agent a sirect; or shown (and also by previous order of all Rooksellers) the four Voca, kiteady published may be had, at 15a, a volume; as also Proof and other impressions of the Plates.

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### CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING.

CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The Consol Market has been exceedingly depressed during the week, and the quotation for the Account has been as low as 894. The Market, however, has since become more animated, and at the close this alternoon the quotation was 894. Bank Stock was, early in the week, quoted at 198. It fell yesterday to 192 194, but it subsequently rallied to 1974; and, finally, left off at 1994. India Stock has been looking up, and it closed at 2374 84. India Bonds have been heavy, having gone back to 37 29. Exchence Bills closed ateady at 51 to 52. In Foreium Securities, Russian Bonds in confat 1031 41. Dutch 491; Danish closed at 733 74. There has been a serious depreciation in the value of Brazilian Bonds in consequence of some disturbances having broken out at Para; and this Stock, which has been done at 72, has fallen to 634, and closed at 64165. Greek Bonds have been upon the advance, the quotation having touched on 43, and bring mow at 40 42. Portuguese Stock and Scrip are both improving; the Bonds are at 594 69, and the Scrip at 2 dis.

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3 per Cent. Reduced... 884 å
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We have received German Papers, with the Allgemeine Zeitung of the 25th of May. The only notice they contain of the affairs of Turkey relates to the revolt in Bosnia, which is stated to be assuming daily a more formidable appearance. Accounts from Berlin, of the 20th of May, mention that the loan of three millions of dollars, advanced to the Prussian Government during the distress of 1831, had been paid off, with 5 per cent. interest, and the internal resources of that country are stated to be gradually gaining strength.

the Prussian Government during the distress of R31, had been paid offi, with 5 per cent. interest, and the internal resources of that country are stated to be gradually gaining strength.

A Cabinet Council is summoned to be held at the Foreign Office this day.

We regret to announce the death of Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., which occurred on Thursday at his house, Princes-street, Hanoversquare, We shall next week give a brief memoir of the gallant General. The General Steam Navigation Company's mail packet, the Tourist, from Hamburgh, arrived off the Cuatom House, at nine o'clock p.m., on Friday. There was a courier on board with despatches for the Russian Embassy. The two Princes of Salms, Sir J. Leighton, and Captain Barry, were among the number of passengers.

DREADPUL FIRE AND Loss or Life.—Yesterday morning, a few minutes after four o'clock, the inhabitants of Arundiel-street, Panton-square, Haymarket, were alarmed by hearing the cry of fire, and the springing of the rattles of the police. Within a few minutes after the alarm, flames were seen to burst forth from Wood's Hotel. The house, having a wooden front, was, in a short time, enveloped in flames, and although several engines were on the spot, and a plentiful supply of water procured, the firemen were unable to stop the devouring element. We regret to state that two gentlemen have lost their lives—Mr. Nagel, a naval officer, of Devonshire, and Mr. Cape, a gentleman, a native of Glasgow. From what we have been able to collect it appears, that the hotel was ful; cl dokarrs, and that the fire broke out in the bed-room of a Dutch Notleman, named Bulow. The Baron, who is a great smoker, was in the thabit of indulging himself with a cigar in bed, at the same time burning aligneral links, the latter of which, it is supposed, caunt, the curtains, agreeney were first discovered to be on fire. On the datum being given, a large body of the police, of the C division, came to he spar; and aunoyast them was Drain, who was on duty in the Haymarket. Being a powerful man

The ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the CHILDREN will be held in the Expression of the Control of the Children of the Ch

TIM. TYRRELY.

THE TYRRELY.

Lega respectfully to announce to the Nobility. Gentry, &c. that he is appointed Sole Agent in London for the Sale of TYRELYS AERATED NECTAR, an evely produced article, allowed very greatly to exect the present manufacture of Soda Water, which it is quite expected to supersede in the first rank of society, being much cooler, and possessing an exquisitely delicious flavour, not to be found in any Aérated Water now in use. This elegant draught particularly distinguishes itself above all others by its very refreshing coolness, which, combetatiful appearance, will, membed to the supersed of the supersed of

MAY 30th, 1833.

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CIDER, ALE, STOUT, &c.,—W. G. FIELD begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that his genuine CIDER and PERRY, BURTON and BUINBURGH ALES, DORCHESTER BEER, LONDON and DUBLIN BROWN STOUT, &c., are in fine order for use, and, as well as his FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, of a very superior class.

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TEMALE EMIGRATION to AUSTRALIA.—A fine Ship of 500 tons burthen, commanded, officered, and manued by men of known moral character and professional skill, carrying a Surgeon, and a respectable Superintendent, and his Wife, to secure the comfort of the Passengres on the Type Ship will be fitted wresend, direct for Sydney, on the 15th of August-Type Ship will be fitted wresend, direct for Sydney, on the 15th of August-Type Ship will be fitted wresend, direct for Sydney, on the 15th of August-Type Ship will be fitted wresend, direct for Sydney, on the 15th of August-Type Ship will be fitted wresend, direct for Sydney, on the 15th of August-Type Ship will be fitted wresend, direct for Sydney on the 15th of August-Type Ship will be ship to the Sovernend Free Oranic of £12 each towards it, which will wholly cease for the present after this Ship is despitched,—Applications to be pande to John Marshall, Agent to the Emigration Committee, 25, Birchin-lane, Cornhill,

A BBOTSFORD SUBSCRIPTION.—At a numerous MEETING of Noblemen. Gentlemen and Ladies, Friends and Admirers of Sir
Walter Scott, held at the Mansion House, on Saturday the 18th of May:
The Right Hon, the Lord MAYOR in the Chair;
the following Resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—
Moved by the Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury, and seconded by the Lord
Bilshop of Exeter—

1. That Sir Walter Scott, from his veat and varied genius as an author, from
the pure and blameless course in which that genius was exerted, and from the
high and unbienshied interity of his public and private character, has the
highest claims on the respect and admiration of his countrymen.

2. That as a Barl of Cadogan, and seconded by Mr. Alderman Birch—
2. That as a Barl of Cadogan, and seconded by Mr. Alderman Birch—
Tation to his genius.
Moved by the Lord Bishop of Liandaff, and seconded by the Rev. H. H. Millman,
3. That the City of London, whose example in every public undertaking, is
anxiously watched by the country, and whose great wealth has been always so
have been selected the season of the second of the writer of the reverse of the second of the second

xiously watched by the country, and w	tample in every public undertaking, is
a liberally dispensed than honourably	gaired, should shew itself forward and
alous in behalf of this national object. oved by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester	and seconded by Sin T Duke Bout
I. That the gentlemen and ladies pres	, and seconded by Sir T. Dyke, Bart ent at this Meeting therefore agree to
ske every exertion in their power to p	romote the Abbotsford Subscription in
City of London.	a and seconded by H Hallam Wag .
Moved by the Right Hon. Henry Ellic 5. That P. Lauric, Esq. and Mark Bo- ices of joint Treasurers and honorar	yd, Esq. be requested to undertake the
ices of joint Treasurers and honorar	secretaries in the City of London.
. That the thanks of this Meeting be	econded by the Hon. C. J. Shore-
ss and activity in calling it, and for his	s conduct in the chair.
Already advertised	£7,210 17s.
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e Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aber-	John March, Rag, Chichester 1 1
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R. A. DUNDAS, Sec.. 15 Northumberland street. Strand Warwick House, Regent-18teet, a Chellenger, and the Lett. Furnished, by Mr. RED. Son-in-law and Successor to the late Mr. John Robins, of Warwick House, Regent-street, a capital RESIDENCE, agreeably stude, and repelete with conveniencies; gardens, pleasure grounds, shrubberies, hot and green house, with land if required.—To be viewed by tickets only, which, with particulars, may be had of Mr. Reid, No. 170. Regent street.

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CTON, Middlesex, 5 miles West of the Metropolis,—To be LET, Furnished, by Mr. REID, Son-in-law and Successor to the late Mr. John Robins, of Warwick House, Regent-street, a delightful RESIDENCE, seated in its own grounds, commanding delightful views; attached and detailed offices, gardens, pleasure grounds, and meadow land, &c.—Particulars of Mr. Reid, No. 170. Regent-street, Surface, No. 170. Regent-street, Surface, No. 170. Regent-street in the late Mr. John Robins, of Warwick House, Mr. Particulars of Mr. Reid, No. 170. Regent-street in the late Mr. John Robins, of warming the street of the Metropolis—To be LET, elegantiv Furnished or Unfurnished, by Mr. REID, Son in law and Successor to the late Mr. John Robins, of Warwick House, Mr. Particulars of Mr. Reid, No. 170. Regent street, Sc. Learnich pleasure grounds, and and fine shelf of water, stored with iish, fed by the Thames—Particulars of Mr. Reid, No. 170. Regent street.

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INEN and SILK BAZAAR, 337 and 339. Oxford-street.

The Nobllity, Gentry, and Public are most respectfully informed that this Establishment is now opened for the sale at AMILY JINENS by superior makers, with a magnificent steek of branch SILKS of English and French massifications; also the revalent sock of the sale of English and French massifications; also the revalent sock of the whole being just purchased.

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GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN
Per Imperial Quarter, of England and Wales, for the Week ending May 24.
Wheat
Average of the last Six Weeks, which regulates the Duty. 30: 94  Wheat 53s 6d   Oats 17* 1d   Beans 20s 56
Wheat 53s 6d   Oats 174 1d   Beans 30 5d
Barley 25s 74 Rye 31s 2: Peas
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Duty on Foreign Corn for the present week 24s 36 Wheat
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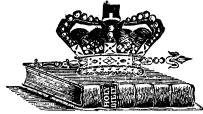
On the 30th ult., the lady of Dr. Colding, of a daughter.—On the 29th dl. in Wilton-attect, Grosvenor pace, the lady of Cr. Statistics, and the Heavy of Cr. Statistics, and the Statistics of Cr. J. Nieuwellurs, M.D., of a son.—Att Manchester, on the 30th ult., at Amsterdam, Henry Bowden, Statistics, and the Statistics of Cr. J. Nieuwellurs, M.D., of a son.—Att Manchester, on the 30th ult., at Kingstut., the lady of John Reid, Erg., of a daughter.—On the 27th ult., at Kingstut., the lady of John Reid, Erg., of a daughter. On the 30th ult., in Lower Brook-street, the Lady Katharine Jermyn, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, on Thursday, the 30th ult., John Harrison, Erg., Pirst Guards, to Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Werk, Erg., On the 30th ult., at Trinity Church, Marylebone, George Knollis Jer Marylebone, George Knollis Jer Lincolle, and grand-daughter of the Rev. Of, T. Pretvman, Chanceller, Statistics, and grand-daughter of the late Bishop of Winchester.—On the 38th Lieuenes, in the 1sle of Wight, on the 29th hult, Frederic Collierant Erg. At Lincolle, the 20th ult., the Baron Louis de Maricour, Vienz Maison of the Royal Staf Corps.

At Quildford, on the 28th at.

# JOHN



# BULL.

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

Vol. XIII.—No. 652

# SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1833.

Price 7d.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY.

O'YAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—The MILITARY and BRASS BANDS of the GRAND DUKE of DARMSTADT having compet- by established theme-view in public factour will perform TO-MORROW (Monday). June 10, the following, with a variety of other Pieces:—Overture to the Vampyre by Lindpainter; Concetto on the Post Horn, with Accompaniments, the Herds Simulies; Conductor of the Band, March Lirck, on Brass Instruments; Poispourrion Dite, from the Opera of Der Wilners, in Berlins, Schlattlarers; Chorus from La Muettede Porticl, &c. &c.

The NEW PITEWORKS, finishing with the Grand Allegorical Water Scene, will conclude the Entertainments.

The Donrow ill open at Nine o'Clock; previous to which the Gardens will be entirely Illuminated. Admission 4s.

THE CATE RE RAYMAL.

THEATRE ROYAL, OLYMPIC.—Under the Sanction of the Right Ion, the Lord Chamberlain.—The COVENT GARDEN COMPANY, Right Ion, the Lord Chamberlain.—The COVENT GARDEN COMPANY, and the Company of the WIFEY, and the County of the WIFEY, and the produced a New Opera, called The BRIDAL PROJUSTS; the principal Characters by Messra, Wilson, Murley, G. Stansbury, I. Beunett, and Keeley, Miss Sherriff Miss Romer, and Mrs. Vining, Tuesday, Tille WIFE; a Tale of Mantias, with an Opera in Two Acts. A New Free is in rehearnal, and will shortly be produced.

New Force is in reheartal, and will short ybe produced.

THEATRE ROYAL, OLYMPIC.

MR. SHERIDAN KNOWLES has the homour to inform his Friends and the Public, that his BENEFIT is fixed for THURSDAY, Jane 20th, when will be performed THE WIFE, a Tale of Mantua; with a articy of Entertainment, which will be duly announced.—Tickets and places for the Boxes to be had of Mr. Sheridan Knowles, 9, Randolph-street, Camden Town, and at the Box office of the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Her Majesty having been pleaved to permit the Greman Operas to be announced under ber Roya patronage. To morrow Evening will be performed Mozart's Grand Opera of THE MGC F. LUTE; the principal Characters by Herr Dobler, Berr Haitinger, Herr Schäfer, Herr Ueiz, Herr Mets-inger, Made, Stoil flühm, and Majama Eschweder Devrient. Alter which, THE TALE of MYSTERY.—Of Teedsy next will be performed Mozart's Opera of The Marriage of Figaro:

Madmont Schweder Devicient. Alter which, THE TALE of MYSTERY.—Of Teedsy next will be performed Mozart's Opera of The Marriage of Figaro:

MEATRE ROYAL. COVENT CARDES.

Malame Malbran.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—MADAME
V-SSTRIS has the honour of announcing, to the Nobility, Gentry, and
Paic generally, that her BENEFIT takes place on MONDAY, June 24th, on
the doceasion will be performed a variety of entertainment, the particulars of
which will be immediately announced.—Tickets and Private Boxes to be had of
Malame Vestris, No. 2, cliestlam-place, Belgrave-square; and of Mr. Parsons,
at the Box-Office of the Theatre.

The Box.Office of the Theatre.

JAHEATIRE ROYAJ, HAYMARKET.—To morrow Evening,
the new and successful Comic Drama, called THE PRESCRIPTION, or
Journell Prescription, Sir Goorge Stedfast, Nr. Vining; Terry O'Switch, Mr.
Weker; Lody Stedfast, Mrs. Yates; Margaret, Mrs. Humby. After which,
Mrs. BEGGRAFS O'PERA. Captain Macheath, Mrs. Anderson; Polly Mills
Mrgfrig, Lony, Mrs. Humby. With ELLEN WAREHAM. To conclude with
The BAYON OF GARKATT. Major Surgeon, Mr. Dowton.—Wedinesiay,
Wassiad Romance of Honry Quartie, in which Milas Cawse will appear; with
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On Tuesday, Thurs-lay, and Saturday, there will be no Performance.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Mr. MACREADY has the homogeneous the common tendence that his BENEFIT takes place TO MORROW Monday, June 10 4 announcing that his BENEFIT takes place TO MORROW Monday, June 10 4 announcing that his BENEFIT takes place TO MORROW Monday, June 10 4 announcing that his latest takes place TO MORROW Monday, June 10 4 announcing that his latest takes the same than the latest takes the latest takes the latest takes the principal Characters by the complete of the principal Characters by these parts of the Strenge, As and the Carbon of the Principal Characters by the same parts of the Strenge, as the control of the principal Characters by the same parts of the Strenge, as the control of the principal Characters by the same parts of the Strenge, as the same parts of the Strenge pa

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.— The Public is respectfully Informed, that on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next, Mr. MATHEWS will, ACT HOME! and have the honour to present the Fourth Volume of his Monday ANALA for the Year 1833.—Part I, Address to the House; Chaunt, Martin Innovations." Lecture on the Solar System; Song, "A Curistening in Addressatory." Police Report; Song, "Manslon House."—Part 2, Half-Martin and Control of Addressatory. Police Report; Song, "Street Melodist" (a Medley). New Write-Villa to the Husting; Song, "General Election."—No Half-grain Miss printed: all Books sold at the doors are forgeries.—Private Boxes may be had at the Libraries of Mr. Sams, Mr. Ehers, Mr. Andrews; and at the Box office.

THE ORCHESTRINA NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT is an extremely potable keyed instrument, producing the power and in the organ; and is also well adapted for performing instrumental in a domestic concert. The application of a new means for augmenting the power and the organ; and is also well adapted for performing instrumental in a domestic concert. The application of a new means for augmenting the instrument of the site of cheating perfects, the continuent keyed instrument yet of these the Orchesting perfects, the can would be set to Orchesting perfects the orchesting perfect the orchesting meliorating its tones, for which His Majeays a same meliorating refersible to any southeaste keyed instrument yr its the Orchestina prefersible to any southeaste CO., Manufacturers and street, Regent-street,

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BRLIN IRON ORNAMENTS.—ROBERT TATE has just Ear. RINGS, BRACELETS. &c.

204. Regent street, opposite Conduit-street.

ARPETS.—LAPWORTH and RILEY, Manulacturers to the Ring, most repetifully invite the Nobility and Gentry to inspect their examples and select assessment in which will be found some of the most novel makenid design from the most novel meaning the selection of the most novel makenid design from the which will be found some of the most novel makenid design from the selection of the most novel makenid production.—Carpets amounted to make the selection of the most novel makenide production of position of the selection of the selection

Warchouse, 19, Old Bond street.

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ROST and NORTON feel it their duty to amounce to the based grania NONTON feel it their duty to amounce to the based graniae NONPARELL VARNISH BLACKING.

THEATRES and OPERA.—At COVENT GARDEN next TUESDAY, will be performed, the MARRIAGE of PIGARO, in which

THEATRES and OPERA, ——At COVENT GARDEN next
TUGSDAY, will be performed, the MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, in which
Madame Malibren, Madame Vestris, and Madame de Merle will perform. The
best Bxxs for this attractive night may be secured, but an early application will
be necessary to prevent disappointment.—OPERA BOXES, in the best situations, for TUBSDAY, also for Madame Cinit's Benefit next THURSDAY.—
Stalls and Pit Ticket. Apply at ANDREWS'S Library, 167, New Bond-str.

GREAT CONCERT ROOM, KINGS THEATRE

TR. BOCHSA'S MORNING CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY
NEXT, the 12th inst. Vocal Performers—Meadmed Pasta, Mailbran
and Cinit Damoreau; Mrs. H. R. Bishop, Miss Bruce; Signors Douzelli,
Rubbini, Zuchelli, and Tambuini; Messay, Saplo, E. Sygulo, Parry; jun., and
H. Phillips. In the course of the Concert Mr. Bochsa will perform the following
New Pieces, Introducing all his NEW HARP EFFECTS:—Concert (MS.),
composed expressly for this occasion; "Souvenir de Shakspeare," a dramatic
Pauliania, introducing some favourite Mendeise from Macheth and Hamlet; "Les
Claumes d'Edinboury," Concertino di Bravura on admired Scotch Melodies;
and an Oetto Concertan (MS.) for two large, Violing, Hate, Clarinett, Horn,
and an Oetto Concertan (MS.) for two large, Violing, Hate, Clarinett, Horn,
and an Oetto Concertan (MS.) for two large, Violing, Hate, Clarinett, Horn,
Dath), Mr. Mori, Mr. Nickohon, Mr. Wilman, Mr. Platt, Mr. Lindley, and Sig.
Pragmetti. For particularies ee small bills. To begin at Two o'clock;—Tickete,
Des Ade, each, to be had of Mr. Bochea, 4, Flugal terrace, Edgeware-road; at the
Opera; and at all the principal Music Shope.

GREAT CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE.

opera; and at all the principal Music Shopes.

GREAT CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE.

GREAT CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE.

A.R. J.B. CRAMER has the honour to announce to the Neullity, Genery, and the Friends, that his MORNING CONCERT will make plantly Genery, and the Friends, that his MORNING CONCERT will meet at Two celone.

PART I.—Overuer (La Ciemenza e Tilo), Mozart—Aria, Mr. Partry, jun., "Il pensier stå negli oggetti" (Orfeo), Hayda—Eighth Grand Concerto, Planofrite, Mr. Gramer; Cramer—Aria, Mis. Caltar Novello, Per Pieta; "Mozart—Rautasia, Harp, Mr. T. Wright—Aria, Misadame Cintl Danoreau, "Du Serment;" Auber, Chein, her last performance this seaon)—Grand Duck, Planoforte, Mr. Cramer and Mr. Hummel (being his last performance in this country); Mozart, PART II.—Fantasia, Voilo, Mr. Mozin-Song, Mrs. W. Knyvett, Handel—Fantasia, Vinte, Mr. Nicholson; Nicholson—Song, Mr. W. Knyvett, Handel—Fantasia, Vinte, Mr. Nicholson; Nicholson—Song, Mr. State—Concertainte Duck, Mr. Cramer and Mr. Humil Herz; Beethoven.

Tickets, Half-a-Gulin, some and confisioned at 201, Regent-atreet; at all the principal Music Shops; and of Mr. Cramer, No. 15, Caroline-street, Bedford-squar-, where only Boxes can be secured.

iquar-, where only floxes can be secured.

FIR MAJESIY THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to ignify the rintention of attending the Performance of Handel's sublime Oratorio, THE MESSIAH, at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on WED.

MESDAY EVENING, June 12th, for the Benefit of the ROYAL SOCIETY of MUSICIANS. The Rehearsal will take place on Monday Morning, June 10th, at Twelve oclock.—Tickets to be had at Londale and Millis, 140, Bond-street; and at Collard and Co's, Cheppalde.

MESCAY CONCERT, DOOM, Kineland, M. BOGORGO.

at Twelve o'clock.—Tickets to be had at Lonsdale and Millis, 140, Bond-street; and at Collard and Co's, Cheepside.

CREAT CONCERT ROOM, King's Theatre.—M. BEGREZ has the honout to an onnee that his MORNING CONCERT, under the immediate patronage of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, will take place on MONDAY, the 17th of June. Vocal Performers:—Madame Pesta, Madame Puzzi, Madame Vigano, Miss Bruce, and Madame Milliss, Signor Tamburid, Sig. Donzell, M. Begrez, Sig. Gubiell, Mr. Phillips, and Sig. De Begnis. Principal Soio Performers:—Violins, Mons., De Berlot and Mr. Mort; Ha. p. Mr. Chatterton: Horn, Sig. Puzzi; Pianoforte, Mr. Obborne. To commence at Two Clock precisely.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of M. Begrez, No. 8, Jermys street, where an early application for Boxes is requested to be made; and at the principal music shops.

PRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Selection of PICTURES from the Works of Sir JOSHUA R RYNOLDS, Mr. WEST, and Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE, the three least Presidents of the Royal Academy, IS OPEN DAILY from 10 in the morning till 6 in the exening. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper

Admittance 1s. Catalogue 1s. WILLIAM BARNARD. Resper URACY.—A Cleryayman, of strictly orthodox principles and Charles and Char

Lepairds, Pall-mall Basi, will reach blue in due time.

ARROW SCHOOL.—HARROW Anniversary DINNER will be held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. Jameis-street, on SATURDAY, the 15th of 1 une. Dinner on table a half-mat Six colock precisely.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the LONDON ASSU-RANGE CORPORATION bereby give Notice, that for the covenience their Princies, and the accommedation of the Public in general, they have opened an Office under the management of George Archer Shee, Beq., at No. 43, Pall mall, where the same facilities for the transaction of Fire and Life Assurance business will be afforded as at their Office in Birchin lane, and where orders for Marine Assurance my likewise be given. Attendance daily from 10 to 4 o'clock.

STEAM NAVIGATION—SEASON COMMENCED as the

from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TEAM NAVIGATION.—SEASON COMMENCED at the
ST. KATHARINES STRAM PACKET WHARP, adjoining the Tower,
where Passengers embark and land without the distribution of the conversance, and without charges are reported to the contions conveysance, and without charges are reported to the contions conveysance, and without charges are reported to the contions of the continuous continuous and charten and the continuous and the continuous are reported to the conline of the continuous and continuous and the continuous are reported to the continuous and continuous and the continuous are reported to the continuous and the continuous and the continuous are reported to the continuous are reported to the continuous and the continuous are reported to the continuous and the continuous are reported to the continuous and the continuous are reported to the con

What?

OUTHEND, near Lewisham.—To be LET, a Capital Family SULTIEND, near Lewisham.—To be LET, a Capital Family SUESIDENCE, in complete report, within eight miles of the Bridgers, and the support of the Bridgers of the Bri

THE SEASON.-MILES and EDWARDS's extensive Ware rooms are now replete with the most perfect Collection of economical as rowl as Ornamental CABINET and UPHOLSTRRY PURTURE that has ever been submitted to the approbation of the Nobility and Gentry.—No. 124, Oxford.street, helween Hollen-street and Old Cavendish-street.

The institution is made and the state of the

ONS OF THE CLERGY.—The REHEARSAL of the to be performed at this FESTIVAL will take place on TUSSI of Lune in St. Paul's Cathedral: and the ANNIVERSARY w to be performed at this FRSTIVAL will take place on TL
25th of June, in St. Paul's Cathedral; and the ANNIVERSAR
on THURSDAY, the 27th of June, when a Senom will be p
before His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX (as Proxy
Highness the Duke of CAM BRIDGE), the Archibalops of Cr
York, the Dishops of Cod Martin, Sheriffs, Alfermen, Clergy, to
commence at two o'clock and the West Doors of the Cathedral
on each day at one o'clock.

The Lord Chies
Pleas
The Lord Mayor
Mr. Justice Patteson
Justice Alderson
Pan Paul.
T

the Very Rev. GEORGE DAVYS. D.D. Dean of Chester. Divine Service will commune at two o'clock, and the West Doors of the Cathedral will be opened on each day at one o'clock.

STEWARDS.

His Royal Highness the DUKE of CAM BRIDGE (6fth time)
The Lord Archibilop of Canterbury
The Duke of Northimberland, K.G.
The Lord Gramman Common The Lord Bishop of Landon
The Lord Bishop of Landon
The Lord Bishop of Landon
The Lord Hishop of Landon
The Lord Gramman Common The Lord Hishop of Landon
The Lord Hishop of Landon
The Perevolution of Market Common The Lord Hishop of Landon
The Perevolution of Market Common The Lord Hishop of Landon
The Perevolution of Market Common The Performance of Music will counted Wix, M.A.
Francis Gosling, Esq.
Gravet Landon
The Performance of Music will counted Mir.
The Grand Coronation Anthem ("Zadok the Priest")

Attwood.
Attwood.
The Committee respectfully state that contributions of gold will admitteen the Common State of the Market Contributions of gold will admitteen the Common State of the Market Contribution of gold will admitteen the Common State of the Canterday, nearest Doctor' Commons), to the Galleries and Gloreis; and express their hopes that, for candisistion into the Choir, no person will contribute less than half-accrow. To the individual, this latter small donation can be no object, whilst the aggregate of the Charler's by the Treasurer, Esq. Zhoonsbury Place; and at the First Freits Office, Temple.

No Tickets are requisite for admission into the Cathedral.

D'UGGIN's PATENT DOUBLE-BRIMMED VENTILATING BEAVER HATS, are by far the best kind of Hats vers yet produced, weighing less than four ounces; will never injure by wet, or lose their colour; the brims being double, they cannot break, or go out of shape: they will not prevent the egress of perspiration, which has been so much the complaint of water-proof hats, offen producing the head ache and loss of hair. Price 21s, and 25s. Drah and Brown Hats at the same price. To be had of the Patonteen, burgin and Co. 80, Newgate street, near the New Post offer. Boys' and Men's Benera and Sik Hats, from 5s, and upwards. Caps efever description.—S.B. Alberal albovance will be made to merchank, captains, and dealers.

STAYS and BELTS.—VISTIRIN and Co. submit their Patent STAYS, for defective figures, which make the shape perfect, without unhealthy padding, steel, or pressure. Their ELASTIC BELTS relieve local debility, reingue corpulence, and give comfortable support before and after Confinement. Stays precularly adapted to expand the cheets and rectify projecting simulders of Children. They engage to fit their fashionable Carsets in a superior manner, without tightness. Gentlemen's SPRINU BELTS warranted to known the cheets and rectify projecting and the confinement. Stays precularly adapted to expand the cheets and rectify projecting the confinement. Stays precularly adapted to expand the cheets and rectify projecting the confinement. Stays precularly adapted to expand the cheets and rectify projecting the confinement of the confinement of the cheets and rectify projecting the confinements. Strain as apperior manner, without tightness. Gentlements SPRINU BELTS warranted to known the cheets and rectify projecting the cheets a

I.Od Cavendishe-treet, Oxford street,

TOONOMICAL IRRADIATING STOVE GRATES of Junproved Construction, in elegant Patterns, from New Designs, manufactured by PIERCE, (many years manager to Measts. Dowsons), the Manufactured by PIERCE, (many years manager to Measts. Dowsons), the Manufactured at S. Warwick street, where the Nobility, Architects, and Gentry, can see the
execution of their OWN DESIGNS, or selection from Hill PATTERNS. A
Also SHOWER BATHS, Warm, Vapour, Jekylli Portable, and all other
description of Baths: Leverett's Domestic Warm Air Stove, highly approved for
examing Entrance Halls, Staircases, a di Mansions, at a very mederate expense.
Conservatories, Churches, and large buildings, warmed by Pierce's Improved
Method of Hot Water.—Kitchen fitted up with every convenience and comfort,
Wine Coolers, Icing Pails, &c.—No. 5, Warwick-irrect, Regent-street.

Wine Conleys, Icine Palis, &c.—Nu. 5, Warwischstrett, Regentativet.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

MERLIN, BATH, AND SPINAL CARRIAGES, 33, Gerrard-street, Sobo, MINTER, Patentee of the Self-acting recilining Chairs, berg & to the Self-acting the Conformation of the Self-acting Chairs, berg as soon the self-acting the self-acting Chairs, berg as soon the self-acting Chairs, both in-door and out, ready for immediate u.e. The construction of his Self-acting Chairs is as o simple and efficacious, that however inform or imme the person may be, they can, without any attendance or assistance, vary their positions from one to a thomsand, and when rising up they are assisted by relifying they are made by the inventor only, and are as chean as the common spring chairs, which requires on much exertion, and which, from their compilicated construction, are constantly getting out of order.

G. M. is convinced it requires only publicity to induce purchasers to inspect them, and prove the faility, as G. M. has his Majasty's Letters Patent, and will give a reward of £50 for information leading to a conviction of any person manufacturing or pirating his t-vention.

INEN and SILK BAZAAR. 377 and 329. Oxford-street.

INEN and SILK BAZAAR, 337 and 339, Oxford-street,—
The Nobility, Gentry, and Public are most respectfully informed that this
Establishment is now opened for the sale of PAMILY LINENS by superior
makers, with a magnificent stock of broad SILKS of English and Perach manufactures; also the greatest movelty and warterly in printed Muslims, Blond Laces,
Shawis, Gauze Ribbons, &c. &c., the whole being just, purchased
STRONG, STRACHAN, and WOOLLEY, Proprietors.
(Late Todd's), 337 & 339, Oxford-street.

(Late Todd's), 337 & 339, Ox ord-street

ANDLES 54d, per lb.—Wax wick Moulds 64d.—Sperm and
Composition Caudies 1.5 dt. ols. 73.—Wax Cardies 1.5 dt. ols. 74.—Wax Cardies 1.5 dt. ols. 74.—Wax Cardies 1.5 dt. ols. 74.—Wax Cardies 1.5 dt. ols. 75.

12 lbs.—Moulded, 54. to 63 - Flue Card. 72s.—White Sang 56s. to 58s. per
12 lbs.—Moulded, 54. to 63s.—Flue Card. 72s.—White Sang 56s. to 58s. per
12 lbs.—Moulded, 54. to 63s.—Flue Card. 72s.—White Sang 56s. to 58s. per
12 lbs.—Moulded, 54. to 63s.—Flue Card. 72s.—White Sang 56s.—Superior Almond
28. 6d.—Sealing Wax 48. 66. ser lb.—Sperm Oll 58. 6d. to 58s.

Oll 3a., for Cash, at DAVIES'S Old Batabilahed Warehouse, 63. 8t. Martinal lane, opposite New Slaughter's Coffee-house.—Delivered in Town, or packed

with care for Country.

TULLER'S FREEZING MACHINE, by which different ices, from one to requarts, and of the smoothest quality, can be made in a few minutes. The Freezing Apparatus, by which Cream and Water Ices can be made without lice. Also, the ICE PRESERVER, in which fee can be kept for three weeks. It is warmest season, to prevent the necessity of opening the local control of the preserved of the same of the season, to prevent the necessity of opening the local control of the preserved of the same of the season of the s

supplied with the upon reasonable terms.

BURGESS ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES.

Warehouse 107, Strand, conrer of the Savoysteps, London.—N.B. Families supplied with the upon reasonable terms.

Warehouse 107, Strand, conrer of the Savoysteps, London.

JOHN BURGESS and SON, b-ing apprised of the numerous endeavors made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the Public, make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the Public, and exceptions will deceive the unguarded and for their detection, J. B. and Sos submit the following Cautions; some are in appearance at first sight "The General Audit of the Control of the Savoys of the Charlest Control of the Control of t

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WRITENALL, June 3.—The King has been pieased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, grantling the dignity of a Baron of the United Ringdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Coarles Marquis of Queenberry, K. F., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Solway, of Kirmonut, in the county of Dumfries.

BECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

W. L. PEARCE, Dattford, Kent, ironomorer.

BANKRUPTS.

R. and S. ASHBY, Staines, Middleers, unealmen. Atts. Winter and Co. Bedford-row—T. JACKSON, George-street, Minories, while merchant. Atts. Owen and Dixon, Minicing: lane—J. A. HARVEY, High street, S. Giles's in the Fields, clothes salesman. Att. Hardwick, Lawrence-lane—S. SJITH, King Williamstreet, Srand, anddier. Att. Brown, Cook's count; Carvy-street—J. CORNISH, Shepperton-street, New North road, Islinaton, stonemason. Atts. Watson and Sons, Bouverie street, Prest street—H. MILLEDGÉ, Millen-street, Darvet-sign, Carpeter, Atts. Allen and Giby, Carlisle street, Soin-square—G. GLOVER, Engelow-pun Holl green, Alts. Shaws, Bly-place, Holborn, London; Codd and Larvett, Mail, and Thorney, Island.

#### FRIDAY'S GAZETTE

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Wan-Oppice, Junk 7.—8th Regiment of Light Dragoons; M. B. Rogers, frost to be Cornet. by pur, vice Virian, prom.—9th Regit, of Foot; Major. Gen. Bir J. Cameron, K.C.B. from the 93d Regy, of Foot, to be Colonel, vice General Sir R. Brownrigg, dec.—13th Foot; Lt. C. Millar, from the h. p. of the 8th Eight, of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Stewart, whose appointment has not taken place—18th Ditto: Birs. W. A. T. Payne to be Lieutenant, by pur. vice Payes—38th Do.; Lt. J. Spier, from the h. p. of the 6th Sir, by pur. vice Payes—38th Do.; Lt. J. Spier, from the h. p. of the 6th; Ft., to be Lieutenant, vice O. A. Pootk, who exch.—9th Do.: Lt. J. W. Tottenham, from the h. p. of the 36th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Norton, app. to the 55th Foot—81st Do.; Staff-Ass.-Sur. B. Ross. to be Surgeon, vice Macartency dec.—93d Do.: Major-General Sir J. Nicolis, K.C.B. to be Colonel, vice Major-Gen. Sir J. Cameron, app. to the command of the 9th Foot.

Hospital Staff.—J. Millar, M.D. to be Staff-Ass. Surgeon, vice Rees, app. to the 80 st Foot.

Hospital Staf.—J. Millar, M.D. to be Staff-Ass. Surgeon, vice Rees, app. to the 81st Foot.

BANKRUPTS.

J. WESTON, jun., Albemarie-street, draper. Att. Turner, Basing lane, Bread-street.—W. RYAN. Strand, carpet dealer. Atts. Fyson and Gecke, Lothbury.—W. NEVILLE, Chelsea, surgeon. Att. Casterion. 5, Lothbury.—R. HOAD and J. WADSY, Prospect-place, St. George's fields, brickingers, and the land of the street of the stree

# PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Duke of Weathington brought forward his promised motion for an Address to the King, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to preserve neutrality between the contending parties in Portugal. His Grace charged the Government of this country with having persisted in a long course of injustice towards her ancient and faithful ally, and entered into various details in stypport of that opinion, such as the neglect of Ministers to induce France to postpone her claims, while the Portuguese Government was immersed in difficulties—their permission of the seizure of the fleet at Lisbon, and their refusal to prevent the sailing of expeditions and the fitting out of armaments from this country. All this, he maintained, was a violation of treaties, and an abandonment of the spirit of neutrality upon which they professed to act. Another aggment on which the Noble Duke appeared to lay great stress was grounded out he fact of our interference to prevent Spain from taking any part in the conteat between the two brothers, coupled with the assumption, that while the British Government enforced that demand with respect to Spain, they adopted a contrary course in their own policy. If the Government were really determined to assist Don Pedro, he contended it would be more honourable in them to say so at once than to make professions which were contradicted by their conduct, making what he called an underhand war against the de factor niler of Portugal. He warned the House, that it Don Pedro should anceed with the said of British adventurers, the consequence would be a civil war not only in Portugal but in Spain. After recommending that his Majesty should at once real his subjects who were engaged on both sides of the contract, the Noble Duke manufactory and the subjects who were engaged on both sides of the contract, the Noble Duke manufactory and the subjects who were engaged on both sides of the contract, the subjects who were engaged on both sides of the contract, the sub

Address should be carried up and presented to his Majesty by the House of Lords, with white staves, which was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Tuessay.—Lord Sr. Vincent, pursuant to notice, presented a petition from the planters, merchanta, mortgagees, and others, for compensation; and in doing so, adverted atconsiderable length to the manner in which the property had been created, and stated that he did not know what abstract right had to do with the law of property. His Lordship suggested to Ministers whether it would not be advisable to appoint a Commission to co-operate with the propertors in their endeavours to ameliorate the condition of the slaves. The Earl of Rirow praised the temper and discretion with which the petition was introduced, as the Noble Lord presenting it was deeply involved in West India property. He hailed this circumstance and the wording of the petition as favourable omens, and trusted that they were the harbingers to a satisfactory adjustment of this great question.—Several other petitions were presented on this subject, and they called forth a good deal of conversation.—Adjourned.

Wednessay.—Several petitions on various subjects, were presented and received.

In compliance with the request of Lord Bexley, who stated that two Neble and Learned Friends of his would be unable to attend in their places to morrow, the Lord Chancellan postponed the second reading of the Local Jurisdiction Bill to Monday next, beyond which the said the would be impossible to delay it.—Adjourned.

Theramar.—The Mang, Wellersley reported his Majesty's answer to the Address adopted upon the Duke of Wellington's motion respecting Portugal which was to the following effect:—

"I have already taken all such measures as appeared to be necessary for maintaining the neutrality which I had determined to observe in the contest now going on Aportugal."

The Bishop of Exerge, in presenting a petition from Barnstaple against the Irisk Church Temporalities Bill, spoke in support of its prayer, and maintained that int

into proofs of his twen views, nor say sow farthose of the Noble Earl were open to question; but where the Noble Earl asserted in such a tone that his own arguments were irrefragable and unanswerable, he must be allowed, with what little strength he had at his command, to repel the assertion by a denial.—Their Lordships then adjourned. FRIDAY.—Their Lordships sat this evening, but the business they transacted was devoid of public interest, being merely the reception of Petitions.

transacted wa

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Colonel De Lacy Evans put several questions relative to the state of our relations with Portugal, the most important of recognition of the claims of Donna Maria, as Queen de facto, by the Government of this country and our ally the King of the French?—Lord Passessyon replied that His Majesty's Government saw no rigidly and properly observed. Although the sulhority of Donna Maria was recognized at the Azorea, and city of Opotto and its made her. In point of fact, the actual and reigning Sovereign of Portugidly and properly observed. Although the authority of Donna Maria was recognized at the Azorea, and city of Opotto and its made her. In point of fact, the actual and reigning Sovereign of Portugidly and properly observed. Although the authority of Donna Maria was recognized her possession as acon as the facts enabled them so to do.

The declare on the Colonial question was their resembly specific for the colonial property of the colonial property of the colonial colonial property of the colonial colonial

read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday has a superson to the Municipal Corporations' Committee. It was not read, but it is understood that instead of performing the labours assigned to them by the House, they recommend a Commission.

Common Emission, in consequence of what passed in the House of Lords on Monday, asked whether it was the intertion of His Majesty's Ministers to make any change in their foreign policy. His Lordship took occasion to allude to the sentiments of the Duke of Wellington and of the House of Lords, and to express his fears that they might impede the progress of measures of the greatest interest and importance to the country. Lord Palmeranov, in reply, said that it had ever been the object of the Government to consult the public interests in the condusting the lorsing relations of the country; and that the Ministers, have no intention of making any alteration in their foreign policy.

respecting our commercial relations with China; but whilst he was speaking the House was counted out, and there not being 40 Members present, an adjournment consequently took place.

Wednesday.—The Speaker took the Chair at quarter past twelve o'clock, when several petitions were received, and at half past one o'clock there not being forty members present, the House counted the Members, only twenty of whom were present.—Lit. 7. O'Cosnon, having looked at the clock, addressed the Speaker across the table (at a quarter past five), and only twenty seven Members being present the House was adjourned.

Trausbay.—Colonel Davies brought forward his motion, expressive of confidence in the conduct of the present Ministers with the speaker propers propose of contractioning the Duke of Wellington's motion that House of Lorda.—The Hon. and Gallant Member concluded by moving that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, expressing to his Majesty the grateful acknowledsments of that House of the judicious policy which his Majesty had pursued in reference. See R. R. Fart and the present of the should therefore meet the motion, 361; against it, 98; majority, 283.

Fartox.—Sir R. Pager, seeing the Right Hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Controll in his place, beeged to safe East India Charter during the present Session? He wished to ask this question because the subject was one upon which every Hoa, Gentleman should be prepared.

Mr. C. Gaavr, in answet to the question of the Right Honourable Baronet, begred to state distinctly that it was his intention not only Tuesday next.

On the motion of Lord Aursone the Order of the Day was read, and the House resolved Itself into a Committee upon the Resolutions on Colonial savery.

Mr. Bezaat their obtained with the committee of the Right Honourable Baronet, begred to state distinctly that it was his intention not only Tuesday next.

On the motion of Lord Aursone the Order of the Day was read, and the House resolved little compositions, which have been delighted with t

and wins 12,0001, independent of his stake.

All the recruiting establishments at home are to be done away with; in future, every corps is to recruit only in the place in which it may be quartered.

Prevention of Forgery,—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor recrived a letter containing a plan for preventing the issue of lorged required and bills. His Lordship stated, that though the communication came from a person who had got into disgrace by some means or other, the suggestion seemed to be well deserving of consideration. The following is a copy:—'My Lord—Observing by the papers that one of those forgeries so injurious to society, has been just complete. I beg leave to say that I have been speaking to Coster on the subject of his nefarious practices, and in the course of our conversation I asked what he thought of a plan which I for a long time have entertained as effectual against forgery, viz.:—Every person requiring a check for instance, to have a private system of numbers as follows:—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

and to have it in water-mark in full on the paper; then when drawing on his banker say, Pay £B ER, i. e. 4561. Coster himself said, if it was properly managed no ingenuity could foil it without a confident in the confidence of the parties about to be robbed. My love oscial order induces me to offer my simple aid for its benefit, although I fear, from the suspicion of my pollution, and other circumstances, I shall be ever hapless and chereless in myself, in consequence of a wrong suspicion attaching to me.'

1 one Ass Law Farmam.—In the course of lastmonth, Lord and Lady Farmbam gave a fete to the children attending the several schools on their estress in the county of Wedord. Nearly 300 children assembled at Ryland school at an early hour. A the school master, the girle by the mistress, with the Sunday-school Allers and the parties of the county of Wedord. Nearly 300 children assembled at Ryland school at an early hour. A tracker on either sing of the parties of the county of Wedord Nearly 100 children attendin

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR BULL—In my last letter but one. I called your attention to the affairs of Portugal; and I then promised, in an early communication, to redeem the pledge I had made to some of the leading organists of Belgium, to present you with a sketch of the affairs of Belgium. That promise I lasten to redeem, and I request the attention of yourself and of your readers to the following statement of facts, which I hope they will find neither uninteresting nor unimportant:—

Bythe Treaty which has been interest.

eation, to redeem the pieuge I and make to some of the leading organists of Beigium. That promise I hasten to redeem, and I request the strention of yourself and of your readers to the following statement of facts, which I hope they will find neither uninteresting nor unimportant:

By the promean terminated. The King of Hollam has obtained the liberation of a large garrison, the restitution of most valuable metallic liberation of a large garrison, the restitution of most valuable metallic liberation of a large garrison, the restitution of most valuable minority of the latter; and has succeeded in effecting all this with recognizing the independence of Belgium, the Sovereignty of Leopone, or the revolution of Brussels. He has made his Treaty with England and France, he has granted the free navigation of the Scheldt during his Royal pleasure, he has retained possession of the torts necessary to enable him to stop that free navigation whenever he shall think fit, and he has subjected the vessels which navigate the Meuse to the taril of Mayence. His Dutch subjects are more than satisfied with this arrangement, and freel and express for him the most unbounded confidence, admiration and love. This treaty, then, must be looked upon in the light of a compensation made to the King of Hollam, has been declarations or declarations of the English Ministeries and the contractions of the state of the

party at Hall, Venio, Ruremonde, Maestricht, Tongres, Leige, Antwerp, Gand, Bruges, or even Ostend? The provinces of Brabant meridional, Limbourg, Leige, Antwerp, and the greatest portion of orientale and occidentale Flanders, are all for the union of Belgium in Halland.

Should, then, this division take place? This is a question of some importance, and should not be hastily decided. If the population of the provinces of Hainault and Namur, and of a portion of the two Flanders, were nearly unanimous, or quite so, in their desire to be united to France, perhaps this would be the best way of settling the Question, givins to Holland all the remainder—of course including the Schieldt, and the whole of the coast on the North Sea. But this desire is not seneral; the Priests are opposed to the measure; and even should such an arrangement be made we have every reason for believing that it would not be final. Besides, what is to become of Brussels? The French would never be satisfied without the possession of this important city; and the inhabitants, on the other hand, would be most unwilling to exchange their independence for French believing that it would note being the prosection of the importance of the Brussels revolution, and the heroes of the Brussels harricades. Deeply would they then restret the steps they had taken; and even the foremost of the insurrectionists at Brussels admit that they would much prefet to become once more the subjects of good King William than be governed when the prosessible; nor would it even the subject of good King William than be governed once more the subjects of good King William than be governed by the Prefects of Lours Philipper. It is true that the Forest of Solganies might form at Braine the boundary of the French territory in Belgium, which might extend to Grammont, Audenarde, Courtray, Topes, Dixmude, and Feurnes, and on the eastern side might pass of the present party and demanded by the French Lideral, or the Busch of the State of the State of the State of the State of the S

Madame de Merode, required her to use her influence with the King to prevents its being played as immoral and obnoxious to the clergy. Leorous promised the Queen that he would do what could be done, and the young Queen hastened to inform the priest that the wish of the clergy would be complied with. When, however, the Director of the Theatreand the Minister of the Interior were sent for, they told the King that as the piece had been so long announced it must be performed or serious riots might take place; but that after it had been acted once, it might be suppressed. The King was satisfied with this reply, and told the Queen, who relied on the assurance of her husband, and informed her confessor that when the objectionable drama had been once acted it would not be repeated. After the first performance, the Minister of the Interior and the Director of the Theatre were axain sent for by the King, and they then told him, "Why, Sire, the piece is so popular we dare not suppress it, or rely on it the theatre would be pulled down, and another revolution would be the consequence. But in order to destroy the universal effect of the piece which is objected to by the priests, the parody on it shall likewise he performed, and thus we hope your scruples will be satisfied." The poor King saw he must again yield, or endanger his throne, and he accordingly informed the Queen that her demand could not be compiled with; but, in order to satisfy the priests, the parody would be performed at the same time as "Lucrece Borgia." This, however, by no means satisfied Madame de Merode of the Clergy. They whispered in the ear of the Queen that she did not possess all the influence which sho ought to do; that considering her peculiar situation (being enerine) the King ought at least to have obliged her; that the clergy could not be expected to rally round a throne which could not serve, or protect, or gratify them; and from that moment the element could not the priests satisfied that they "could do nothing with a Heretic." I have recorde

nothing with a Hereitc." I have recorded this circumstance because it shows that Lorono is without a party, and without influence, and that he merely reigns in Belgium for the time being until other arrangements shall be made of a decided and different character.

The Orangista in Belgium are numerous, respectable, and influential. They observe all that is passing, and will net when the proper moment shall arrive for them to doo. Lately the French government of the Calulic clergy, have at Bussels, Antwerp, and Gand, made most brutal and inflamous attacks and being of the Calulic clergy, have at Bussels. Antwerp, and seems of the Government, and those agents in most cases Frenchment and it is a fact, that no respectable Belgian, even in the middling classes of society, has mixed himself up with these late transactions. I mention this because attempts have been made to prove in England and elsewhere, that King Williams where made to prove in England and elsewhere, that King Williams at the Orange party can have no hopes of success, inasmuch as the Orange party has been attacked by the Belgians. This is not true! The French agents of the Government began all the attacks—did so just before the elections, in order to intimidate the Orangists and prevent them from coming forwards as electros or as candidates for the office of representatives, and so acted in concert with low and hired seoundrels, and well-paid and drunken mobs. No men, on the contrary, are so respected in Belgium as the Orangists by their respectable lellow divizens, and I am happy to state that not one Belgian of the least note, rank, fortune, education, or even belonging to retail shopkeepers took the smallest part in the recent disturbances.—The Orangists are provided out, and would rally again round the throne of their belowed and devoted Monarch. In the meantime the Orangist do not seek to enter the Chambers, to proceed to the elections of Members, or to mix themselves up directly or indirectly with any thing that now exists. To them, and to all

Inverent In avernow accomplished my task with fidelity, and that I have enabled your readers to form an accurate opinion of the present state of Belgian affairs.

REV. G. TOWNSEND'S CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF P.H.

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS

A letter will be left to-morrow at the Office for Diplomaticus Vetus. Our correspondent whose letter, dated Bata, April 10th, which speared in Bull on the 14th of that month, is requested to favour us ith his name and address as he promised.
CLERICUS (ESEX) is wrong—the circumstance to which he alludes, curred before the Bishop of London ups billen by the dog.

A Monday Edition (for the Country) is published at Three Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

# JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Their MAJESTIES have been passing their mornings, except Wednesday, on Asoot Heath, witnessing the races. On Wednesday the KING was worried by a visit from Lord BROUGHAM and Lord GREV, but they did all they wanted in a short time, and returned to town to dinner at Lord MELBOURNE'S. The Chancellor's appetite upon this occasion was checked by the recollection of H. B.'s delineation of the Hounslow scene, and he "waited till he got back. The sport—we mean at the races—was not particularly good; the company was particularly numerous, and if there was little of the brilliancy, and gaity, and enthusiasm which emitvened the Course in other days, there were sufficient indications on the part of the people of a kindly-affectionate, and respectful feeling which continues to evince itself towards our kind-hearted MOMARCH and his gracious Consort.

To-morrow their MAJESTIES visit the Duke and Duchess of NORTHUMBERLAND, at Sion House.

of NORTHUMBERLAND, at Sion House.

To-morrow their Majesties visit the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, at Sion House.

There has been a stir in the political world during the week. Those who knew nothing fancied that Lord Grey and his satellites were all about to resign because they were beaten in a division in the House of Lords on Monday—Not they—They are, as we have before said, like ducks in a broad pond, you may knock them over, but you cannot get them out—and, in truth, nobody wants to get them cont—let them be held up by their backers to receive punishment—let them be beat to all corners of the ring—let them resort to the fibbing system—nover leave them alone but still leave them in office till the country shall, if that be possible, be more disgusted with them than it is at present.

Forestalled by the Newspapers of five days, we need scarcely say, that the division and defeat took place on a motion made by the Duke of Wellington touching the policy of Government with regard to Portugal, induced most probably by the cool and careless manner in which the Premier avowed his ignorance of everything that was going forward except what he bad read in the Newspapers. The speech of the Duke was clear, luminous, and bore powerfully, not only on the immediate question at issue, but upon the principle of neutrality, as maintained and comprehended by the law of nations. Lord Grey was evidently angry and nettled, and out of humour, and from the cause perhaps totally mis-stated—from failure of memory or doubt. The facts of Don Miguel's case—at least he is reported to have said, after taunting the Tory Government with having acknowledged Donno Marla—that when Don Miguel arrived in Portugal he was supported through the instrumentality of a British army to effect such arrangements as enabled him to usurp the Throne. Why, Lord Grey must have been dreaming. The only sti-pulation Don Miguel made was for the removal of that army, which was there for the purpose of forcing the odious Charter down the throats of the people—and it was only when that controu

omeany, regard and authoritatively, tocall upon their legitimate Monarch to assume the Throne as his own right.

We are not going to enter upon the defence of Don MIGUEL, for decidedly the English Government is debating whether they shall acknowledge a foreign Monarch or not, are not to take into the calculation his morality or the excellence of his early life. Of ourselves we know no crime Don MIGUEL has committed—that which is called usurpation, is in fact no such thing: Don MIGUEL, by the law of Portugal, was heir to the Throne, and had been himself set aside by the Charter—a new-fangled thing upon which Don PEDRO spent three days and a morning. Well—Don MIGUEL kept at Vienna,—is persuaded that this Charter is popular,—that the Portuguese nation demand it, wish for it, and are ready to die for it. He bows and says, under those circumstances I must give up my Throne and submit to be Regent till the accession of Donna Maria, placed on it by the new order of things—that is to say, by the Revolution.

When he gets to Portugal he takes an oath to do all this, still under the same impression; but after remaining there some time he finds that he has been decived—that he has been imposed upon—that the Charter is not popular, not remained.

some time he finds that he has been deceived—that he has been imposed upon—that the Charter is not popular, not required; and so soon as Mr. Canning's soldiers were withdrawn, the nation itself proclaimed this fact. Thus it was so far from usurping the Throne, that Don Miguel was placed upon it by the Prople, he being already de jare its owner, and Donna Maria being to all intents and purposes the

usurper.

The next allegation against Don MIGUEL is that of PERJURY, because he broke the oath of Regent when he took that of King. Surely, if a man is persuaded, or intimidated into taking an oath under totally false representations, his cancelling that oath by another is not perjury. Would M. TALLEYRAND bring this forward against him? We should think not, even if he had taken a dozen such oaths and broke than. But this question were the sure to the sure than them. But this question surely has been settled by the highest authority upon earth—for after the commission of this alleged perjury, by which perjury, if perjury it were, Don Miguel aschaeded his Throne in Portugal, the first Power that acknowledged him as King, and received his Ministers, was the Pope, the infallible head of the Catholic Church.

Church.

But, as we have already said, this has nothing to do with the Duke of Wellington's motion, which went to the broad principle of the observance of neutrality; all the abuse of Don Migufl, on the part of Lord Grey, was gratuitous—the bite was stirred, the gall was afloat, and as Lord Grey was conscious that he was beneath the notice of the Portuguese Monarch, and at all events ont of his hearing, he expectorated all his bitterness against him. This was ad captandum—he thought of the Political Unions, and so mystified the real question by working a topic highly agreeable to the worshipful corporation of king-killers.

But all his Lordship's floundering was ineffectual—Lord Abernders hore down upon him with dates. Thus—their Lordship's would probably recollect that, so long ago as December, 1831, when a reinforcement for Dona Manta had said

from this country, he took the liberty of asking Ministers to discon this country, me took were at the foreign Enlistment Bitl, and was answered to come with the Foreign Enlistment Bitl, and was answered to come the policy of that Act, to esforce its provisions fairly whilst mained in the Statute Book, and he (the Erri of Aberdeen), he received that assurance, fully relied upon seeing the Act put and impartially into execution.

and impartially into execution.

Upon which (we copy the report from the Post),
Earl GREY was understood, in explanation, to deny that he had
ever pledged himself as enforce the provisions of the Enlistment Bill,
or that he had taken upon himself the responsibility of putting it
into operation. What he said was, that as long as it remained on
the Statute Book it one to be observed by all his Majesty's subjects.

This is best of all: so, a law of the country ought to be obeyed, but the Prime Minister never had pledged himself to

ever preagant missell the enjoyee the provisions of the consistences and the that taken upon himself the responsibility of putting it the Statute Book it seglet to be observed that the present of the control of the case, and of the control of the case, and of the control of the case, and of shewing at one glance the nature and extent of the extensive preparations for maintaining neutrality, of which Lord Grey had only seed in the newspapers:—

The Earl of Areapress had a perfect recollection of the words used by the Noble Earl, which he took down at the time, and from these expressions he actually inferred that the duty of enforcing the Foreign Enlistment Bill would be undertaken by his Majesty's Ministers. However that was, he now knew that that duty had not been performed. That Act was violated every day, as appeared by believed, lado odd notions with regard to Newspapers, and he (the Earl of Aberdeen) was quite aware that their state-ments could not be received as official or authentic; but the Noble Earl would probably wish to have it inferred that their state-ments appearing in Newspapers were from that circumstance necessarily untrue. This was not the case; and when he found circumstantial details viven daily of the case; and when he found circumstantial details viven daily of the case; and when he found circumstantial details viven daily of the case; and when he found circumstantial details viven daily of the case; and when he found circumstantial details with a daily of the case; and when he found are undertaken and provided that the control of the lates and the appear were from that circumstance necessarily untrue. This was not the case; and when he found are undertaken and the control of the lates and the provided and suite, with the Generals Moira and Rumaroe, would accompany these stemers in the Observa is a state of the lates of the Dou

the purpose of adding either of the bollygrents.

After LORD ABERDEEN, LORD LANSDOWN and Lord
WYNFORD spoke, and so did the LORD CHANCELLOR,
who made one of the most entertaining speeches ever pronounced, not more remarkable for its depth and clearness
than for its close application to the subject before the House. The Bank Charter, slave emancipation, the improve-ments in the law courts!!! East India affairs, Captain ments in the law courts!!! East India affairs, Captain Napier's supposed dismissal, the Irish Church, and hinself, formed some of the numerous topics of the harangue, which clicited the warmest approbation. The delivery of it reminded us of poor KEAN, with an occasional dash of Mr. John Reeve, both of them having dired.

In his reply the DUKE disclaimed any intention of making the Address assume the tone of censure upon Ministers, he had conscientiously thought and believed that they had failed in what he considered their duty as regarded Portugal, and he had said so, and by that failure the KING and the country had been placed in a very awkward predicament. On the division the numbers were—

For the DUKE's motion Against it

19 Majority against Ministers

Majority against Ministers . . . 12

Lords Greyand Brougham proceeded to Windsor—and the King agreed to keep them again—and sanctioned a short and not sweet answer to the Address which had been carried. The Ministers dired together in the evening, and by the tone of their conversation the extent of their gratitude for the Sovereign's extraordinary good-nature might best have been collected. It was not a Cubinet sitting, and things will ozoe out, especially when one half of the party hate the other half cordially, and are never better pleased than when shewing them up pro bono—cui bono?

The following is His MAJESTY'S gracious answer:—

"I had already taken all such measures as appeared to me to be

necessary for maintaining the neutrality which I have determined to observe in the contest now carrying on in Portugal."

to observe in the contest now carrying on in Portugal."

If we were not perfectly aware, although it bears the high authority of the Monarch's name, that this brief reply was the production of the Edinburgh Reviewer, we should not presume to remark upon it, but as it is, we must admit that the plain English of it is this—"I had already directed Lord Grey to read the newspapers." That is the only measure Lord Grey stated himself to have taken, and that the King is made to say he thinks all that is necessary.

THERE is a great sameness in the evening proceedings of tht House of Commons. As to the morning sittings, they are judiciously abbreviated at about twelve o'clock every day, by Mr. FERGUS O'CONNOR, who, finding that Ministers insolently refuse to attend during the presentation of petitions, regularly has the House counted, which processions, and vigilant representatives present to carry on the husiness.

business.

The debate on the West India destruction Bill goes on proformd, but for what purpose it would be difficult to say: the result is unquestionable. The opportunity which it affords to some persons to repeat the often-refuted calumnies which have been laboriously circulated against the West Indian Body of proprietors, planters and merchant, is, we must admit, most readily seized upon. Some Honourable Gentlemen, however, appear to be led away rather by personal feelings than by personal knowledge, and in one or two instances a most incautious display of this sort has been made,—we say incautious, because if we thought fit to explain the whole of the cases to which we allude, we should inflict by far deeper wounds than those attempted to be planted on the Colonists. Colonists

Colonists.

One of the Honourable Members who have particularly distinguished themselves in this sort of guerilla warfare is Admiral Fleming, the friend of Sir John Cam Hobnouse,

Admiral Fleming, the friend of Sir John Cam Horbhouse, and author of notes 2, 5, 3, 8, in the treaty of peace which was entered into between the ex-Secretary and Col. Evans. Admiral Fleming is reported to have spoken largely and fluently about free labour in Saint Domingo. We were surprised, because we could not doubt that Admiral Fleming spoke truth, or believed what he said to be true, and yet his statements were completely at variance with every other statement we have ever heard. We now conclude that the reporters are in error, or that Honourable Members misunderstood the Gallant Admiral, for we hear that Captain Sansom, who was the Admiral's Flag Captain, sent by the Admiral over and over again, is ready to contradict upon his oath every sullable attributed to the Gallant Admiral as his speech on the subject.

One part of the Admiral's speech any chile of ten years old, and duly, for that age, versed in geography, would contradict. The Admiral talks of "ample sugar cultibation at Cape Nichola Mole,"—Cape Nichola Mole is a mass of rock as incapable of growing cane the pavement of Pallmall.

Admiral Fleming indulged himself in a most violent.

rock as incapable of growing cane the pavement of Palemall.

Admiral Fleming indulged himself in a most violent attack upon the inhabitants of Jamaica, and described the House of Assembly there in terms which are wholly groundless and unjustifiable. Admiral Fleming should recollect how his prejudices against this community were first excited, before he publicly indulged in this vituperation—we have no wish to rake up the history, and certainly no wish to wound the feelings of an individual who is no party to the offence; but we are quite sure that Admiral Fleming himself will not fail to recollect that although the Jamaica people are bankrupts, and pettifoggers, and every thing that is vile and bad, they have at least a proper reverence for morality, and a due respect for the decencies of society.

We had written this before we had read in the report of Friday's debate, that Mr. Hume had—if we had known it—saved us the trouble of noticing the calumnies to which we have just alluded:—

Friday's debate, that Mr. HUME had—it we had known as saved us the trouble of noticing the calumnics to which we have just alluded:—

Mr. HUME said the Gallant Admiral had said that the House of Assembly there consisted of forty-five Members, out of which there were only five that were either not bankrupts, or that had no connection with the Colony by the possession of property. He believed that the allegation of the Gallant Admiral was, that of the lorty-five there were thirty-five who had no connection with the Colony, and that several of them were bankrupt barristers and atomies. Now, would he House believe that out of the forty-five Members there were only five that were not connected with the Colony by the possession of property there? He had been requestee bour of the forty-five Members to state the actual situation of the Jamaica. The Hon. Member here read canhers, the parishes they represeded, and the amount of property that each Member possessed in the year 1828, when Admiral Fleming was on that action. He cantended that that statement demonstrated that the statement of the statement o

Mr. Hume moved a resolution, that Committees should be appointed to obtain further information on the state of the West Indies, which was, of course, negatived, and Mr. Stanley ridiculed the idea of waiting for more information, although he knows, as everybody else does, that the Irst Committee in the Lords declined making any report, because they had not sufficient information; and inquired of Mr. Hume why, if he thought further information necessary, he had not noved for a renewal of the Committee in February, that being the month in which Lord Colville did give notice of a motion to that very effect, which he only consented to withdraw upon a representation that the Government had a proposal which would supersede the necessity of it—which proposal has since been abandoned, and which Committee, of course, never was re-appointed.

Mr. Secretary STANLEY defended Admiral Fleming with considerable vehenence—indeed it is thought that with considerable vehenence—indeed it is thought that in the sense which schoolboys sometimes use the word, but in the sense which schoolboys sometimes use the word, but Mr. HUME moved a resolution, that Committees should

by supplying him with information—if Mr. STANLEY will send for Captain SANDOM he may hear "t'other side." After this entertaining vindication the second resolution was agreed without a division—a division!!!

That weak well-meaning man, Sir ANDREW AGNEW, moved to bring in a Bill to prevent fairs and markets from being held on Saturdays or Mondays—this absurdity was scouted; but he was permitted to bring in a Bill to put off the elections of Officers in Corporations, now held on Sundays, till the Monday. This is all well enough—it is reasonable, and it will do to occupy Sir ANDREW's little mind till next year. till next year.

In order to heal the wound of Monday in the Lords, and make an effect, a detachment of Ministerialists, under the command of Lient.-Colonel DAVIES, got up a motion of

make an effect, a detacliment of Ministerialists, under the command of Lient.-Colonel Davies, got up a motion of confidence in Ministers?" about Portugal, for Thursday evening's sport in the House of Commons.

Upon this occasion several Honourable Members belaboured Don Miguel: amongst the number we regretted to see Lord Morfeth; first, because we respect Lord Morfeths; stelents, and secondly, because we are sure he knows nothing about Don Miguel;—and away these gallant vituperators went, ding dong; monster—tyrant—traitor—perjurer—viper—snake—dragon—hydra-dragon—munderer—villain—exsommunicated by everybody, except the POPE—(the exception is a thumper)—&c. &c. &c.; and this debate ended in one of those absurd divisions which are now become the bye-word of the multitude.

Sir Robert Peele aptly drew a parallel between Don Miguel and Buonaparte; but he did not make the contrast between them sufficiently strong. Don Miguel has murdered no Duc D'Enghlen,—Don Miguel has shot no Palm,—Miguel has not cast off a fond and affectionate wife to marry again in hopes of aggrandizement and the formation of high alliance,—Don Miguel has not forsworn his religion: Don Miguel, to be sure, is not the bittereat foe of England, and therefore, not entitled to praise and admiration.

The speech of Sir Henry Hardinge, in this debate.

religion: Don MIGUEL, to be sure, is not the bittereat foe of England, and therefore, not entitled to praise and admiration.

The speech of Sir Henry Hardinge, in this debate, roduced a powerful effect on the minds of men; but their votes were immoveable, and of course Ministers had a majority; which, with the little bit of court-plaster which they got from Windsor, will heal—or, at least, hide—the wound which they received on Monday in the Lords.

The Times rejoiceth mightily in this dirty triumph, and speaks of the resistance of the Lords to the views of the Commons as if they were some foreign enemies. Why, the very spirit of the Constitution demands and requires this resistance, when necessary! If the object of having different estates of the realm be not to establish and maintain a due and proper equilibrium, of what use are they? If this be not just, one House of Parliament is enough. Those who cutoff the head of the good-natured, yielding, King Charles thought so, and tried it; but, after a time, the Constitution righted itself, and that order of things was re-established, under which England had flourished "great and free." Is it desirable to try the experiment again, for the sake of another return—or how much of it is it proposed to put in practice?—The Political Unioss have already told us—and their attics in Cold-bath-fields have proclaimed the whole intention, as they are, or rather have been, the intimate friend of Lord Grey—a knowledge of his Lordship's halting-point would be highly satisfactory to the country. ing-point would be highly satisfactory to the country.

A MAN must go through many trials—that much-injured and highly-respected Nobleman, Lord Teynham, is about to undergo another. Mr. F. Pollock has got a Rule for a new trial in the case "Rex r. Donlan and another." It is quite right that justice should be done—and as the Lord Chief Justice, for whose opinions, legal and political, we have, ever had, and ever shall have, the most unqualified deference, says, that justice cannot be obtained without this new affair, we mightily rejoice in his Lordship's success. Of course, to express an opinion upon the merits of a case about to be re-tried, would be extremely wrong; and we shall, therefore, make no observation upon the evidence of Mr. DIDRMUS LANGFORD, as to the half-notes on the sofa—(as the Harmonicon would say, that run upon the half-notes was an extremely difficult passage)—but we will borrow from the report of law proceedings, the Right Honourable "Another's" letter to Donlan, produced by Sir James Scarlett:

"Tunbridge Wells, October 19.

"My dear Donlan—I will pay every attention to your wishes respecting Mr. Langford, and have no doubt of the early success of my application on his behalf.—I am, your's ever, "Teynham."

We do not put this note here in order to infer that Lord Teynham knew anything about Mr. Langford or what he wanted; but we put it here to show the terms upon which the noble "another" and his tailor lived. He calls him "my dear Donlan;" now we have often heard noblemen complain of their dear tailors in their absence; and to address a gentlemen of that profession by such an epithet seems to be the highest affront, because nobody could imagine that the Right Honourable Heavy Francis Roper Curvite so familiarly and sunvely to Mr. Donlan as to call him my dear Donlan, without meaning some sly allusion to the leggth and strength of his bill.

We know, however, the kindliness of his Lordship's nature; and if we did not, a reference to the examination of the young man before the Lord Mayor the other day at the Mansion-House, who stated himself—and as it has never son-will brightly: librates the treation.

the Mansion-House, who stated himself—and as it has never been contradicted we conclude it is so—to be his Lordship's son—will brightly illustrate that quality. We hope his Lordship will meet the justice he demands and deserves; and that, now his worthy coadjutor in the House of Peers, bitting activity the high office of Devil's Advocate, which, by the demise of that noble personage, has unquestionably devolved upon his Lordship. devolved apon his Lordship.

We are so much in arrear with our literary friends, that we apprehend our debt is too extensive to be paid off in one day. Our observations upon the periodical publications of said prise, would be little else than repetitions of commendation. Mr. VALPY's Skakspeare, an edition unsqualled in beauty and cheapness, maintains all its claims now Pathishing edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica squally demands a continuation of the eulogy which we felt sign moreover the Gresham lecturer of geometry, and it is particularly sign moreover the Gresham lecturer of geometry, and it is particularly squally demands a continuation of the eulogy which we felt sign moreover the Gresham lecturer of geometry, and it is particularly squally demands a continuation of the eulogy which we felt sign moreover the Gresham lecturer of geometry, and it is particularly squally demands a continuation of the eulogy which we felt sign moreover the Gresham lecturer of geometry, and it is particularly to the sale to prove to demonstration the incorrectness of all the leading positions in the foregoing paragraph.

You therein state max devices the believen the partisans of two brothers, the elder of whom being the between the partisans of two brothers, the elder of whom being the between the partisans of two brothers, the elder of whom being the between the partisans of two brothers, the elder of whom being the between the partisans of two brothers, the elder of whom being the between the partisans of two brothers, the elder of whom being the selection of the Crown of Portucal lad residence in favour of his eleven the partisans of two brothers, the elder of whom being the between the partisans of two brothers, the elder of whom being the selection of the Crown of Portucal lad residence in favour of his design that the Rev. Dr. Broza, the Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lembard-street, is allowed to be non-resident?

St. Mary Woolnoth, Lembard-street, is allowed to be non-resident?

St. Mary Woolnoth, Lembard-street, is allowed to be non-resident?

of its progress.

Mr. MURRAY has completed his octavo edition of BYRON —indeed the only complete edition published, full of original passages, afterwards softened, blotted, or altered, to suit the change of circumstances, and abounding in copious and entertaining notes. He has also published a new edition of the Rejected Addresses, with a preface and notes by the authors, which are not only interesting, but in some parts curious. Nor should we omit to notice another brochure from the same quarter, in the shape of Hints to Anglers and Chess Players,—upon the getting-up of which infinite pains have been bestowed. We have before taken occasion to notice the former portion of this little bijou, which appeared as part of Mr. JESSE's extremely entertaining and instructive Gleanings of Nature (of which, by the way, a second volume is in the press), but the Maxims of a Chess Player are new, and quite worthy their companion. The prints which illustrate this work are executed with great skill, and the drawings from which they have been taken must have combined taste and spirit.

A flight of new novels have arrived with the swallows, and if they succeed in catching flies they will be lucky; of the eagle breed few works have appeared. The Magazines are not unusually bright—FRASER takes the lead undoubtedly; and though we cannot agree in all his political views, claims the place in England which BLACKWOOD holds in the North.

The fault of BLACKWOOD—the spot on the Sun—the of its progress.

Mr. MURRAY has completed his octave edition of BYRON

The fault of BLACKWOOD—the spot on the Sun—the creaking of the Goddess Maga's slippers—consists, as we think, in the length of the articles; this is a mere matter of

The fault of BLACKWOOD—the spot on the Sun—the creaking of the Goddess Maga's slippers—consists, as we think, in the length of the articles; this is a mere matter of taste, but we suspect, that in a miscellany capable of combining such talent as "Blackwood," more communications and shorter, would delight and interest the reader more than lengthened discussions and protracted portions of stories. What has happened to the Nocles—those were brilliant relief to the papers of a more sombre caste?

The New Monthly has become decidedly political, just as the Metropolitan has abandoned politics altogether. It is a curious anomaly in this sort of literature, that one hears people decrying one magazine for being political, and others abusing another because it touches upon politics—the truth is, that politics mingle in every thing English, and it is impossible to steer clear of them. Of course the merits and demerits of the books then become subject to the criticism of their readers according to their views and principles.

One periodical, however, carries itself ably, proudly, and successfully, we mean the United Service Journal; which, whether taken as affording the best possible naval and military intelligence, the most authentic details of scenes and circumstances in which all our countrymen must be interested, of putting upon record the eminent services of regiments and their commanders, or the details of scenes fights and their gallant Captains, or of affording a medium for the communication of discoveries in art or science, connected with the two noble professions, or of opening a sort of safety-valve for the claims and complaints of injured or oppressed officers, may be considered as one of the best, as well as most entertaining works that ever issued from the press.

A work of a totally different nature has, in its present number, amused us, we mean the New Sporting Magazine—indeed we have, elsewhere, borrowed a conundrum from its pages. The writer of some of the articles evidently has the lates of picking up ob

tact of picking up observations which have been made in very small and select circles. It is well done, and the plates are admirably executed.

Of a gayer, lighter, cast, comes before us, led by the hand of the all-accomplished Mrs. NORTON, The Court Magazine—rich in embellishments, and full of literary talent. The print of the present month, is one of the aunt of the talented editress, Lady Graham—wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty and sister of Mr. T. Sheridan—it is beautifully engraved, and is a beautiful portrait, but scarcely doing justice to the original. The manner in which this Magazine is "got up"—to use the technical phrase—is highly creditable to Mr. Bull, the publisher, and deserves, from all its attributes and attractions, the success which, we understand, it eminently enjoys.

It is generally the course to conclude any remrak upon a subject with the lightest and gayest, as dramatists put jig-tunes to the finales of their serious operas, as patients swallow sweets after-physic. Our's is a different plan, and we take leave of the periodicals by calling the attention of our clerical readers and others, who care for our CHURCH, and respect its ministers and members, to the British Magazine. Such a step is now perhaps snper fluous, for its circulation is great, and its influence powerful, but we cannot refrain from offering our humble tribute of approbation to a work which we consider of the highest importance at the present awful cirisis. From its pages to-day we have selected some corrections of unfounded abuses and calumnies of the clergy, and we only regret that we are unable to avail ourselves of more of its valuable contents, for the gratification and improvement of our readers.

The following corrections of calumnies cast upon the

THE following corrections of calumnies cast upon the Clergy by anonymous writers in the public papers, we have selected from that admirable periodical the British Magazine, and submit to our readers:

cine, and submit to our readers:—

(From the Times of Wednesday, April 24, 1833)

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"Sir,—I am sorry that your correspondent, who signs himsel Reformation," in yesterday's paper, should have evinced his incapacity in what he undertakes, by placing the name of the Rev. John Ellis, Rector of St. Martin, Antwich, as non-resident. He has, to my knowledge, resided in the Rectory-house, adjoining the church, ever since he has been Rector—a period of, I think, about twenty years; and a more pious, meck, and efficient minister, I can truly say, does not exist; to which testimony, were it necessary, the whole of his congregation would una voce subscribe.

"I hope 'Reformation' is more correct in the other names that unpear in his list, as you will agree with me that no public accuser is justified without first ascertaining the truth of what he calls the public attention to.—I am. Sir, yours most truly,
"J. S."

"Bishoparte, after Within. April 20."

conscitienously bound to bestow upon it in the earlier part through his opposition that those lectures have dot been removed of its progress. London Institution.

(From the Times of Tuesday, April 23, 1833.)

London Institution."

(From the Times of Tuesday, April 23, 1833.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"SIR—YOUR CORRESPONDENT L'IMPARIA!" has been singularly unfortunate in having selected the Rev. Dr. Binen as an individual deserving of being held up to censure as a rich pluralist.

"I believe I may assert without fear of contradiction, that no clergyman in the city of London stands higher in the estimation of his parishioners, or is more truly beloved and respected than the worthy rector; as a proof of which, they voluntarily subscribe the sum of 1001. per nanum in aid of his stipend, which is very considerably under 3001, per year, and barely sufficient to support himseli and family in that situation of society in whish, as prespectable clergyman, he is expected to move. Touching facts:—The worthy doctor has not resided in New Ormond-street more than twelve months. His pulpit at St. Mary Woolnoth is supplied by deputy about twelve times in the course of the year; and if he is rector of Little Marlow, Bucks, it is within the last three months. It is much to be regretted that such a character should be misrepresented to the public.—As I am no lago, that 'stab men in the dark, I subscribe myself your obedient servant, "L. R. BEALE, Churchwarden of St. Mary Woolnoth."

P.S.—In many instances, I have known the worthy rector remit his dues to poor persons, who have been distressed and deserving objects of his benevolence.

(From the Times of Wednesday, April 24, 1833.)

(From the Times of Wednesday, April 24, 1833.)

"A paragraph was sent to this paper yesterday [and appeared] relative to the Lord Mayor's Dinne. on Sunday, in which it wassaid that the Bishop of Laxbarr declined to dine at the Mansion House, on the ground that he was entertaining a dinner party at home. We have reason to believe that the Rhight Rev. Prelate had no dinner party on Sunday; and that the paragraph in question must, therefore, be incorrect so far as it concerned the Right Rev. Prelate."

"Mr. E. Allicombe is authorised to publish that the presentVicar of Bitton has never received one hundred a year in tithes, for his own use, after paying stipends to three Curates, besides poor-rates, say, rates, taxes, and collecting expences. This is declared to counteract the false statements that have been made on the subject.
"The Curate of Bitton receives one hundred a year, and fees which amount to aqout 401.; besides which he has a good house and

which amount to aqout 401; postures which he has a good house and garden.

"In 1831, the hamlet of Bitton contained 2,239 inhabitants, 447 houses, occupied by 469 families.

"The village school-room cost 3501; it was built for the benefit of the parish. The National Society gave 1851, towards it; and many persons residing in and out of the parish made up the rest of the sum. It is by the assistance of such friends connected with the parish, and others, that the School, the Clothing Club, and other institutions for the benefit of those who need, are carried on.

The Vivarage, Bitton, Jan. 1833.

#### ELECTION FOR THE INVERNESS DISTRICT OF BURGHS.

The supporters in the North of Scotland of the Conservative interests of the country, have obtained a great triumph in the recent return of Major Cummino Bauce, of Roseile and Kinnaird, as M.P. for this district of Burghs, which was thrown open by the death of Colonel BAILLIB, of Levs.

Colonel Halling of Leys.

Most attenuous exertions were made by the friends of his opponent, Mr. Strukart, of Belladrum, who, though himself a moderate whig, was yet again brought forward as a dernier resort of the Reform faction after they had in vain solicited other gentlemen to stand.

faction after they had in vain solicited other gentlemen to stand. No advantage which personal influence, democratic agitation, and the confident assertion of ultimate success, joined in some inetances, to vulgar intimidation and the basestenticement to abandon pledges, could command, was neglected by the party. Reports were current of Government influence being at work, and it was given out that jetters from Cabinet Councillors had been received, indicative of the strong interest which the Ministry took in the contest. We trust there was no foundation for these flattering rumours, but at any rate there was no lountation for these nattering rumours, but at any rate this is certain, that to the very last moment the hopes of the more illiterate electors were buoyed up, even from the hustings, with prospects and assurances the most encouraging, and that by gentlemen who should have known better how matters would turn out.— By far the greater part of the most intelligent and respectable voters in the different burkhs supported Major Cumming Bruce.

The final state of the several poll books stood as follows :-

Inverness For Major Cumming Bruce	••	226
	••	190
		36
	••	93
	••	44
Majority for Major Cumming Bruce		49
FORTROSE For Major CUMMING BRUCE		19
		18
		I
NAIRN FOR Mr. STEWART		40 -
Major Cumming Bruce		20 86
Majority for Mr. STEWART	••	20
	Mr. Stewart Majority for Major Cumming Bruce Forres. For Major Cumming Bruce Mr. Stewart Majority for Major Cumming Bruce Forrese. For Major Cumming Bruce Forrese. For Major Cumming Bruce Mr. Stewart Majority for Major Cumming Bruce Nairn. For Mr. Stewart Majority for Mr. Stewart Majority for Mr. Stewart Majority for Mr. Stewart	Mr. Stewart Mr. Stewart Mr. Or Major Cumming Bruce Forres. For Major Cumming Bruce Mr. Stewart Mr. Stewart Majority for Major Cumming Bruce Fortrose. For Major Cumming Bruce Mr. Stewart Mr. Stewart Mr. Stewart Mr. Stewart Majority for Mr. Stewart

Majority for Mr. Stewart

Final Majority for Major Cumming Bruce

The successful issue of the contest—thus manifesting so powerfully the prevalence of conservative principles—has, on the whole, given much general satisfaction in this district; for, in the course of the strugele, it became apparent to the electors and non electors that many of the most bustling agitators of the Reform interest were actuated more by a desire of establishing their own petty power and purposes, than public freedom; while, on the other hand, a very general persuasion exists, that those who formerly exercised rule over the people, did so honourably, and as well as the defects of the system they were called on to work under would permit.

Major Cumming, since the election, has paid a visit to the different burghs, and, with the exception of Nairn, he has been most enthusiastically received, and handsomely entertained at festive meetings, by his constituents. His affability of manners, distinguished abilities, and extensive acquirements, have won much on all classes of the people, and we trust his conduct in the House of Commons will

the people, and we trust his conduct in the House of Comm make them all of one mind as to the propriety of his continuing to represent them in Parliament.

## DON MIGUEL.

As we have elsewhere said we had no intention of vindicating the As we have reswire easily we had no mornion of viniticaling the Kixa of Portucal from the wanton and ridiculous attacks of peop who know nothing about him, but finding the following in yesterday's Times, we have horrowed it as a pithy defence, and coming from that paper, as being very curious.

from that paper, as being very curious.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I appeal to your impartiality to allow the insertion of the following remarks on the question of the Portuguese succession, arising as they do out of certain observations which appear in one of your leading articles of this day:—
You therein state that "a civil war has been raking in Portugal between the partisans of two brothers, the elder of whom being the legitimate heir of the frown of Portugal laid resigned in favour of his daughter, who is now Queen of that country, the younger of whom heirog to tilt to the throne was enabled to usure the rights of his niece by the most deliberate perjury and the most treacherous violence."

may still be considered as having any weight, I trust I may be allowed to apply those of Portugal to this question, and what say they?

"That in case the King of Portugal shall be called to reign in another country, or in a great empire, he shall be obliged to reside always in Portugal; and thatif he has two sons, the elder shall go and reign in the foreign empire, rnd the younger shall remain in Portugal; where he shall be the sole heir and auccessor to the Crown."

One would imagine that words like these can admit of but one interpretation, and their application to Don Pedro and his brother are too obvious to recuire any comment.

obvious to require any comment.
if there were any doubts on the subject, what says Don Pedro letter of the 15th of July, 1824, he wrote thus to the King,

are too obvious to require any comment.

But if there were any doubts on the subject, what says Don Pedro himsel??

In his letter of the 15th of July, 1824, he wrote thus to the King, his father:—

"Your Majesty must acknowledge without delay the independence of Brazil. I have already told your Majesty that I would have nothing, abouttely nothing, more to do with Portugal. The Brazilians, and Jt, their Emperor, will never swerve from this resolution, decided as we are to die sword in hand, for we have sworn to independence or death. I, as Emperor, and your Majesty as King, are at war, since we are each of us bound to support the rights of the independent nations of which we are the respective chiefs.'

You will recollect that on the 29th of August, 1825, under the mediation of Bngland, a treaty of peace between John VI., King of Portugal, and Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil, solemnly consecrated the separation of the two countries.

After this died John VI., and in order to judge to which of the two brothers belonsed the legitimate succession to the throne of Portugal, that is, according to right and justice, it is sufficient to remark, that all the conditions of exclusion were united in the person of Don Pedro, whist Don Miguel, on the contrary, possessed all those required by the text and the spirit of the law of succession.

This law insists upon what the French call Vinaigenal. Don Pedro solemnly declared himself a foreigner, he renounced, with arm is in hands, his quality of Portuguese, and his rights to the crown as Prince Royal. The law imposes upon the King residence in Portugal. Don Pedro irrevocably fixed himself in another hemisphere by the very constitution whick he swore to his new subjects. In short, after the separation and independence of the two countries, consummated before the eyes of the world by the treaty of 1825, the very case foreseen and provided for by the Cortes of 1641 actually came to pass. The law required that the eldest, namely, Don Pedro, behould reign in the foreign country, and th

succession to the throne they can be refuted.

Lev us again refer, then, to the fundamental law of the Cortes of Lamego.

"If the eldest son shall die during the life of his father, the youngest son shall inherit."

The object of this article appears to be, to avoid the inconveniences of a regency, and it will be seen that it excludes the civildren of the eldest son, where he himself has not worn the crown. It is clear, that in Portugal the inheritance of the throne belongs only to the Frince who possesses rights the very day on which it becomes vacant. The cldest son of the reigning King, does he not cross to be presented by the property of the reigning the property of the reigning from the control of the reigning from the control of the reigning to law, befalls every stranger, for it is another fundamental law of Portugal that no foreigner shall reign there? The law itself has determined upon whom the right descends—not on the children of the eldest son, but to his brother the control of the control of the refer to the throne of the late King. If Donro Maria had become an orphan before the death of John VI. she would have lost her rights to the crown is lee loses the daughter of a foreign prince. She could not be presumptive heir case to the throne, unless her father had liven King before her. In one word, the grand-daughter of a King of Portugal never can be Queen, so long as there exists a son of that King capable of wearing the crown.

I have been led into greater lengths than I intended in the foregoing remarks, and will not, therefore, intrude longer on your timul trust (in conclusion) to have shewn, that Don Miguel is right and title to the throne of Portugal, independent of the declaration of the nation is olemnly assembled in Cortes, rests upon a much sounder basis than you have been pleased to state.—I remain, &c. Loudon, June 5.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

## EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

We extra the following account from the Essex Standard, as quite worthy the attention of our readers. We have also received a private communication on the subject, declaratory (in confidence) of the criter's perfect conviction of the supernatural character of the disturbances readed. It is true that the visitations are not unpreceived.

the virter's perfect conviction of the supernatural character of the disturbances reated. It is true that the visitations are not unprecedented—that Cock-lane, in other times, and Stockwell, more recently, haue produced their wonders; but we consider the present occurrence, it not transcending the destructive performance at the latter place, to excel, by many degrees, the knockings and scratchings of the gentle Fanny.

"The following circumstance has been creating some agitation in the neighbourhood of Fakenhism for tee last few weeks. In Syderstone Parsonaga lives the Rev. Mr. Stewart, curste, and rector of Thwalte. About six weeks since an unaccountable knocking was heard in it in the middle of the night. The family became alarmed, not being able to discover the cause. Since then it has gradually been becoming more violent, until it has now arrived at such a frightful pitch that one of the servants has left through absolute terror. The noises commence every morning about two, and continue until day-light. Sometimes it is a knocking, now in the ceiling overhead, now in the wall, and now directly under the feet; sometimes it is a low moaning, which the Rev. gentleman says reminds him very muon of the moans of a holdier on being whipped; and sometimes is like the sounding of brass, the rattling of iron or the clashing of earthenware or glass, but nothing in the house is disturbed. It never speaks, but will beat to a lively tune, and moan at a solemn one, especially at the morning and evening hymns. Every part of the house has been carefully examined, to see ithat no one could be secreted, and the doors and windows are always fastened with the greatest caution. Both the inside and outside of the house have been carefully examined during the time of the noises, which always arouse the family from their slumbers, and oblige them to get up, but nothing has been discovered. It is heard by every one present, and several ladies and gentlemen in the neighbourhood, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is the same of the noises, which always ar

church yard, which has added in no inconsiderable degree to the horror which pervades the villagers. The delusion must be very ingeniously conducted, but at this time of day scarcely may one can be found to believe these noises proceed from any other than natural

church yard, which has added in no inconsiderable degree to the horror which pervades the villagers. The delusion must be very ingeniously conducted, but at this time of day scarcely any one can be found to believe these noises proceed from any other than natural causes.

"On Wednesday se'nnight, Mr. Stewart requested several most espectable gentlemen to sit up all night, namely, the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, of Docking, the Rev. Mr. Goggs' of Creake, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of Massingham, the Rev. Mr. Titlow of Norwich, and Mr. Banks, surgeon, of Holt, and also Mrs. Spurgeon. Especial care was taken that no tricks should be played by the servant; but, as if to give the visitors a grand treat, the noises were even louder and of longer continuance than usual. The first commencement was in the bedchamber of Miss Stewart, and somed like the clawing of a voracious animal after its prey, Mrs. Spurgeon was at the moment leaning against the bed-nost, and the effect on all present was like a shock of electricity. The bedwas on all sides clear from the wall; but nothing was visible. Three powerful knocks were then given to the sideboard, whilst the hand of Mr. Goggs wrs upon it. The disturber was conjured to speak, but answered only by a low hollow moaning; but on being requested to give three knocks, it gave three most tremendous blows apparently in the wall. The noises, some of which were as loud as those of a hammer on the anvil, lasted from between eleven and twelve o'clock until neally two hours after surrise. The following is the account given by one of the gentlemen:—'We all heard distinct sounds of various kindsfrom various parts of the room and the air—in the minds of us—ay, we felt the vibrations of parts of the bed as struck; but we were quite unable to assign any possible natural cause as producing all or any part of this. We had a variety of thoughts and explanatione passing in our minds befere we were on the spot, but we left it all capally bewildered.'

On another night the family collected in a room where the noise

mental delusion on record.

WE have received the following communication from a highly respectable Correspondent:—
Mr. Stanker says the Government did not refuse the renewal of the Committees. Mr. Hung referred, to Lord Goderica's of the Committees. Mr. Hung referred, to Lord Goddings, thetre, in which was contained the request of the Government that the motion should postponed until the West India body had received a communication from the Government. Mr. Stanley said the Deputation appointed for that purpose received the communication three days after; but he suppressed the fact that the Deputation received it under an injunction of secrecy, and were expressly restrained from making it know to the West India body. Mr. Stanley knew that no one belong to the West India body was in possession of the communication from Government until they received his plan in the beginning of May.

plan in the beginning of May.

Mr. Stanley says the Government plan is good, for the West India Body assist in carrying it into effect if you will add so many pounds, shillings, and pence more. Mr. Stanley knows that the West India Body retain all their objections to the nefarious plan; and when they say they will endeavour to bear the certain loss in which it will involve them, if the country will increase the pittance (for so it is), as a compensation for that loss; and if the plan is to be carried into effect by the Colonial Legislatures, he is pleased to assert that this is an admission by the West India Body that notwithstanding all their objections by resolutions, that the plan is neither destructive, nor injurious, nor impracticable.

## PEMICAN.

PEMICAN.

The following circumstance, which we find so recorded in the Standard, is quite worthy of the most particular attention; more especially at a period when a strong prejudice has been excited by the strange decisions by which election matters in dispute have been settled in the new Parliament:—"The ballot for a Committee to try the merits of loud and extensive complaints of gross and wholesale bribery in the borough of Stafford stood for Tuesday. There was an adequate number of members present before four o'clock, upwards of 100; the parties were then called, but there were no parties forthcoming, consequently no ballot could take place! In some cases this would excite no observation; but in this instance the circumstances are curious, if not suspicious. Before the Ballot was fixed, a Bill was asked for by Mr. Ellice, after desperate descriptions of bribery and corruption, to indemnify the witnesses who should give evidence. The Bill was granted, and then was sent to the Lords. Their Lordships had a Special Committee on the subject, and afterwards agreed to the Bill, with some amendments; and the Bill now only awaits the Royal sanction to become law! All this having been done—the representatives of the parties having got the Bill—they now. fail to appear and take their Committee. This is rather extraordinary treatment of both Commons and Lords; but as the matter, no doubt, will be mentioned, further comment, at present, is unnecessary. Surely the parties have substantial reasons for this strange conduct."

The following is from a staunch Ministerial paper:-" We are glad The following is from a staunch Ministerial paper:—"We are glad to lear that the Marquis of Queensbern, who by Tory efforts ceased to be a representative of the Scottish Perrage on the late election, is to be created an English Peer, by the title, we believe, of Baron Solwar."—This is as it should be. Mr. Westens, beaten out of Essex, is made a Peer; Lord Dunham, driven from the Cabinet by his bad health and temper, is made an Earl; and poor Lord Godenich, degraded in official rank, is equally favoured.

RICH, degraded in official rank, is equally tavoured.

It is a singular coincidence that the defeat of the French Ministry took place on the same night that the Ministers were outvoted in the House of Lords, and that the majority against them should, in both instances, be the same.—For our parts, we shall be extremely glad if these "coincidences" end here.

grad it these "coincidences" end here.

BANK Nortice.—The following notice has been issued by order of the Directors of the Bank of England:—"The Governor and Company of the Bank of England do hereby give notice that, on and after the 6th instant, they will be ready to receive applications for loans upon the deposit of Bills of Exchange, Exchequer Bills. East India Bonds, or other approved securities; such loans to be repaid on or before the 18th of July next, with interest at the rate of three per cent, per annum, and to be for sums of not least than 2 nonlament. on perore the 18th of July next, with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and to be for sums of not less than 2,0001.—Bank of England, June 6, 1833."

or Engrand, Sine of 1992.

The following statement of the population, produce, imports and exports, of our West Indian possessions, compiled from official documents, will be a satisfactory precurser of the nextarticle, as

shewing that the statements of the Liverpool Standard as

THE POLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE POPILATION, PRODUCE, AND TRIPORTE AND EXPENDING STATEMENT OF THE POLLOWING, PRODUCE, AND TRIPORTE AND EXPENDING STATEMENT OF THE POLLOWING, PRODUCE, AND TRIPORTE AND EXPENDING STATEMENT OF THE POLLOWING, PRODUCE, AND TRIPORTE AND EXPENDING STATEMENT OF THE BALTHAM.  Antique. 2000 3000 9300 000 9
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THE POLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE POPULATION, PRINTED BY A PRINT INDIES, 18 COMPILED BARNARS.   Chief.
THE POLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE POPULATION, PRINTED BY A PRINT INDIES, 18 COMPILED BARNARS.   Chief.
The POLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE BULITS WEST OF THE
The POLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE BULITS WEST OF THE

We now subjoin the article from the Liverpool Standard, which is one of the best conducted of all the provincial journals:

"VALUE OF THE WEST INDIA COLONIES.—We have heen at some pains to investigate the affairs of our West India possessions, and have carried back our inquiries to the close of the American war, a period of exactly fifty years. What the West Indies have done for use within that period—as nearly as it has been possible to arrive at the truth, and we believe there is not the slightest exaggeration in any part of the statement—is as follows:

During the last 50 years our imposts from the West Indies (including the last 50 years our imposts from the West Indies (including the last 50 years our imposts from the West Indies (including the last 50 years our imposts from the West Indies (including the last 50 years our imposts from the West Indies (including the last 50 years our imposts from the West Indies (including the last 50 years our imposts from the West Indies (including the last 50 years our imposts from the West Indies (including the last 50 years our imposts from the West Indies (including the last 50 years our imposts from the West Indies (including the last 50 years our imposts from the West Indies (including the last 50 years our imposts from the Colonies is composed of White Indianate, about ... 850,800 years and by the Impost Trace, about ... 850,800 years of Colony, about ... 850,800 years our imposts of Liverpool have allegady countermanded ... 850,800 years our imposts of Liverpool have allegady countermanded ... 850,800 years our imposts of Liverpool have allegady countermanded ...

Persons supported at home by the Manufactures and Produce exported, and by the Import Trace, about From the same source we learn "that some of the most extensive and intelligent merchants of Liverpool have already countermanded all their orders for the West Indies. They have told the manufacturers not to send them any more scools. They have determined to lace an interdict upon their exports; and this, we have no bestation in saying, will be severely felt before many weeks are over. But this is not the worst as concerns individuals. There are thousands of persons and families in this country who receive fixed annuities from property in the West Indies. We learn, on the same unquestionable authority, that formal notice has been given, in numerous instances, within the last few weeks, that these annuities will no longer be paid. The source from which they were derived is exhausted, and dependants upon that source of income must now turn themselves to some other quarter; for we venture to say that not another penny will they ever receive."

ants upon that source of income must now turn themselves to some other quarter; for we venture to say that not another penny will they ever receive."

In that able and constitutional paper the Kentish Observer, which has during the last few months taken a fresh start in talent and popularity, we find the following letter from Dover: which as Lord Gray knows nothing about the matter except from what he sees in the newspapers, we think it quite right to extract:—

"The Phuleria brig, twenty days from Oporto, arrived here on Monday evening with about one hundred wounded soldiers, discharged from Don Penno's service without pension, as being no longer serviceable. On their embarkation, at Operto, they needed that six pounds, part of twenty eight pounds pay due to each would be paid on their arrival at Dover, but no person here being knully, in a most deplorable situation; must of them, we expect, will become clargeable to our parish, unless relief be speedily sent from the Depot in London. It is supposed, that the promise of receiving pay on their landing in this country, was held out to induce them the more readily to leave Oporto. Without bedding or even any clothing than what was on their persons, (and that in a most ragged state) neither a medical person or medicine on hoard, and seantily supplied with provisions, some little idea may be errored of the comfortless state of these poor deluded create quest died on the voyage. We wish those who are employed in this sidnaspping service could be witness to the scenes of suffering turn their hearts. The subsistence aforded these poor fellows during their services and the comfortless state of these poor fellows during their services their victims are brought to—it might perhaps turn their hearts. The subsistence aforded these poor fellows during their services and the comfortless state of these poor fellows during their services of the poor creatures are to day was to a most received that the only mead he had tasted for two months was two ources of fish and half a pin

of the Bazzis; and now let us just look at the concusions agraph of the same letter:

"The firing on the landing of the Duke of Oaleans at Calaison Staturday was distinctly heard here. His Royal Highness was received there by the Military, National Guard, all the public authorities (except the Clerzy), and every house was decorated with a colour. The Duke visited every public Inatitution (except the Church), and attended the Theatre on Sunday evening, after which he set off for Brussels."

he set off for Brussels."

This is the Prince—the Dauphin of the three days, upon whom the ladies of moral, virtuous England, bestowed their smiles and graces, who danced with our exemplary QUEEN, and took the liberty of shewing our Court a taste of his principles by walking out before our King to dinner at St. James's.—Vive la Revolution!

America is a fine counter and divide the latest and t

our Kino to dinner at St. James's.—Vive la Revolution!

America is a fine country, and the Americans are, in spite of Mrs. Trollore, a very magnificent race of people; but the various accounts which reach us of disturbances of whole districts where the reign of unanimity is unruffled—of resistance to the Government where no such thing as oppression or discontent are knownment where no such thing as oppression or discontent are knownment where no such thing as oppression or discontent are knownment of the existence of slavery in all its horrors in a land of perfect and of the existence of slavery in all its horrors in a land of perfect the mode in which the President, the Man of the People, the elected Chief Magistrate of the Union, the ruler of willing millions, was treated the other day, seems to us to afford a pleasing specimen of treated the other day, seems to us to afford a pleasing specimen of the decorum and tranquillity of which the worshippers of liberty and quality so frequently speak. That it is very doll we admit and that Mr. Randolph had the worst of it is very evident; but he and that Mr. Randolph had the worst of it is very evident; but he and that Mr. Randolph had been speaks of the "wall of flesh" by marrator seems, by the way he speaks of the "wall of flesh" by which King Jackson was surrounded, as if he thought it was narrator seems, by the way he speaks of the "wall of near which Kryc Jackson was surrounded, as if he thought it was tarnation shame."

"This was the day, as the newspapers had notified, when General

Jasson had to repair to Fredericksburg, for the purpose of laying the first stone of the monument to the mother of Washinaton. At the sunal hour for the leaving of the boat, ten A.M., the President, accompanied by an official cortege, reached the wharf, and was in the act of stepping on board, when Lieut. RANDOLPH, who, you are aware, has recently been dismissed from the navy, pushed through the crowd, and suddenly approaching the President, seized him by the wose, and wrung it with so much violence that the blood started. It is said that such was the confusion which prevailed, that no molestation was offered to Lieut. RANDOLPH; and the boat being pushed off from the wharf, the President and his retinue were borne away before any one had an opportunity of ascertaining either the physical or moral effect which the outrage had produced upon him."

New York Paper, May 11.

—New York Paper, May 11.
A number of Liverpool merchants have formed themselves into a company for building ships in the Isle of Man, where Baltic timber can be imported at a duty of 5s. per load, and plank at 8s. per load, while in England the duties are 21. 5s. and 4l. per load. All vessels built in the Isle of Man are entitled to be registered as British vessels. The Liverpool and Sunderland ship-builders have therefore petigined Parliament to equalize the timber duties in England and the telect Man.

Jale of Man.

The Jamaica Papers announce the return of Sir Willoughby Corrow to England on account of his health. The island was suffering much from drought, and the Courant observes that the elections had terminated in the return of the old Members; so that Lord Musaavs will have the pleasure of seeing all his old friends once more at the meeting of the House. The dissolution seems to have produced none of the desired effects.

The following progressing from the Rost requires position.

more at the meeting of the House. The dissolution seems to have produced none of the desired effects.

The following paragraph from the Post requires notice:—
"Sonting in London Streets.—Some histories of London move our wonder by mentioning that at a period comparatively recent rabbits were classed in the fields about Holborn. We have to state that pleasants on Friday last were shot in Newgate-street. Several, brought to the man ket for sale, escaped to the tons of the adjucent houses, and could only be brought down again by the gun. The last time pheasants were shot on that spot it was probably with the bow and arow."—What is meant here by pheasants being brought to sale in Newgate-market in June? Lord Scoanse the other evening, in the Bouse of Lords, ridiculed the calumny which ascribed to some hearless gournauds the strocity of eating partridges at Ascot races, by observing that the birds were not hatched at the time;—true, but their respectable parents were—so in the present case, the heasants of last year appear to be still selling under the wise provisions of the present game laws—What are Mr. Byers and his community about?

The following is from the Newcastle Paper:—
Ma Sadler and his Scanders.—The public have not to learn that for many years past, the editors of the Leeds Mercury, with characteristic meanness and malignity, have indulged in a systematic course of misrepresenting the public labours, and of traducing the character of the late Member for Newark, the benevolent Mr. Sadler had threatened a manufacturer of Leeds, in these words:—"Six, if I met you on a dark night, with a pisted in my hand, I would scoor you!" This, which is a direct charge of a threat, on behalf of the Hon. Gentleman, to commit assassination, could not, of ourse, be passed over without notice. Accordingly, steps were deached the content of the late Member for Newark and sneaking apology and pardon:—"Public Notice.—A paragraph headed, 'Caution to Manufacters,' having appeared in the Leeds Mercury of the 18th inst.

keen to punish those who were guilty of the disquating fabrication, when out came the following most abject and sneaking apology and person:

"Poblic Notice."—A paragraph headed, 'Caution to Manufacturers, having appeared in the Leeds Mercury of the 18th inst. imputing to a gentleman (Mr. Sadien), late candidate for the representation of this borough, that he had threatened a manufacturer with the following words, viz.:—'Sir, if I met you on a dark night, with a platol in my hand, I would shoot you; 'and having received from that kentleman an assurance that we gave an entirely false representation of the conversation, we have made such inquiries as a measure against the tendency of the paragraph, and to express our regret that we have been led by the paragraph, and to express our regret that we have been led by the six and we therefore beg to applogize to him for the insertior late; and we therefore beg to applogize to him for the insertior late; and we therefore beg to applogize to him for the insertior late; and we therefore beg to applogize to him for the insertior late; and we therefore beg to applogize to him for the insertior late; and we therefore beg to applogize to him for the insertior of the pragraph, and to express our regret that we have been led by the such as a paragraph was calculated to inflict on his character, but have to acknowledge his forbearance in waiving it.

"Dur excellent contemporary of the Liverpool Standard calls the senior editor of the Mercury, in derision, "the honest historian;"

Our excellent contemporary of the Liverpool Standard calls the senior editor of the results in the preface, the historian in compliment, we presume, to his having been convicted of the greatest literary theft on record;—no less than the publication, are station of the world as his own laborious authorship, over which he declared he had consumed sellous of midnight oil; and accompanied with a congratulatory experiment, in the preface, that his name would go down to future seges. Met "honest historian!"

Pression, in the preface, that his name would go down to future sges. Most "honest historian!"

From the same authority we cull the next bit of information:—
Our old friend, Mr. Ralmi Eden, has recently obtained additional clebrity to that which has occasionally been bestowed upon him in the Journal, for we find that in a recent Parliamentary Return, the worthy Doctor figures under the head "Privy Seal Office," as "Resper of the Records, Receiver of the Fees," &c. and that he also as deputy to J. H. Fang, E-q., in the same office." We need to tended our readers that the "Ralfie Eden' who thus puts his as deputy to J. H. Fang, E-q., in the same office." We need to tended our readers that the "Ralfie Eden' who thus puts his and into the pockets of John Bull, to the tune of some 3001, as the same office when the denizers of the denizers of Lambton Castle. How the learned doctor another of the denizers of Lambton Castle. How the learned doctor another complish, viz. split himself in two, and attend to his important and platers to his patients, excites our special wonder; nor are we had platers to his patients, excites our special wonder; nor are we had platers to his patients, excites our special wonder; nor are we had platers to his patients, excites our special wonder; nor are we had platers to his patients, excites our special wonder; nor are we had be a called the said deputy "receives no salary, iee, or another wherever," for that part of his appointment. Really, the Earl of Durham and his apothecary are worthy of each other."

Since these appointments were made we regret to say Mr. Fane had nine company to the control of the control of the pointments were made we regret to say Mr. Fane had nine company to the control of the contr

An order has been received to discharge the boatswain, s
and nine convict keeners from the convict establishment at and nine convict keepers from the convict establishment at Sheer-tess. This seems to promise a two-fold economy; for if the convict pers are sent about their business, the convicts, we presume, wil, the following the sent the s

The following, from the New Sporting Magazine for this month, in

The following, from the New Sporting Magazine for this month, is the following, from the New Sporting Magazine for this month, is the following, from the New Sporting Magazine for this month, is the following, from the New Sporting Magazine for this month, is the passed for a riddle, says Simpson to Jongooks, I brag on.

I paused for a moment, then, grinning, replied, Vy ven, I suppose, he is fixing the drug-on.

For several years past Mr. D. W. Hanvey, M. P. for Co'chester, who has been and is a practising solicitor, has been claiming to he has complied with all the formal qualifications, have returned to the heat country with the Hencher Parliament, and a discion made by Mr. Hanvey found it necessary to commence profession of Court, M. Hanvey found it necessary to commence profession of Court, M. Hanvey found it necessary to commence profession of the House to interfere with the privileges of the condition of the House to interfere with the privileges of the condition of the House to interfere with the privileges of the condition of the House to interfere with the privileges of the condition of the House to interfere with the privileges of the condition of the House to interfere with the privileges of the condition of the House to interfere with the privileges of the condition of the House to interfere with the privileges of the condition of the House to interfere with the privileges of the condition of the House to interfere with the privileges of the condition of the House to interfere with the privileges of the condition of the House to interfere with the privileges of the condition of the House to interfere with the privileges of the condition of the House to interfere with the privileges of the condition of the House to interfere with the privileges of the condition of the House to interfere with the privileges of the condition of the House to interfere with the privileges of the condition of the House to interfere with the privileges of the condition of the House to interfere with the privileges of the

vate. There were several Gentlemen interested in the matter, amongst whom were some Members of Parliament, waiting to be admitted. There were also the Reporters for the Public Press, who he trusted would not be excluded, for the reason he had already stated.—(At this time there were outside the door Messrs. O'Connell. Tennysson, Hume, Hall Dare, T. Lennard, and other Members of the House of Commons.)—After some consultation the Benchers decided that no persons could be admitted unless those who belonged to the Inn as Benchers—they agreed, however, to the admission of two short-hand writers, one on behalf of Mr. Hansey and the other on behalf of the Inn.—Mr. Hanvey said that if they were determined to abide by that decision he should decline going into the merits of the question. To him the question was one of the most vital importance, inasmuch as it involved in its result not only his fortunes but his character; in short everything that was dear to man. Upon these grounds he wished it not to be discussed but in the most public manner. If the Benchers of the Inn did not think proper to accede to what every reasonable man must acknowledge to be a most fair and just demand, he should proceed no further before their tribunal, but they might rest assured that it was his determination to bring it before another.—The Benchers persisting in their refusal to admit any persons not belongting to the Inn (with the exception already mentioned), Mr. Harsey and his Counsel withdrew. He intimated his determination to bring the matter before Parliament again.

The mercantile letters by the last Dutch mail notice considerable activity in commercial affairs in Holland. Upwards of 150 vessels have already sailed from Amsterdam for Batavia and other quarters, and others were nearly ready to follow them. But the most interesting circumstance mentioned in these letters is the speech of the President of the Trade Society in Amsterdam to the shareholders of that Institution. He states that the Dutch would no longer have occasion to go

of that Institution. He states that the Dutch would no longer have occasion to go to Belgium for cotton goods, for that manufactories for the production of that fabric were now established in Holland, and were in such a state of maturity as to be enabled to supply a great propertion of the demand of their country, and that such manufactured goods as they should be obliged to import they would receive from England. If the Belgians prefer separation and starvation to prosperity and a union with Holland, they have gotit; and they have many thanks to offer, if such be their taste, to Lord Palmerson and his Colleagues for their so clerverly assisting them in their cause. of that Institution. He states that the Dutch would no longer have

their csuse.

The Northampton Herald says:—"We have heard with as much surprise as pain that Dr. Annoud has intimated his intention of removing M.. Bird from his situation of under-master, chiefly in consequence of what appeared in the Northampton Herald relative to Dr. Annoud. We abstain, for reasons which will be obvious to many, from entering further upon this matter, than to pledge ourselves most solemnly, that not only did Mr. Bird never communicate directly with us, but that he distinctly relused to communicate indirectly with us whenever any friend to the Herald endeavoured to obtain any information from him. We say this in justice to Mr. Bird, with whom, up to this hour, we are totally unaequainted etitle personally or by writing.

The following are extracts from the same Paper:—

Bind, with whom, up to this hour, we are totally unaequainted ether personally or by writing.

The following are extracts from the same Paper:—

"C. F. Palmer, Esq. M.P. for Reading, and an inhabitant of the town of Bkdford, no doubt obtains for his disinterestedness in bringing into Parliamenta Bill for the reduction of the expenses in bringing into Parliamenta Bill for the reduction of the expenses of the Sheriffa, but his motives will become a little suspicious when it is known that he lets his house at Bedford as the Judges' lodging. His terms used to be 100 guineas, but the lodgings were afterwards removed to the house of a tradesman, which was more convenient, at the sum of 600. Mr. Palmer, however, previous to brigging in his Bill, became a competitor with the tradesman, and lowered his terms to 4d., by which means he obtained the letting of his house as the lodgings. Should his Bill pass into a law, and he be able to make a good bargain for his house (the expense being to be paid out of the coonty rates), the disinterestedness of this M.P. letter of lodgings will be too manifest to admit of any deut.

"White Liberality.—A faithful servant, employed till he had reached a respected old age in the service of Mr. Tones, of Warwick, had the mi-fortune to think that if he gave one vote for Mr. Tones, at the last election, he might give a second vo. Sir Chanles Greville. Mistaken man! He tild not know the obligation of Mr. Tones to support Mr. Botron Krso. Not knowing this, he vote towns and Greville." The seruel may be supposed. He soon ceased to be the servant of the diberal by the product of the history. A servant voting contrary to the wishes of his master seems to us no unfit object for removal. But the impudent part of the thing is, that the Whigs and Liberals charge the Tories with tyranny and oppressions.

unit toget for removal.

The Whigs and Liberals charge the Tories with tyranny and oppression, for doing exactly what they do themselves, and feel to be pertectly jusitfiable.

ECONOMY OF OLD WOMEN.-The old women who have been em-ECONOMY OF OLD WORKS.—In the old women who have been employed for so many years in raking colours in His Majesty's Bockyards (and who are therefore called colour-women), have been discharged, and the work hitherto done by them will in future be done by contract—Pope, in the Dunciad, speaking of Dennis and GILDON, SRYS-

line which might, with a slight variation, be most appositely applied

to the dismissal of old women by Lord GREY.

COLCHESTER CONSERVATIVE CLUB.—The monthly meeting of this

to the dismissal of old women by Lord Grey.

Colerbyer Conservative Club.—The monthly meeting of this loyal and constitutional Society was held on Tuesday last, at Mr. Lloyd's, the Joiners' Arms, in Trinity-street, when its friends and supporters mustered in such force as to be under the necessity of dividing into different parties in separate rooms. The usual patriotic toasts were drank with much enthusiasm, such as—The Kino—The Queen—The Duke of Welligton—The Mayor of Colchester—Mr. Sanderson—Sir Henry Smyth and his family. &c. &c.; and the enjoyment of the evening was considerably heightened by the delivery of several animated apecches. As usual a number of new Members enrolled themselves in the society.

Nottingham Constitutional Cude.—On Wednesday last, the second Annual Meeting of this loyal Association was held at the May-Pole Inn.—Mr. T. H. Smyth in the Chair,—when the Report of the Committee was read, approved of, and ordered to be printed for circulation among the members. The Officers and Committee for the ensuing year were elected. Several good speeches were made, and after the business of the Meeting was concluded, the evening was spent in an agreeable interchange of friendly feeling, and amidst the most decided demonstrations of those sound constitutional sentiments for the maintenance and dissemination of which the Club was originally established. Every week brings an accession of members, who are animated by a desire to uphold the principles which can best secure the lasting prosperity of all classes of the community.

# ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. W. Whall, M.A. has been instituted, by the Bishop of Lincoln to the Rectory of Thurning in the county of Huntingdon, vacant by the death of the Rev. H. W. Gerry.

The Rev. T. H. Landoros, B. A. has been instituted, by the Bishop of Lincoln, to the Vicarage of Kirmond, in the county of Lincoln, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Unrelade; outly of Lincoln, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Unrelade; and the presentation of C. Turnor, of Stoke Rochford, in the said county, Esquire.

The Rev. T. Massers. B.A. has been appointed second master of Newark Grammar school.

The Rev. G. H. CLIFTON, B.A. Fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Snitterfield, Warwick-hire, void by the decease of the Rev. J. Taylor.

The Rev. J. Carter, B.D. Vicar of St. Giles's, Oxford, to the Rectory of Baynton, Yorkshire, void by the death of the Rev. J. Bell, D.D.

Rectory of Baynton, Yorkshire, void by the death of the Rev. J. Bell, D.D.

The Rev. W. Jones, Chrate of Elstead, near Farnham, has been presented to the Rectory of Morestead.

The Rev. R. Appleron, M.A. has been liquated, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, to the Chaptency of the good at Reading, Berks.

OBITUARY.
The Rev. J. T. Ferwick, Rector of Northfield and Cofton Hacket, Worcester-

The Rev. J. T. Fennick, Rector of Northfield and Coston Hacket, Worcestershire.

At St. John's Lodge, near Worcester, in the 52d year of his age, the Rev. W. WILLIAM, B.D. Seniber Fellow of Worcester college, Oxford.

At Bishop's Waltham, aged 55, the Rev. J. Oale, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Condall, Hauts.

The Rev. F. J. Waring, aged 62, Vicar of Heybridge, Essex.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, June 7.—At a congregation, yesterday, it was agreed to present a prittion to the House of Commons against parts of the Bill for the Commutation of Tithes in England.—Some of the opposers of the petition had recourse to an artiface more creditable to their ingenuity than to their seelings, by sending printed circulars to many men-bers of the Senate purporting to be a copy of the petition on which they were about to decide. The wording of the pretended petition was so absurd, that the trick was easily seen through: but what must be a cause which requires to have recomes to such means?—Cambridge Chronicle.

WISTATION.—The Rev. the Archdeacon of Bath held his visitation at the Abbey Church on Thursday, which was attended by nearly all the local clergy, &c. &c. within the Archdeacon delivered his charge to the assembled clergy, and in adverting to the state of the Church, dwelt with much seeling upon the dangers with which she was assailed on every side. On the subject of commutation of tithes he said that, though he maintained them to be properly held by the most ancient and unquestionable of all rights, he searched that this mode of providing for the ministers of the Church, offered at present in very many instances, an insuperable hindrance to the efforts of the clergy to do good to those who are under their spiritual guidance. The Archdeacon next adverted to the statements respecting church property which had been so industriously and insidiously circulated, and remarked, that the late inquiry into the value of church livings had been attended with this advantage, viz., that it had proved the grossly exa

was appointed to select a subset from the death of the control of

BANGOR, ST. DAVID'S. CHESTER, CALLISE, and EXETER; Rev. Dr. D'OVER, Rev. Dr. WALMESLEY, Rev. J. C. WIGHAM, REV. H. H. NORIS, and J. TRIMBER, Eq. The schools of 15 places were received into union, and grants voted in aid of the erection and entargement of school-rooms in 21 places, amounting in the whole to 1,0561.

The friends of the Rev. Sir Henny Thompson, Bart, to mark their high sense of his late aervices at St. Paul's Chunch, Cheltenham, have presented him with a superb ink stand, placed on an elegantly formed silver salver.

Presentation or Plate.—The Rev. J. Jennins being about to vacate the incumbency of Trinity Church, Bolton, preparatory to his entering upon the incumbency at Whitehaven, to which he has been recently appointed, his friends determined to present him with a piece of plate, as a testimonial of their regard. On Monday, the 13th ult. the Rev. Gentleman, pursuant to invitation, met a number of the subscribers at the Bridge Inn, when the plate, which consisted of two elegantly embosed goblets, was presented to him.

On Wednesday the 22d ult. a very handsome silver salver, value 100 guiness, was presented at the Talbot Inn. Bradford, to the Rev. L. Hinn, in testimony of respect for his conduct in the magistrary, from which the Rev. Gentleman has recently retired.

St. Durstan's Church, was presented to him. On Wednesday the 22d ult. a very handsome silver salver, value 100 guiness, was presented at the Talbot Inn. Bradford, to the Rev. L. Hinn, in testimony of respect for his conduct in the magistrary, from which the Rev. Gentleman has recently retired.

St. Durstan's Church, was presented to him. On Wednesday, to the sasembled congregation, the chandelier by which solely the church is illuminated went out, and consequently left the place in utter darkness. A delay of a few minutes was occasioned, as the reverend gentleman, preaching from notes, could not continue his sermon. At last candles were brought, and the descourse concluded. Upon inquiry, we ascertained that the cause of the interrup

devoting their aid in so admirable a cause through any court transmit with half the effect which the connections and system of this Society must ensure.

Parish Clerk's Quartrage.—It was proposed at a late churchwardens vestry meeting, at St. Paul's parish. Bedford, to increase the salary of the clerk in lieu of this unsatisfactory payment. The demand of the clerk, by an ancient document, is fourpence per house, but as many persons object to the payment, and which if objected to is not enforced, it operates as a partial tax upon those who conscientiously pay it as a demand made upon them, though dissatisfied with the payment because not generally collected. The proposition was objected to on the ground of the want of power in the parisk clerk to make such an agreement; this is an error, because, if the clerkyman can compound for his tithes, the clerk can enter into a constant with the parish to receive a fixed salary for his lifetime, in file of quarterage, which is an unsatisfactory demand upon the payers, and such an agreement mould save the clerk much trouble and unpassantness in the collection. It is still hoped, that at some fature period a satisfactory arrangement may be effected, and it must be to the interest of the Clurch Establishment to adopt my plan that may tend to prevent disputes, put an end: to uneatisfactory peyswents; and produce harmony and good feeling among the parishioners.

CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

During the week the Consol market was extremely buoyant, and yesterday the price for the Account touched upon 914. The market, however, has become heavy, this morning, in consequence of its being understood that M. Depel, the Dutch Minister, has been recalled; and after being 914 \(\frac{2}{3}\) the market closed at 904 \(\frac{2}{3}\). Consols are now shut for the dividend, as are Bank and India Stock. A few transactions were done in the latter this morning, for the Account, at 2401 2414. Benk Stock is 204 for the Account.

In the Foreign market, up to yesterday, the greatest buoyancy prevailed; but the market is rather flat to-day, and the Northern Bonds are about \(\frac{2}{3}\) per cent. lower than at the early part of yesterday. Russian Bonds closed at 1041 \(\frac{2}{3}\), Dutch at 491 \(\frac{2}{3}\), Datch at 492 \(\frac{2}{3}\), Datch at 492 \(\frac{2}{3}\), Datch at 491 \(\frac{2}{3}\), Datch at 492 \(\frac{2}{3}\), D

and Columbian 22‡ 23.

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6 per Cent. 1865...

A per Cent. 1926 . . . . . 103 i Exchequer Bills . . . . 548 528 pm. Bank Long Ann . . . . 17 3 le i Consols for Account 901 i German Papers to the 31st of May have been received, which give further particulars relative to the affray between the B-twarian soldiers and the inhabitants of Neustadt, and represent the disturbances to have originated in a dispute between some of the populace and a detached party of soldiers, in which the latter were first assaulted. A strong spirit of disaffection had, however, been manifested throughout the day among the people who were assembled for the celebration of a political fete.

By Barbadoes Papers to the 27th April, we learn the arrival at the island of the Mercy, Beazley, from London, having on board the new Governor-General Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B., and Capt. Tyler, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent's.

We have Quebec and Montreal papers at Lloyd's of a late date, and letters from those colonies. Three vessels, two of which were from London, being the first of the sanot, had arrived out. Lake Eric profession an appearance of this proceedented, being dammed from the colonies. The sanot had arrived out. Lake Eric profession and should be suffered unity the late war with the United States, and ansouncing that he had received authority from the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to issue debentures, under the provisions of the Act passed for this purpose, to such claimants as might be willing to receive the same, whose claims of 33 per cent, upon the award exceeded 501, currency, and also to agents duly appointed by power of attorney, to receive the respective payments. The debentures are to bear interest at five per cent., payable half-yearly.

Sir W. Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal, died on the 18th of December, on his way to Sincapore for this health.

Sir W. Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal, died on the 18th of Dember, on his way to Sincapore for his health.

The Chevalier Dedel, Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission rom Holland, is recalled, and will shortly take his departure.

Viscount Guillamore, on Thursday, had a petition presented to he House of Lords, claiming a right to vote at the election of representative Peers for Ireland. It was referred to a Committee of Privileys.

Privileges.

Of the eighteen theatres which have lately been open in London, no less than fifteen are admitted to be losing concerns.

The following gentlemen were yesterday called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple: —Francis Cunninghana Ballour, John Campbell Lees, Rowley Lascelles, George Coode, John Mellor, and Henry Champion Partridge, Esqrs.

Just published, in 2 vols 8vo. in super extra cloth boards, and lettered, price 11 8s., or with the Plates on India paper, 11 14s.

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Professor of Hartory in the University of Gottingen, &c. translated from the German.

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ondon.

10 the NOBILITY, GENTRY, &c. — The most delicious flavoured and delightfully cool beverage ever drank is TYRERS BRATED NEUTAR; its said is daily increasing, and it enjoys the patronage a number of Ladles, Noblemen, and Gentlemen of the most refused taste. — . Jefferson's Offices are fixed up for the reception of the Nobility, Gentry, &c. taste this word of spindly draught, e.g., Argil-street, corners of Little Artifected. Ask for it at the Club houses and Taverns; also at Verey's, Regentered, and Jarrin's, Bond street.

pu street. Ask for it at the Chab houses and Tavern; also at Verey's, Regenteet, and Jarrin's, Bond street.

Ask for it at the Chab houses and Tavern; also at Verey's, Regenteet, and Jarrin's, Bond street.

If ACTONY, Ask BOND STREET, TO MORROW, Monday, June 10. The Action of the Chab the Chab the Chab the Chab the Maker Street, and the Chab t

12. Misculaneous Articles.

13. Misculaneous Articles.

14. Misculaneous Articles.

15. Misculaneous Relate, and House Agency. Estates and Houses Let and Sold Anctioneer, Estate, and House Agency.

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### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major General Sir James Carmichael lamyth, Bart, to be Lieutenant-Governor of British Guiana, comprehending the olonies of Demerary, Esseguibo, and Berkleich Guiana, comprehending the BANKRUPICY SUPERSEDED.

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Bull, Bly place, Holborn—C. HAYNES, Mircham, Surrey, carpenter. Att.

Sandan, Old Jewry—J. STAMMERS, Jermynstreet, calinet maker. Att.

Nonoult, Oil Jewry—J. MORREY, Nanwich. Cheshire. corn dealer. Atts.

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### FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

At the Coart at St. James's, the 12th day of June, 1833, present, the Kine's Most Excellent Majesty in Council: —This day the Flight Hon. Edward John Littleton was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honour Littleton was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honour Littleton Say. Littleton, Say.

Member returned to serve in this present Parliament:—County of Stafford, Southern Division—S. J. Littleton, Say.

B. HILL, Oxford, hatter—W. DELAMAIN, Wells-atreet, Marylebone, wine-merchain—M. TYLER, Lyncombe, Somemerchine, retail brewer.

BANKRUPTS.

E. PASMORE, Maldenhead, Berkshire, groeer. Att. Sturmy, St. Saviour's Church yard, Borough—F. JONES, Cornhill, silversmith, Atts. Britt and Price, Haydon-square—H. FLETCHER, Finshur, place South, bookseller. Att. Xoung, George-yard, Lombard-street—S. SHEHE BRD, Upper Bryanteller, COOPER Br. ghton, hotel keeper. Atts. Trehern and White, Leadenhall Wiret; Bennett, Brighton—J. GRAY, Chichester, clothes salesman. Atts. Prowell, Chichester; Sovion, Great James street, Bedford tos—W. JERVIS, Traco, Cornwill, innkeeper. Atts. Stevens, Gray's Inn.-quare; Perkins, Bristol—J. ROUND, Stourtvidge, Woreestershire, plumber. J. ROUND, Stourtvidge, Woreestershire, plumber, J. R. Bigg, Southampton. buildings; Haywood, Birmingham.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Royal Assent was given by commission, to several private Bills; and there being no other business of importance before the House, their Lordships shortly afterwards adjourned.

TURDAY.—The Local Jurisdiction (County Courts) Rill was read a record time, on the understanding that the debate should be taken on the understanding that the debate should be taken to the consideration for going into Committee or Monday next.

We fire a fire a fire the consideration of the consolidated from Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Consolidated fund Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Consolidated fund Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Loke of Remand and the Bill, the shid, was intended to sured an Act which passed last Session for the better employment of labourers engaged in agricultural pursuits—the Lordship observed that the plan of the present Bill had been tried in many places, and had been found most successful in reducing the poor's rate and in promoting industry.—The Bishop of Loxnox opposed the Bill, on the ground that its principle was vicious, and that the measure would promote the injury of the parties it was intended to benefit.—After an extended conversation the Bill was a second time.—Adjourned.

Faroay.—On the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Limitation of Actions Bill being read, Lord Lynnucure netred into an explanation of the defects of the law upon the subject as it at present stood, and of the alteration which the present Bill would tend to effect. The defect of all existing Acts was, that, while their remedial clauses were avarious as they were inconsistent with each other, not one was comprehensive enough to include all classes of real property. The amendment which the Bill before the House presons, the same clause acting differently upon differient species of real property.

The amendment which the Bill before the House presons, the same clause acting the fire reliable principally to the limitation of suits b

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.—The morning sitting was principally occupied in the presentation of petitions.

Mr. Cobbert said he had a petition to present of considerable importance, and containing charges of a very grave nature against an Hon. Member of that House. The petition was from the electors of Sandwich, and asserted that Sir Thomas Troutridegivas ineligible to sit in that House, as he had imposed upon the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and had procured for himself appointments under them to the amount of 6,000l. a year by means of a false registry, which stated that he was more than 21 when he was only 17, and by which means Orders in Council were evaded, and Sir T. Troubridge promoted. The petitioners prayed for an enquiry into the subject.—Sir T. TROUBRIDGE said the petition arose entirely out of electioneering motives. When he went to canvass the electors of Sandwich he found that a person unconnected with that town, named Edwards, had arrived there with Captain Owen for the purpose of assisting the Captain. What extraordinary conduct did the House think was then adopted? They applied to the Mayor and Jurats for a warrant to arrest him (Sir T. Troubridge) on a charge of fraudulently obtaining money on the high seas, which money was alleged to have been the pay he received while on service at an early age. The Mayor refused to grant the warrant until the day after the election, when he called the Jurats together to inquire into the charge, but Captain Owen then refused to prefer it. He, therefore, thought it was clear that the charge was an electioncering trick. For himself, he served his full six years as a midshipman, and having passed his examinations, in accordance with the regulatione, he was in 1805 made a leutenant. It was true he was promoted at an early age, but the would state fearlessly that most of the gallant and best officers, including Lord Nelson himself, had been promoted to the rank complained of, and no charge had, during all that time, been acquired the motion.—Mr. Constr Pa

the Address of the House of Commons, which was conched in the following terms:—"That his Majesty had received with great satisfaction the expression of the concurrence of the Hon. House in the policy which his Majesty had adopted with reference to the maintenance of a strict neutrality with Portugal; and that the House might be assured his Majesty would continue to act upon the same policy which he had hitherto pursued, and that he would neglect no opportunity to put on end to the contest which unhappily exists in that country."

poucy which his Majesty would continue to act upon the same policy which he had hitherto pursued, and that he House might be assured his Majesty would continue to act upon the same policy which he had hitherto pursued, and that he would neglect no opportunity to put on end to the contest which unhappily exists in that country."

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on Colonial Slavery, the third Resolution was put, "That all persons being now slaves should be entitled to be registered as apprenticed slaves, subject to certain restrictions of labour, &c."—Mr. Buxxox resisted the proposed system of apprenticeship as a mitivated kind of slavery, and moved an alteration in the Resolution to the effect of substituting wages for compulsion.—Alter a short discussion, Mr. Buxxox declined dividing the House upon his amendment; but Mr. O'Consell., who participated in his views of the subject, insisted upon a division, which accordingly took place, when the numbers were—for the Resolution, 324; for the amendment, 42. Majority, 232.

Mr. Stanker then proceeded to move his fourth Resolution, The Right Honourable Gentleman said, that he had made the most minute calculation respecting the value of slave property; and, taking it very low, say 401, a head for negroes, he found that value would exceed 30,000,0001. For the whole oback population, and, deducting from that sum all the advantages which were likely accrue to the masters during the twelve years' apprenticeship of the slaves, he could not bring the gross sum down lower than 15,000,000. He thought they were likewise bound to look at the risk which this country would run in attempting any plan of emancipation without the consent of the West India ninerests. Any such attempts which were consensed to a sum the thought to compensation of 15,000,0001, was insufficient. It was the opinion of all connected with the West India ninerests. Any such attempts which were a large to the further of the first his chard. It is not a sum and the country would not object to t

and Monday, by Mr. Cobbett.—SP II. Virtus said he foll convinced that of the foll Members of that Illuses there was not one, except that of the foll Members of that Illuses are trained to the following the complex of anything hut to the kickedout of the House.—The printer was defined the measure as practical, when, and moderate was unanimously rejected, there not being one Member to divide The House, at the five o'clock sitting, nadar resolved itself into Committee on Cotonial Slavery. The proposition for granting the complex of the protestant control of the

the expediency of an open trade in tea, &c. with China, the Europeans being subject to such regulations as might be deemed essential to protect the commercial and political interests of Great Britain—2 study obligations of the Company; and, 3. Of the expedience of continuing in the Company the Government of India, subject to such arrangements as should be prescribed by Parliament, With respect to the intercourse with India, it is to be open, European being required to register their names with the municipal subject to the continuing of the King's and the Company's Courts, and the assimilation of the King's and the Company's Courts, and the assimilation of the King's and the Company's Courts, and the assimilation of the king's and the Company's Courts, and the assimilation of the king's and the Company's Courts, and the assimilation of the king's and the Company's Courts, and the assimilation of the king's and the Company's Courts, and the assimilation of the king's and the Company's Courts, and the assimilation of the king's and the Company's Courts, and the assimilation of the king's and the Company's Courts, and the assimilation of the king's and the Company's Courts, and the assimilation of the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the plans. Hesuggested a reduction in the number and an alteration in the qualifications of Directors; eight he considered would be enough, elected each four years.—Several other Men Gook Marchaghorthams, and the consideration of them he did not consider would bind anybody to the detailed his plans.—On this understanding Members said they would not oppose them.—The Resolutions were all agreed to, the Chairman reported, and the Report was ordered to be brought up to morrow.

The Solutoroa Gerrand brought in a Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read second time on Wednesday se funification.

Mr. Hear, at the request of Lord Althory, who up the repeal of the house duty till Monday week.—Adjourned.

Fairbar.—The a

### PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 12th June, 1833.
The Duchess of Berry has at length been set at liberty; and the men who now govern France have declared that it would have been unsale to have brought her to trial. Of course this acknowledgment has greatly mortified the opposition, who cannot tolerate the idea that the eldest branch of the house of Bourbon has so many friends and partizans in France. It is, however, by no means a mater of astonishment, to those who reflect, that the Government refused bright to Duchess of Brary to trial. No now would have tried er; or it a patched-up trial had been even managed, it is quite ertrin the would have been acquitted. The Government and, the most own of the country of the patched-up trial had been even managed, it is quite ertrin he would have been acquitted. The Government and, the most own of the summary of the patched by the press, and to petitions without number—either to bring the Duchess to trial, or else to set her free, the Government of Lours Pailibrer preferred the latter course, and took upon itself the consummation of all the arts of cowardice, treason, and illegality which had been adopted to eards the Duchess from the time of her arrival in La Vendee the present hour. The Government has now acknowledged than to fully aware it has acted illegally, and that, if the Clambers think fit, there are abundant reasons for its impeachment; but it contends that the end justifies the means; and that, as the Duchess of Brarar has been sent out of La Vendee and out of France, it is entitled to the thanks of the country.

These commenced my letter with this subject, because it is the

of La Vennee and out of rance, it is entitled to the thanks of the country.

Inhies event of the past week, and because it has of course given it is the provided and important debates, both in the Chamber of Deputies and in the journals. The Liberald blame the Government could ask have done otherwise. To admit that the Revolution of July was not prefer in country to the country of the provided and have done otherwise. To admit that the Revolution of July was not prefer in country to the provided and have done otherwise. To admit that the Revolution of July was not prefer in country to the provided and have done otherwise. To admit that the Revolution of July was not provided and have done otherwise. To admit that the Revolution of July was not provided and the provided and the past of the following the provided and the provided

to foreign Powers that the affairs of Belaium are settling down; but the Belgians themselves know better.—The affairs of the East are said to be settled, but the Russian army remains in the environs of Constantinople. The Greek and Bavarian troops are at open lostilities, and a regiment of Roumeliotes refuse to disarm.

Wednesday.—The affairs of the East, which were stated to be settled, now turn out not to be so. Count Ontor is dissatisfied, and the Russian troops are not to retire.—I forsot to mention that Rhodden as been thrown into a state of unparalleled excitement by the murder of three Italian refugees by one of their number. It is alleged that the committed this act by the directions of a secret political association established at Marseilles.—The war between the Bosnians and Servians is going on with furly; and it is expected that the Russian troops will join those of the Porte, in order to put down the insurrection.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Vallongo (before Operto) May 30:—"Since my last of the 16th inst. our batteries have almost incressantly continued to fire upon the city, which has sufficed considerably. The desertions are immense, chiefly Ferechmen, and not a day passes without some coming over to us. On the 15th our batteries completly silenced the fort of Ervilho, where great numbers were killed and wounded. Twelve officers and two quarter-masters have been dismissed by Don Pedro from the Marine brigade. The Pedrolices are endeavouring to construct a bridge across the river, but a battery lately erected arrest its progress, and they will not succeed in completing it. Our information from the city is that Solignae intends to attack the left bank with a force of 4000 men, while the detachments expected to arrive in the steamers from England will attempt a disembarkation on our flank. Every precaution is taken against surprise, and to resist this attack if made; and on the 25th a strong body of trops crossed the Douro to reinforce the division under the command of Brigadier General Lemon, on the 27th Sartorious made his appearance at Opprto, and received a small sum of money, part of the forced loan, and he returned with ton board. The Royalists are in the highest spirits, and anxiously wishing that the so long threatened attack by the General dos Sirios may not be delayed."

Baussels, June 11.—A letter from Antwerp of the 9th, in the

it on board. The Royalists are in the highest spirits, and anxiously wishing that the so long threatened attack by the General dos Sirios may not be delayed."

BRUSSELS. June 11.—A letter from Antwerp of the 9th, in the Independent, mentions that the Dutch at Lillo had stopped the Belgian pilot boat going to Flushing, and had also obliged a Belgian pilot to leave a ship which he was going to take down to Flushing, and put a Dutch pilot on board.

The Industrie of Liege has the following article:—"We learn from Maestricht that orders had just arrived (on the 7th) from the Hague, prohibiting the importation of all goods or produce of Belgian origin from being imported into Holland either by land or water. The instructions sent to the Custom-house officers are such, that goods going to or coming from Aix-la-Chapelle cannot pass through Maestricht. Unhappily, there is no doubt respecting this measure. It shows how the powers who signed the convention of 21st May understand the liberty of the Meuse; and this is but the prelude of what will, doubtless, follow for the application of the tariff of Mayence. We may expect the navigation of that river, which it is pretended to open to us, followed by duties and formalities which will render it wholly illusory."

Madras papers to the 20th of February have arrived. The extreme distress prevailing in the interior, which has been before alluded to, had driven great numbers of the starving inhabitants into Madras, where scenes of the most appalling nature, in spite of all the exertions of the benevolent, were of daily occurrence. Powerful appeals were making on behalf of the sufference, between all papeals were making on behalf of the sufference, Powerful appeals were making on behalf of the sufference, between the content of the dol inhabitants and the new settlers to take advantage of the of the Governor-General was daily expected at Madras from Calcutta.

CANADA.—The late communications from Quebec and Montreal represent commercial enterprise as unusually active. One letter

was more forward this season than the last by a forthisht, and the first-sown wheat was three inches high. A letter from Montreal of the 13th of May says, "Trade is brisk in all branches. Four regular traders are now unloading with general cargoes."

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland will shortly proceed to the Isle of Wight, in consequence of the Duchess of Kerr having selected that place as the residence of herself and the Princess Vertonia during the summer months. Irwin Castle, the seat of the late Lord Heray Seymoun, which was occupied by the Heiress Presumptive in the summer of 1831, has been again taken for their Royal Highnesses for the approaching season.

The Facroay Commission arcatted.—We learn by the Manchester Chronicle of Saturday, that the Commissioners employed in that town have received peremptory orders to return home by the 20th. By this sudden termination of their labours, it is added, the inquiry will be concluded before half the field has been traversed, only we or the principal this face should be withdrawn. Followed by the unation bottings of the people, it had become a mere useless was a state of time and money, without even a hope of succeeding in its purpose of getting up a creditable case for the mill-owners.

The stream of emigration still continues to flow towards our Justalian colonies. Although land there cannot now be had, except by purchase at an advance upon the minimum price of 5s. per acre, and also the bounty or assistance formerly given by government to rechanics, Sc. is for the present suspended, there is upwards of 4000 tons of shipping at present loading in this port (London) alone, for these colonies; and on Friday the Van Diemm's Land Company's chartered ship Forth, of Alloa, of Golf tons burden, Capt. J. Robertson, sailed from the London Docks, with a general cango, cight cabin and upwards of forty steerage passengers, for the extablishment formed by that company at Circular Head, from whence she proceeds onwards to Launceston, which pott, within these few year

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DR. COURTENAYS: celebrated TREATISE on STRICTURES of the URETHRA and RECTURI, in which Strictures of from ten to twenty years' duration have been effectually cared in a few weeks, and its superiority thereby dury and the superiority thereby and in the superiority thereby contributed to the superiority thereby and in the superiority thereby and the superiority thereby contributed to the superiority thereby and in the superiority thereby and superiority thereby contributed to the superiority thereby contr

often fatal diseases."—European Magazine.

A RNOLD, Perfumer, &c., to Her Majesty, their Royal-Hixhnesses the Princess Sophia, Duchess of Kent, Duches of Cumberland, &c., grateful for the patronage with which his 1hPERIAL CREAM has been honoured, the increasing demand for which his 1hPERIAL CREAM has been honoured, which has actually recovered hair that has been nearly lost by the use of modern which has actually recovered hair that has been nearly lost by the use of modern which has actually recovered hair that has been nearly lost by the use of modern principles of the property of the principles of the pr

Oxlord-street; Prout, 226, Strand; Danby, Temple, Mattress, Fleet atreet; Bullers, 4, Cheangaide, Loudon, Sackwille-street, Dublin, and Princes-street, Edbin, and Princes-street, Edbin, and Princes-street, Edbin, and Princes-street, Edbin, burgh; and by most Perfumers, Halt-dressers, and Medicine Venders AROMATIC SPIRIT Of VINEGAR.—This agreeable perfured liquor (the original invention of Mr. Henry), which is of well-known efficacy in religious properties of the street of the cargin relieving failutess and headsche, and in counteracting the effects of overheated, close, or infected air, continues to be prepared, in the greatest perfection, by Messra. THOS. and WM. HENRY, Manufacturing Chemists, Manchesters, It is sold in London, wholesale and retail, by Messra. BAYLEY, BLEW and CHAPMAN, Perfumers, Occkspur-street; and retail, price 25, 9d., by one og more agent in every principal clown; but it cannot be genuline, unless the names of the above preparer are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is 8zed and Chapman, as usual.

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LLAIR'S celebrated GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS—and Chapman, as usual substances of the control o

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are extremely obliged to our correspondent whose letter appeoday, for his compliance with olv request.

The correspondent who gives us an account of the imposition prised upon Mr. ELLICE by one of the clerks in the War Office, neans of a fictitious certificate of his son's age, must send his name. The case of Mr. Scott does not appear worthy of notice.

Dr. Shefuran will see the letter of our correspondent in to-deaper—the gentleman's name and address are at Dr. Shefure revice.

RT A Monday Edition (for the Country) is published at Three o'Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

# JOHN BULE.

### LONDON, JUNE 16.

THEIR MAJESTIES have returned to Windsor.

The King held a Levee on Wednesday, and in the evening, her MAJESTY honoured the performance of the "Messiah," at Hanover-square Rooms. The QUEEN, both in going to and coming from the Rooms, was loudly cheered; and her reception by the company within, was enthusiastic. On Thursday, her MAJESTY visited St. Paul's, and heard an admirable sermon preached by the Bishop of HEREFORD (the Hon. Dr. Grey); after which, the QUEEN visited the Mansion House, where her MAJESTY received a loyal and dutiful Address from the Lord MAYOR and Corporation.

In the afternoon, their MAJESTIES honoured Lady Howe and Sir WATHEN WALLER with their company at dinner at Twickenham, and in the evening returned to the Castle. Their MAJESTIES visited the Duke and Duchess of NORTHUMBERLAND, on Monday, at Sion House.

THE West India Spoliation Bill has come out of the Committee not materially altered, except in its financial clause, where the grant or loan to the Colonists is encreased from fifteen to twenty millions—a clause which we should not be surprised to find lost in the House. The various divisions which have taken place might have been spared, indeed, in the present state of affairs, the farce of dividing seems quite unworthy the trouble. The principle of the mmediate abolition of slavery is admitted, as it could not fail to be, by a body of men pledged at the hustings to support it: the details are not of the smallest consequence; and although Mr. STANLEY may have the pleasure of a triumph in the House of Commons, thousands will rue the day when it was achieved. it was achieved.

it was achieved.

Mr. CHARLES GRANT on Thursday brought forward his Resolutions upon which the new India Bill is to be founded. We have no space to enter into the subject to-day, but it appears from what may be gathered from the Qui his most interested, that the Company are satisfied with the propositions of the Government. All parties contrive to get the better of Ministers, except the West Indians: this perhaps is owing to the superior cunning of Mr. STANLEY with which he serves to induce the advocates of the Colonists to make concessions in order to obtain advantages, the concessions being registered and the advantages never after mentioned. mentioned.

THE Ministerial Papers, during the last few days, have THE Ministerial Papers, during the last few days, have been engaged upon the laudable and constitutional task of exciting the people (as far as it is within their power) against the House of Lords; a proceeding which, however preposterous, may be accounted for by the fact that the Ministers despair of degrading that august assembly by the introduction of more of their friends and adherents, the rejected of the people, and the laughing-stocks of society.

The real affection of these writers—(high as they may be, and closely concealed as they may fancy themselves behind the well-closed blinds at BROOKES'S)—for the PEOPLE, may be ascertained by the endearing manner in which they speak of

well-closed blinds at BROOKES'S)—for the PEOPLE, may be ascertained by the endearing manner in which they speak of them. Surely the wine must have been in, when the master-hand proceeded to call us "a beast of a nation;" or did personal anger and disappointment at certain recent occurrences so sour his even temper that he could so vituperate the English people in his sober senses? Whatever might have been the cause of such invective, the writer will live to learn that the nation is not quite so beastly as he may fancy it; and that its anxiety to be rid of those who would treat it as "a beast" is daily and hourly becoming more manifest.

is anxiety to be rid of those who would treat it as "a beast" is daily and hourly becoming more manifest.

The attacks which the satellites of the Government are directed to make upon the Peers, surprise those most who best remember Lord Grey's declaration of perpetual adherence to his order; but they forget—Lord Grey is nominally the head of the Government, but in fact a puppet worked by other hands; and his utter personal insignificance in the cabal by which we are mis-governed, may be pretty clearly ascertained by the fact, that his favourite son and heir opposes his Administration in the House of Commons, and his favourite brother proposes to himself a similar line of conduct in the House of Lords. That the Reverend Prelate had this intention, has long been said; but we doubted the truth of the reports until we heard his Lordship's sermon preached before her MAJESTY on Thursday at SAINT PAUL's—doctrines and sentiments were held and expressed in that sermon, which never could have fallen from the lips of a Prelate in so sacred a place, and upon so solemn an occasion, if he contemplated anything but the most unqualified opposition to a legislative scheme of Church spoliation.

The Times—which, being the most favoured, is the most spoliation.

-which, being the most favoured, is the most The Times—which, being the most favoured, is the most talented of those Papers—ridicules the antiquated notion that the House of Peers is the constitutional check upon the House of Commons, erected and established for the purpose of preserving a just equilibrium in the State, and declares it to be the duty of the House of Commons to pronounce that the House of Lords has rendered it impossible to carry on the Government without an absolute extinction of the Assembly which represents the Prople! which represents the PEOPLE!

This is not the fact; it may be impossible for Lord GREY to carry on the Government, and he has received several practical hints on this point, not only by defeats in the House of Lords, but by defeats in the Assembly which represents the people. The Finance Minister was beaten in his Budget; and nothing but the unprecedented, and, we will add, unconstitutional, revision of a decided question saved him the malt tax. Lord GREY, however, need not direct his observations to the House of Lords alone, when complaining that he cannot earry on his Government: every public meeting that is held, every parochial vestry that is summoned, upon every public occasion where such a demonstration of public feeling can be made, he is warned of his daily encreasing This is not the fact; it may be impossible for Lord GREY

unpopularity, and the KING is petitioned and addressed to dismiss him and his colleagues. The *Times* talks of the Conservatives "making direct war

The Times talks of the Conservatives "making direct war upon the nation—not of words, or sentiments, or legislative measures, but literally a war of the bayonet and sabre." With such purely idiotic drivelling not even the reformers of the Political Unions, nor the traitors of Coldbath-fields can be deceived. When did the Conservative Government evince such a disposition? Never, that we know of, except indeed when, upon the emergency of the case, they lent their support to the Irish Coercion Bill of the present Ministry.

But let us for a moment look at the mild and milky measures which the great RUSTY-FUSTY in the Times suggests, in order to maintain perfect freedom and support the SOVERBIGN, or (as the Times yesterday thinks it prudent to call his MAJESY) "cur upright, constitutional, suggests, in order to maintain perfect freedom and support the SOVEREIGN, or (as the Times yesterday thinks it prudent to call his MAJESY) "Car upright, constitutional, and beloved Monarch, in the exercise of his regal functions. "The House of Commons," says the noble and learned R.F., "ought to be on the alert, and, should events require them, be ready to pass resolutions—and—addresses! to the SOVEREIGN, that specific persons, whom we shall not now name, should be dismissed for ever from the service of the Crown, and BANISHED from the Royal presence."

Who these snecific—a good word—persons are, we do not

Who these specific—a good word—persons are, we do not venture to guess: but as the *Times* is a good deal in the habit of inveighing against Tory tyranny, and talking about the sword and the bayonet, and oppression and blood, and "all that sort of thing," we are rather surprised to hear it prothat sort of thing," we are rather surprised to hear it proposed, that the independent House of Commons should pass RESOLUTIONS—the Addresses were an afterthought—to deprive the MONARCH of his personal friends, send his faithful adherents into BANISHMENT, and leave him —— "In his age Naked to his enemies."

These words "RESOLUTIONS" of the House of Commons, and "BANISHMENT" of the KING's nersonal friends, smell

and "BANISHMENT" of the KING'S personal friends, smell strongly of the second bottle of port-wine. The avowal of intention is somewhat premature: besides, where is the necessity? The country are told that the KING is delighted necessity? The country are told that the KING is delighted with his Ministers—that he is satisfied with every thing, and that he is, as one of the Cabinet said, "all they could wish him." If this be true—and who would doubt the LORD CHANCELLOR, except in his judgments?—it is clear that the "specific" persons, whom the Times will not now specify, have done his MAJESTY no harm by their association with him. Why proceed to the extremity of BANISHING those who are so perfectly harmless? It is rather a strong measure for a liberal Government in a free country, at any time, and certainly it would hardly be worth while to depopulate the Court, if, as the Ministers tell us, they themselves can manage the KING as they please.

The Times adds—

The Times adds-

"As for a dissolution of the existing Parliament, one man—and one only—among the Conservatives can be blind enough to plunge into such an experiment,—it is he who made the grand blunder of

into such an experiment,—it is he who made the grand blunder of denouncing, and thereby producing, a reform of Parliament."

This is a curious paragraph, and is, more than anything which has yet been published by the Ministerialists, indicative not only of the differences of opinion which exist in the Cabinet, but of the underhanded secresy with which questions are mooted by some of its Members without communication with others.

The one man group the Consequence who would dissolve

cation with others.

The one man among the Conservatives who would dissolve the existing Parliament, we take to be the Duke of Wellington, because his political blindness is proverbial;—the admission of the fact that his Grace's unqualified expression of his opinion about reform, produced it, is comical enough; but, what is more comical still, is the other fact, that, although the Duke may be the only one of the Conservatives who would think of dissolving the existing Parliament, there are more than one, or two, or three of the Cabinet, who are at this moment thinking very seriously of it.

If the writer in the Times has been let into the secret, this hit is meant at such of the Cabinet as support such a measure, which appears too just and fair in its principle to be adopted by the party generally.

The view taken by the portion of Ministers to which we allude of a "collision" between the two Houses is much the same as that of the writer in the Times—This is natural enough. In the present state of the House of Commons such a collision will infallibly take place; and, as the shameful and unconstitutional scheme of "swamping" the PBERS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED, Lord GREY, we suppose, feels it necessary to prevent the shock, which, for his own sake, he wishes so much to avoid.

It is notorious to everybody that the present House of Commons was returned in the heat of foreigness terms of the suppose of the parts of the present House of Commons was returned in the heat of foreigness thereof the contents of the property of the parts of the parts of the property of the parts of the parts of the parts of the property of the parts of the pa The one man among the Conservatives who would dissolve

sake, he wishes so much to avoid.

It is notorious to everybody that the present House of Commons was returned in the heat of feverish excitement; that many men have been placed in it by a "cry," who are qualified neither by talent, by character, nor station to be our representatives. It is equally notorious that the country has opened its eyes—it has cooled upon its late madness for Reform—and that the electors of the empire would return at the present moment a totally different class of men from those whom, in the blindness of their admiration for an untried scheme, they sent to Parliament. Lord GREY has seen this fact proved by the results of the elections which have occurred since the beginning of the Session. It is untried scheme, they sent to Parliament. Lord GREY has seen this fact proved by the results of the elections which have occurred since the beginning of the Session. It is evident, then, that the House of Commons returned six months since, does not now represent the feelings or wishes of the PEOPLE. It has been suggested, therefore, by those who wish no good to the House of Peers, that in any collision between the Houses at present, the Upper House would be justified, to the fullest extent, in their opposition. To the measures proposed by the Commons. It is for this reason deemed wise by some, in order to give the people no cause of complaint, but to enlist them entirely on the side of Ministers, to dissolve this Parliament, and, appealing from "PHILIP drunk to PHILIP sober," afford the country an opportunity of electing men who, in their calm judgments, they may approve as fit and suitable representatives. A House so constituted may make its stand, and if—as we believe it never will be—it should be found that the House of Lords systematically opposes the propositions of such an assembly, really speaking the sentiments of the nation, then the Government would be justified in urging such measures to remedy the evil as might in such a case become absolutely necessary.

There would be several advantages accruing to the Ministry by this sten of which, from all we hear they would not

There would be several advantages accoung to the Ministry by this step, of which, from all we hear, they would not be very sorry to avail themselves. Their absurd bargain with the Bank, at which the "parlour" daily rings with laughter; the one or two measures on which they are sure to be beaten; the trifling difficulty of raising twenty mil-

lions to buy up blacks; the balance of three millions and a half to Threadneedle-street; the question as regards the East India Company, where JOHN COMPANY seems to have got the advantage; together with some half-score of minor measures said to be in progress, would all be got rid of for the present. Indeed, taking all things into consideration, we are inclined to believe that, if not eventually put in practice, the project of a dissolution, by Lord GREY's Government, has been seriously canvassed, and is not evenlyet abandoned. ment, has h

THE affairs of Portugal seem in a fair way to be speedily settled, and we rejoice that the additional aid to the Pretender has reached OPORTO, because we are clearly of opinion that something should be done-some breaking in or breaking up; and we think the arrival of English troops and English officers will incite the rebels who have hired them to make a push, which will produce the crisis and the result so much to be wished—the one, by everybody who wishes a fine country to be religized from year significant. them to make a push, which will produce the crisis and the result so much to be wished—the one, by everybody who wishes a fine country to be relieved from war and distress, and the other by everybody who is anxious that the lawful heir to the Throne of Portugal should be universally recommended.

and the other by everybody who is anxious that the lawfin heir to the Throne of Portugal should be universally recognized as its peaceful possessor.

The Times last week published a letter, in which the claims and rights of Don MIGUEL were justly stated and ably vindicated; but still we are not satisfied that Don MIGUEL should be tolerated only because he has a right to the throne, or that, in admitting that right, even those who support it should admit his personal unworthiness, and profess that although they are prepared to justify the Monarch, they are ready to join in the clamour against the man.

It is true that private morality and domestic virtue are not not necessarily-required in a KING mounting his own throne, in order to secure the recognition of his fellow Sovereigns; but it appears most unjust and extraordinary that everybody who approaches this question, that without seeming to consider or even enquire into facts, they all load the private character of Don MIGUEL with the most inveterate abuse, and heap upon his name and actions calumnies and censures, which, as far as we are concerned, we originally espoused the

sider or even enquire into facts, they all load the privale character of Don MIGUBL with the most inveterate abuse, and heap upon his name and actions calumnies and censures, which, as far as we can see, are wholly groundless.

As far as we are concerned, we originally esponsed the cause of Don MIGUBL because we believed it a just one; and we have invariably upheld his claim and defended his right to the Throne of Portugal, because we found them justified, not only by the laws of the land, but by the call of the people: but when we did this, we did it upon broad public principles, and certainly did not pause to iavestigate the personal character of the Prince previous to his return to his native country. Even we, therefore, began to lament that his MAJESTY was so ill spoken of: and sat silent, while his enemies were indulging themselves by calling his MAJESTY tyger—hyena—monster—murderer—usurper, and sundry other names, much after the fashionable vocabulary of Lord MORPETH and Lord PALMERSTON.

As for the usurpation, that we suppose is set at rest—as for the tyranny, that easily may, for we really are unable to cite any one act of oppression of which he has been guilty, or of any severity in the suppression of insurrection which was not peremptorily called for—indeed, if he had, it would have been most gratuitous on His MAJESTY's part; for never did Sovereign maintain disputed sway with so much ease, nor kingdom suffer less by civil dissension during so important a struggle, as MIGUEL, or than Portugal.

The more classical of His MAJESTY's libellers compare him to Domittan and Nero—As far as the likencess holds to the first of these illustrious worthies, all we know is, that those who live with him speak of his kindness and the extreme simplicity of his character. His life is passed in the society of his family, and in the enjoyment of the most unostentations intercourse with those he loves and esteems.

"He is a coward!" says one admirable vindicator of the run-away Emperor of BRAZIL. If he be, he has a strang

end, and the KING must defend and relieve his PROPLE.

In the last letters from Lishon it is said that the MIGUELITERS, i.e. the Portuguese, hate the English. This does not seem so surprising. Our intervention is destroying their commerce and their comforts, and we refuse to recognise the Monarch of their CHOICE—why should they love us?

Since the exposure of the falsehoods of the "ci-devant Cavatry Officer," the affair of the Duke of Wellington's groom, all the clerical facts, and sundry other similar things which appear occasionally in the Times, it may be scarcely worth while to notice a paragraph stating, on the authority of a gentleman who followed the procession to St. Paul's on Thursday, and to the Mansion-House, that the reception of her MAJESTY by the people was unfavourable—indeed, the Times talks of "groans and hisses," from the same respectable authority.

That such was not the case there are thousands ready to testify. Her MAJESTY was received with cheers and acclamations whenever an opportunity was afforded of expressing the popular feeling; but, if it were true, what would the Times infer from that? That a virtuous, excellent, and exemplary Queen, aiding by her presence the sacred cause of charity, was insulted and outraged by the mob, for whom, when assembled in Coldath-fields to threaten Lord Gren's Government, the Times had no epithets sufficiently vituperative. SINCE the exposure of the falsehoods of the "ci-devant

Does the Times mean to draw any conclusion from the alleged insolence of "the beast"—as it calls the people—exhibited towards her MAJESTY?—does it insinuate that Royalty is getting unpopular? because, if it does not epithets sufficiently vituperative.

we are at a loss to imagine why there should be a "striking difference between this and her MAJESTY'S former visit to the city." The QUEEN, amiable in every relation of life, devotes her time to the exercise of every moral duty, and every social virtue. Her charity is unbounded; and when she leaves her domestic circle, where that charity is silently and unostentatiously bestowed, it is in the cause of benevolence, and the furthering some charitable object. Why should such a QUEEN, and such a wife, experience, one day, a difference in her reception in the city from that of another? All that the people see of their QUEEN is gracious; all that they hear of her, exemplary.

On Wednesday, her MAJESTY will support, and dignify by her presence, the Fancy Fair at Hanover-square Rooms, for the benefit of "The Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress." This excellent institution has been established now for many years, under the Patronage of the King of England, and several other crowned heads: its object is, the relief of indigent artists, and others, who are not entitled to parochial relief, and for providing means for their return to their own countries. There is scarcely a more laudable charity, and we sincerely wish its success may be commensurate to its deserts. we are at a loss to imagine why there should be a "striking

surate to its deserts

WE insert the following letter from Captain SANDOM:—
TO JOHN BULL.
Sig.—Observing that you have inserted in your paper of the 9th

sing.—Onserving that you have inserted in your paper of the 9th instant, a statement in which my name is mentioned as ready to contradict every syllable attributed to the Gallant Admiral there named, in his speech on the subject of free labour, I must request you will in your next number do me the justice to say, that such statement was made without my authority or knowledge, and that I entirely dissent therefrom .- I am, Sir. Your obedient servant, WM. SANDOM, Captain R. N.

Naval Club, Bond-street, 13th June, 1833.

In the first place, we should observe to Captain Sandom, that his letter of Tuesday did not reach us till Friday night, if it had, it would have been answered.

That the statement we made, was made without Captain Sandom's authority is most true. The gentleman upon whose authority it was made to us, was told by a friend, that captain Sandom had in his presence stated that if he were called before the Committee of Lords (before whom Admiral Fleming had been called), he could, and must, prove the reverse of the Admiral's evidence on the subject of free labour. This, supposing it done, must have been done on eath, the Lords receiving no other evidence.

This gentleman farther stated, that upon mentioning

eath, the Lords receiving no other exidence.

This gentleman farther stated, that upon mentioning what he had been told respecting this observation of Captain SANDOM'S. he had it corroborated from other quarters. Without considering that we we were doing wrong or injustice to Capt. SANDOM, we therefore stated this fact, and we can only add, as we should earlier have done, if Capt. SANDOM'S first letter had reached us, that we have no doubt if any farther explanation be necessary the gentleman will readily afford it.

We see by the extracts from the Chronicle, in last evening's papers, that that paper is equally favoured with the Times in the way of leading articles—that of the Chronicle is rather more tipsy than that of the Times. One bit of absurdity in the Chronicle we cannot but notice:—by way of wounding the feelings of the Duke. It says—speaking of his Grace, and trembling under the vigour of his mind and the power of his influence in the country—"his Grace is old enough to turn his thoughts beneficially from this to another world." We would ask, who is too young to do the same thing? But the hit at his Grace's age is thought splendid. Lord Greev may think differently, as being about six years his Grace's senior; however, the maudlin writer of the empty trash will care little for that—his affection for either is pretty equal.

Our attention has been particularly called to an error of a very curious nature, which occurs in that oracular document, The Court Circular of Thursday. The mistake sounds small—it consists in one word; but that word makes so great a difference to Lord Brougham, that we cannot permit the Court Circular to go uncorrected.

When Lord Brougham began to sweep, nothing could be so active—so rapid—so volatile—so voluble: the Court of Chancery seemed turned all at once into a dancing-school—all was life and activity, and the dull ploddings and shameless delays of Lords Eldon and Lyndhurst formed aubjects for everybody's mirth and ridicule. At present we are told that the arrears of business in the Court are unprecedented; but then we are also informed that the delay is compensated for by the wisdom and prudence of the Chief.

It so happens that, like other exalted creatures, Brougham nods. A certain case of "Drax versus Grosyerors" has been decided by his Lordship, and his Lordship's judgment has been appealed from to the Privy Council. The judgment was not given publicly, and a great deal of mystery has characterized all the proceedings connected with the affair.

In Thursday's Court Circular we find the following:—

A renew of the land of the contractive which he was the contractive which here

In Thursday's Court Circular we find the following:

In Thursday's Court Circular we find the following:—
"A report of the lunacy case, Drax v. Grosvenor, which had been heard as an appeal from the decision of the Load Chancellon before a Committee of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, was made to the Kino in Council, when the decision of the Load Chancellon was ordered to be affirmed."

This is false—it appears in what is known to be an authorised, an almost official document—it comes from the King's Palace—it is false;—the decision of the Load Nancellor has been reversed. How was the false—bod smuggled into this Courtly Paper? or by whose directions was it sent forth to the country that Lord Brougham was right, when the Council had declared him wrong. The judgment of Lord Brougham in the case of "Drax" v. Grosvenor" was reversed, not confirmed.

IT will be seen, from the advertisement in our first page, that the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy will be celebrated at St. Paul's Cathedral on the 27th instant with all the ancient solemnity and splendour of vocal and instrumental that the rehearsal will take place on the previous Tuesday It would be seen to the previous to the

It would have been a grievous disappointment to the friends of the Church and the lovers of sacred harmony in meetings had been abandoned, as was at one time reported, a seport which we suppose originated in the discontinuance of the dinner at Merchant Tailors' Hall, determined upon in

consequence of the expence which it entailed on those Noblemen and Gentlemen who from time to time accepted consequence of the expence which it entailed on those Noblemen and Gentlemen who from time to time accepted the office of Stewards of the Anniversary, and defrayed all the expences both of the dinner and the festival. However this may be, we trust that no diminution of the customary receipts of this noble charity will be felt on this occasion, but that rather an increase may be anticipated, when it is known that the produce of the collections at the doors of the Cathedral, and of all other donations to the festival, will in future be applied by the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy not only is apprenticing the children of necessitous Clergymen as heretofore, but also in relieving other distresses in the families of the Clergy, according to the exigency of the case and the amount of the fund; and we are sure that distress prevails amongst the Clergy to a greater extent than the public is at all aware of, arising from the great number of benefices in every part of the kingdom with very small provision (and that, in many instances, collected with great difficulty), and from the inevitable calls upon the Clergy for the support of public and private charities, to an extent beyond all proportion greater than that of any other description of His MAJESTY's subjects. These considerations, united with the noble flow of sacred harmony enjoyed at this festival in its highest perfection, induce us to look forward to a large assemblage of the Nobility and Gentry on both days at the Cathedral. at the Cathedral.

OUR attention has been specially called to the case of a gentleman of the name of BEAMISH, who has been compelled to retire from a situation in the Victualling-office, pelled to retire from a situation in the Victualling-office, which he has held for twenty-seven years, having—which some of the anti-Malthusians will say, is as much his fault as his misfortune—an amiable wife and ten children.

His case is stated in a memorial which Mr. BEAMISH has addressed to his MAJESTY, after having in vain solicited the benevolence of a much greater personage (in his own opinion), the RIGHT HON. Mr. TOMPSON, the fructifying easurer of the Navy.

benevolence of a much greater personage (in his own opinion), the RIGHT HON. Mr. TOMPSON, the fructifying Treasurer of the Navy.

We select a few paragraphs of the memorial, in order to illustrate Lord RIPON'S explanation in the House of Lords:—

"Your Memorialist served fourteen years in the assurance founded on an Order in Council of your Majesty's ever beloved parent, King George the Third, that he would be cutiled offer themely fibe years, to a renumeration of fibe hundred a year; but such a prespective remuneration having been stopped by Order in Council of 1822,

"Your Memorialist has received for some time one hundred and thirly-two pounds sixteen shillings per annum less, than for fourteen years, he humbly hoped to be entitled.

"This last Order in Council established a new mode of remuneration, namely, payment according to rank and class—a Maximum salary being fixed for each class.

"That your Memorialist has been senier clerk of the third class for more than seven years, waiting anxiously for promotion.

"That on Sunday the 1st of July, your Memorialist received an official letter, it being reported that some changes were about to take place, he believed would communicate to him intelligence that he was appointed to the second class.

"Your Majesty's considerate humanity will feel what must have been his bitter disappointment on reading that he was superannuated from that very day; no intination had been given to him; no consideration was sheen for his pecuniary engagements; not hough of his legal and unavoidable obligations to pay rent and taxes for twelve or cighteen months; the schooling for his childrin; the negacy for his new than a many from that day and from that hour; the income on which himself and wife, and nine children, had been dependent, he being more than two hundred miles from his home, noas reduced two hundred and interest of the provider of t

Mr. Bramish then demanded an inquiry into his con-All. BEAMISH then demanded at inquiry into his conduct, which demand was unattended to, and on the 3d of August, 1832, he received a letter from Mr. BARROW, Secretary of the Admiralty, informing him that he was superannuated because his services were no longer required, in consequence of his office being abotished.

supersamments because in services were no longer required, in consequence of his office being abolished.

Upon this piece of information Mr. BEAMISH observes, "Your Memoralist knows, and is prepared to prove, that a week or ten days preceding the date of that letter, one of his Juniors of only Seven years' standing in the office, had been actually ordered to Plymouth, was raised to the Second Class, and his salary more than doubled in consequence, to perform the very duties heretofore discharged by your Memoralist; and your Memorialist must further submit, that his removal cannot be consequent on any general reduction in his office. Three or four new appointments having been made by Mr. Thomson within the last Three Months; such indeed, has been the result of the extraordinary changes, and removals, that one young gentleman, not more than seventeen years of age, as your Memorialist believes, is already, after Three Months, Sevior Clerk of the Third Class, the highest rank which your Memorialist had attained after Twenty seven Years, and from which he is so unexpectedly, so unyingly, and so really removed.

"These are facts which your Memorialist is prepared to prove; and he is sure that the generous heart of your Majesty will not think that such extraordinary differences, in reward to persons serving in like situations, is the best way of securing fidelity and zeal in your servants; or that a wise and nine children ought to be reduced to beggary, while the husband and father sat still, looking with indifference at the coming ruin."

Mr. BEAMISH put his case in the hands of Members of either House of Parliament, and Lord Wynergen presented

ference at the coming ruin."

Mr. BEAMISH put his case in the hands of Members of either House of Parliament, and Lord WYNFORD presented a petition to the Lords on Tuesday, embodying, we conclude, the facts which we have cursorily noticed. The Earl of RIPON thus spake:-

of RIPON thus spake:—

The Earl of RIPON stated that the superanuation of which the petitioner complained was the consequence of a measure passed by Parliament during the last Session, for new modelling the several offices connected with that branch of the public service of which the Navy Pay Office did form part. By that Act several offices were consolidated into one, and it was consequently found necessary to superannuate a number of the clerks of the class to which the petitioner belonged; and as he happened not to possess many favourable attributes, being very displeusing to his superiors in consequence of an infirmity of temper, it was deemed advisable to include him among the number. The result of the measure to which he alluded was a saying to the country to the amount of 30,000, annually, and he therefore left it to their Lordships to decide whether the case made out by the petitioner demanded of them that appeal to the Crown which it sought to obtain.

We admit in common with everybody on the face of the

earth, that there is not in existence a more amiable, better-tempered, kind-hearted man than Lord Ripon, and suavity of temper is in the highest degree delightful; but question very much whether a Ministry, with Lord Greey for its head, will stand quite justified in ruining a gentleman with a wife and ten children, because "he happens to have an infirmity of temper which renders him disagreeable to his superiors." It is not everybody who, like Lord Greey or Lord Durham, is blest with suavity and mildness; nor do we think, if every man were to lose his office because he had a bad temper and was disagreeable to his superiors, that either of their Lordships would have had the honour of filling high stations so long as they did. As to the consolidation of the offices, and the savings to be effected, we will just shew the state of the case in four lines.

Mr. Bemish, superannuated, gets a pension for

r. Bemish, superannuated, gets a pension for doing nothing, of Mr. GODFREY'S salary for doing what Mr. BEAused to do 300 Salary of a Junior appointed £616 0 Total new arrangement

By the old arrangement:—
Mr. BEAMISH'S salary
Mr. GODFREY'S own salary - £367 4 £507

Loss by the new economy - £108 16
Which is fructifying in the pockets of Mr. GODFREY and
the Junior. Mr. TOMSON, however, vindicates the changes,
because it is necessary to have the power of removal to

beget respect.

We are by no means ready to support the cry of subordinate officers against their superiors, for in the greatest number of such cases much is below the surface, and a number of such cases much is below the surface, and a person out of the secret may not be able to appreciate conduct, the justice of which may yet be unquestionable; but, really this case of Mr. Beamish, forced to resign because he happens not to be good-tempered, then for him to be told the reason is because his office is abolished, which office is immediately after filled up; and then for us to be told, that all this is done at an increased expense of 1081 16s. per annum, for the sake of economy, makes the thing worth looking at.

A WEEKLY Paper has appeared, which bears such a title

A Weekly Paper has appeared, which bears such a title that we literally dare not ourselves write it, for the public eye. There are, however, duties to perform, in the fulfilment of which many sacrifices must be made, and we borrow the following notice from yesterday's Literary Gazette, not so much to hold the production up to general execration, as in hopes of attracting the notice of those in authority to the appaling abomination:—

"The Penny Christ. No. I. H. Edwards, London, 1833.
"Start not, reader! Such is the title of a new penny weekly (Sunday!) paper, and of one carrying all that is pernicious in this species of publication to the widest extent. We have only regretted the multiplication of these trumpery periodicals while, under the ridiculous pretence of diffusing knowledge, they, in their various ways, confused the mind with crude, unsystematic mixtures of every sortleaving no impression behind, except that vague memory of a something, nothing, which is worse than ignorance itself; for ignorance may seek and find intelligence, but the perplexed ignoranus, thus possessed of multifarious reading, enjoys at once the happiness of being a blockhead, and fancying himself a sage. It is well that the rage for such trash is fast declining, and that real and sound information may be propagated without the hindrance of pseudo-instructors, calculated only to mislead by their inaccuracies, and stultify by their mixture of incongenial ingredients.

"Of the Penny Christ, as it is indecently and infamously called, all we shall say is, that utter senselessness is combined in it with the worst and most demoralizing principles; so that it is difficult to determine whether the folly of the execution, or the wickedness of the design, is the most to be despised and reprobated."

So says the Literary Gazette—what will say the Atton-

says the Literary Gazette—what will say the ATTORney-Géneral?

DR. SHEPHERD.

TO JOHN BULL.

TO JOHN BULL.

London, 13th Jone, 1833.

Str.,—I enclose my name and address, as requested by you.

I beg to add that I had no motive for concealing it, except the reluctance felt by most men to obtrude their name unnecessarily on the public notice.

I may further add, that I had no motive for addressing you at all, in reply to Da. SHEPHERD'S statements, except the wish to repel accusations, unjustly brought against the East India Company for neglect of duty in not providing an adequate Ecclesiastical Establishment for India, as well in time of war as peace.—I am your's, &c., time of war as peace.—I am your's, &c.,

## PEMICAN.

The charity and benevolence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kerr are constantly active; in addition to all her numerous donations to different Institutions, her Royal Highness has just subscribed twenty pounds to an Institution in Somers-town, where four hundred children are educated, and many of them clothed and fed.

hundred children are educated, and many of them clothed and fed.

Oxroan Union Society.—The following Resolution was recently
proposed and carried unanimously, at a meeting of this Society,
consisting of upwards of a hundred Bachelors and Under-Graduates:

""That the conduct of Sir R. Pezz. since the passing of the Reform
measure has been in the highest degree honourable to him and
beneficial to his country." This is worthy of notice as showing the
opinion of Gentlemen of all parties as well as ages.

As a resoft that the Ministers are leading the confidence of their

As a proof that the Ministers are losing the confidence of their friends—their own seems as if it would last for ever—we hear that Lord Fornsecue (the father of Lord Enrington) has withdrawn his proxy from the nobleman who till now has held it, and put it at the disposal of Lord HARROWBY.

disposal of Lord Harrowry.

Coming events cast their shadows before them—so it seems in the West Indies as coming Acts of Parliament—the Port of Spain Gazette of the 4th of May states that the slaves of the Palmesto estate had gone in a body to the manager and stated "that it was not their intention to work any longer for the proprietors of that estate."—Mr. Stanley may save himself some trouble, we think, with his Bill, and save the country twenty millions of money and an additional duty on sugar. The negroes will settle it all without difficulty or compensation, and the bloody and ruinous scenes of St. Domingo will be acted over again as soon as possible.

Hamston Races and the Fancy Fair at the Reulab. Sea have both

Domingo will be acted over again as soon as possible. Hampton Races and the Fancy Fair at the Beulah Spa have both suffered very seriously from the badness of the weather on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Moulsey Hurst the wind blew tremendously on the day preceding the meeting, to the manifest inconvenience of the architects of booths and stands; and all the three days were cloudy, wet, and disagreeable. Besides LONG CRETTRIELD, LONG ALBEMARLE, and LONG ANDERING PITZCLARENCE (the Stewards) there was nevertheless a sprinkling of good company, in despite of the

The sport was as good as was expected, and the people showers. The sport was as good as was expected, and the people present seemed well pleased.—At Beulah, it was anything but fair weather; the whole encampment was disturbed by the tempest, and little was to be seen of all the gaiety of the stalls but the shattered fragments of cotton and calico which decorated them. We conclude this will all be done over sgain; the races cannot be repeated, but the festivities of the Spa may, and as they are to conduce to charitable ends, the first failure should only add new spirit to the efforts of the Ladies in ensuring success another time.

Iadies in ensuring success another time.

The Americans have exported ice to Calcutta, packed, the Morniag Papers say, in tan—Quère, tin?

On Thursday evening, at a meeting of the Westminster Central Committee for promoting the repeal of the assessed taxes, a letter from Sir F. Bunderr was read promising to support Mr. Hune's motion for the total repeal of the house tax, and inquiring of the Secretary when it came on. This unexpected promise of the Hon. Baronte afforded great pleasure to the Meeting, while the ignorance of the state of business in the House of which he is a Member, implied in his inquiry, excited their surprise. A deputation of the Committee which had been sent to urge Mr. Hune to move a call of the House on the day of his motion reported that they had found the don. Member for Middlesex averse to this step, because he believed that many Members would keep away rather than offend their contact and the state of the state of the state of the transportation of the contact many Members would keep away rather than offend their contact when the state of the cion. Member for Middlesex averse to this step, because he believed chat many Members would keep away rather than offend their constituents, who, if compelled to attend, would rather offend their constituents than vote in opposition to his Majesty's Ministers. Many extacements were made as to the inequality of rating houses, and a Committee was appointed to collect information on this subject, in

Ata vestry meeting of St. James's, Bath, on Tuesday, the parishioners, in an economising mood, worthy of Lord Altroar and his colleagues, resolved on the following important reductions:—"That we money be paid to the ringers out of the parish funds on the occasion of the Mayor's visit to the church on St. James's-day."—"That there shall be no flag hoisted, or bells rung, at the parish expense, on May 29th."—"That the ringers and flag-hoisters on the 5th of November shall not be paid by the parish."—"That no Easter or Christmas hymns shall be paid for by the parish."—"That the churchwardens shall be empowered to take the estimate of three persons, and select one, for winding ty the clock!"—This outdoes say thing in the way of retrenchment which has yet been effected in the dock yards.

The fête at Sion House on Monday went of with the greatest eclet—the day was as warm and serene as those which are erjoyed under Italian skies, and the nobility and gentry who were assembled to have the honour of meeting their Maisries upon the eccasion. Left the princely mansion delighted with the taste and hospitality of see noble and amiable possessors.

Tuesday—such is the agreeable variety of our climate—was a day of storm and wretchedness. It literally blew a hurricane for some hours: trees have been torn up by the roots in the Parks, and lives, we regret to say, lost by their fall. Four boys, belonging to Westminster School, were permited by some boat-letter to proceed on a sailing excursion in the midst of the gale—the bont was upset, and one of the four, a son of the Dean of Rivon, was drowned. This is amentable.—Three sailing-boats, belonging to full-grown amateurs, started from Greenwich to decide a wager: they reached Gravesend in safety; but in returning, one of them was water-logged, another was lost sight of, and one of the party, called the Commodore, had his boat swamped. This is only absurd.—A painter's man was blown from a great height, where he was at work, and killed.—A poor woman, carrying her husband's dinner to him, was blown into the Paddington Canal; and another had her scull fractured by the fall of some coping-stones. The mischief is very extensive. we are extremely glad to find that the finances of the Royal

We are extremely glad to find that the finances of the Royal Moral School are in a very flourishing state. An adjourned General Meeting of the subscribers and friends to the Institution was held on Tuesday at Willia's Rooms, in King-street, for the gauprose of confirming the proceedings of the former Meeting, agreeably to the regulations of the establishment. Admiral the Hon, Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B., was unanimously called to the Chair.—The Chairman commenced the proceedings by directing the Secretary, Mr. Hore, R.N., to read the rules and regulations eabmitted to the Meeting of the 23d uit. These were accordingly read, discussed seriatim, and finally confirmed without amendment,—It appeared from the financial statements that there was a balance of 15,000. in hand, and that the receipts of the present year will defray the expenses of the establishment at Alfred House, Camberwell. The business being concluded the Meeting adjourned, after weting thanks to the Chairman.

Lord Albert Convnoham is married to the Hon. Henrietta For-mestar, sister of Lord Forrester, Lady Chesterfield, and Mrs. George Anson.—Yesterday Lord Forrester sailed with Lord and Lady Wilton, in Lord Wilton's yacht the Ocean, for Antwerp.

At five o'clock on Wednesday, an alarming fire broke out in a watch-box on Blackfriars Bridge, which excited much interest, but wery little alarm, on both sides of the river. The engines were sent. for, but the engineers would not come, thinking the story a hoax. The fire was confined to the premises where it broke out—a great cost, some straw, a Welsh wig, and a watchman's rattle, perished in the flames.

The money collected from the dupes of the CAROLINE faction for mervice of plate for the last Queen, has been, after paying the miths 3001. for not making the plate, appropriated to building an ospital at the London University—for idiots, we suppose.

We find the Courier joining in the now almost universal praise of Ministers—of their conduct generally, and of the West India Bill garticularly, it says:—"The next merit to that of not committing an error, is to correct an error committed. Such praise is, unquestionably, due to Ministers in respect to the compensation clause of their plan of negro emancipation. There is a vast difference between a loan of fifteen millions, and an absolute—net gift; we cannot call othat a gift which is given in return for something taken awa—but an absolute payment of twenty millions as compensation for loss. We commot suppose that there was any premeditated trickery in the first proposition of a loan; it must be considered as a lamentable error of judgment, which, having been pointed out to Ministers, they have sow most meritoriously corrected. As other changes in the Ministerial plan are talked of, it is not worth while to go into the details of the apprenticeship clause; we expect that the plan will at last assume the appearance of that well-known pair of black cotton stockings, the holes in which were mended with white silk. It will still on the Ministerial plan; but the blunders in it being rectified by the suggestions and improvements of its opponents, it will present a We find the Courier joining in the now almost universal praise suggestions and improvements of its opponents, it will present a very different appearance from that of its original crude and illconsidered projec

We copy the following from the Morning Post : - The Times in-We copy the following from the Morning Post:—The Times informed its readers one morning last week that at a Meeting held on a particular day, at Apsley House, the Duke of Wellington had declared if the free agency of the House of Lords were taken away be would rather be Mr. Wellesley in the House of Commons than Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords. The expression of such an opinion by his Grace seemed to us perfectly natural, and perfectly reasonable. We saw no reason to think the story untrue, except that it was told by the Times. But the story is wholly untrue. The Meeting said to have been held at Apsley House was not held at

Apsley House; and the language said to be used by the Duke of Wellington was not used by the Duke of Wellington. We know not whence our contemporary derives his information as to the holding of meetings which are not held, and the utterance of words which

The Lords of the Treasury have ordered the sum of 2001. to be issued to Mrs. Lucy Culley, widow of the unfortunate policeman who was barbarously murdered by the ruffians assembled in Coldbathfields. This, added to the private subscription for her, will, we trust, secure her a decent competency for life.

Sales of great landed estates and valuable personal property norethan usually numerous this season; so are emigrations, w are not confined, as heretofore, to the poor and needy, but in the list of which will be found many high and aristocratic names.

There appears to be a very illiberal and unjust clause in th Apotheoraise' Act; we mean that which prohibits Members of the College of Surgeons from dispensing their own prescriptions. Its folly is nearly as obvious as its illiberality, for a very great proportion of apotheoraise are also surgeons and members of the College. This is worth attending to.

Sir EDWARD RYAN, we hear, is to succeed Sir W. Russell as Chief Justice at Calcutta; and it is said that a gentleman at the bar of the name of Rankin, is likely to incur the misfortune of replacing Sir W. Jeffcott as Judge at Sierra Leone.

name of RARIN, is likely to incur the mislortune of replacing Sir W. Jerrcorr as Judge at Sierra Leone.

The following account is so particularly cheering and encouraging to all "aspiring young heroes," that it would be a pity it should be lost; it is from Portsmouth, and forms a charming sequel to the account of the arrival of the Phylenia:—"His Majesty's ship Druid, Captain Roberts, C.B., arrived on Tuesday last from the Oporto station (off which place she had been almost constantly cruising, in very heavy and severe weather, for nearly five months). She touched at Corunna, and has brought from thence fifty-three British subjects, who had either been serving in the squadron of Don Pedro or been east away on the coast of Portugal in the late gales. With great pleasure we give publicity to those generous feelings that animated every seaman on board the Druid. They instantly requested that those persons should be proportioned off to their messes; and, though in such cases passengers are only allowed two-thirds' allowance of provisions, and that grog could not be issued to them from the small quantity remaining on board the Druid, yet the crew cheerfully shared both with their new comrades. Nor was this all. Every seaman in the ship, with nineteen of the marines, subscribed four shillings, to enable their brother tars to regale themselves with a glass of grog, and (as Jack said) to look every body full in the face on landing. The subscription amounted to 451. Such conduct is worthy the imitation, and goes to strengthen our opinion that there is no decline in the British tar; ior, though he may be somewhat on landing. The subscription amounted to 451. Such conduct is worthy the imitation, and goes to strengthen our opinion that there is no decline in the British tar; for, though he may be somewhat heedless of his own interests, there is none living more ready than he to relieve the wants of others.

The anniversary dinner at Merchant Tailors' Hall, on election day The anniversary dinner at Merchant Tailows' Hall, on election day, was uncommonly well attended. The Duke of Wellington, Lord Eldon, Duke of Buccleugh, Marquis of Salisbury, Lords Harewood, Winchelber, Mahon, Berrstond, Combenners, and upwards of two hundred other distinguished persons, were present. The whole of the proceedings were highly loyal and constitutional, and cannot fail to gratify those who still hope the best.

cannot fail to gratify those who still hope the beat.

The people in the City, it is said, are beginning to wonder, without being particularly pleased. A vote of twenty millions for the West Indies coming so close upon three millions and a half for the Bank; and this while the wants and wishes of the East India Company are yet unknown, makes them stare. Money, perhaps, is plenty enough, and the lenders may be ready, but those who are only likely to suffer by the taxes and duties which must inevitably be imposed, in order to meet the expenditure, are not all of this class. They live in hopes that the whole thing is a juggle of Mr. STANLEY's, and that eventually the Bill will be carried—omitting only the compensation clause. In the present state and humour of the House of Commons, we really believe the thing by no means impossible.

The new Spanish Minister arrived in town on Tuesday. He has been for many years in office, and has been Minister for Spain at Hamburgh, Dresden, and, lastly, at Constantinople.

The magnificent new ship Waterloo, of 120 guns, will be launched

The magnificent new ship Waterloo, of 120 guns, will be launched at Chatham on Tuesday, being the anniversary of the splendid victory after which it is named. We should like to see the Duke present at the ceremony, but we suppose it would be inconvenient, and interfere with the annual party of heroes whom his Grace entertains at iere with the annual party of heroes whom his Grace entertains at Apsley House. The tri-coloured flag is presented at Windsor by

We find that the reports prejudicial to the perfect sobriety of the Lord Chancellon on Monday se'nnight, in the House of Lords, are not founded in fact. The rumour got about from its being supposed that no man in his sober senses could have talked as his Lordship did nnon that occasion.

Upon interdecement. Lord Greekell has most satisfactorily set the question at rest with regard to Miss DORAH BUTLER and her children. His Lordship prosecuted the Times, but permitted the rule to be discharged upon a proper explanation; and Miss Dorah herself has disappeared. a proper explanation; and Miss Dorah herself has disappeared. Lord Gleroalt, however, was in error when, in his affidavit, he stated that he believed no such person as Sir Edward Butler was ever in existence. Sir Edward Butler, and considered the five who received the cross of Maria Theresa for saving the Emperorment of the were, Sir Edward Butler, Sir William Keir, Sir W. Atliffer, Sir Robert Wilson, and Sir Robert Pocklington)—and so he became vitually a Knight. He commanded the gallant 87th Regiment at Monte Video for many years after, and died a Major-General, not more than five or six years since.

A statue of Buonaparte has just been cast, which is to be hoisted up on the pillar in the *Place Vendome*. No place can be better for a General than the head of a column.

It is worthy of remark that none of the Irish Members of Parliament attended the anniversary of the St. Patrck's Charity, on Wednesday.—N.B. A collection after dinner.

The following extract from the Maidstone Gazette, if not too highly coloured, will serve to show those who believe things to be going on well, how the "thing" is working in England. It is extraordinary to see the apathy—the infatuation—of those who have anything to lose, to the progress of the Revolution; a progress which, even if they wished it, those who are in authority have not the power to

check:—

"An extraordinary scene occurred at Riverhead, in the parish of Sevenoaks, yesterday week, in consequence of its being made known that the churchwardens had caused the goods of Mr. Charffeld, that place to be distrained for church-rates, and that they intended selling them by auction on that day. Some time before the appointed bour for the sale, a considerable number of the parishioners had assembled near the premisee, and it appeared evident that they did not intend to let the sale take place neaceably. The broker and auctioneer (who had been brought from another parish, all the ancioneers of Sevenoaks, we are informed, having declined the job) did not arrive at the time appointed for the sale to take place. The man who had been previously engaged by the auctioneer to cry the sale, was sent round the place by some persons present with the following notice:—To be sold by auction, by John Smith, this day, on the premises, the property of a poor man with a larve (amily of small children, such property having been seized for the support of a corrupt church.' This notice attracted a great concourse of people, but still no auctioneer arrived. At a late hour in the afternoon, however,

he was observed making his way to his own home, and was finite diately followed by a number of persons, who assailed him with yells and groans, accompanied with shouts of 'Why don't as sell?' Scavenger, do the drift work.' Pay the cire?' &c. &c. The auctioneer was evidently much alarmed, and endeavoured to take shelter in the house of an opulent tradesman, but finding it difficult to obtain an entrance, he turned round and expostulated with the people by whom he was surrounded, and ultimately, on receiving the note from the crier, the contents of which he had cried round the liberty, he paid the stipulated fee, and was then suffered to depart, amid vollies of groans."

amid vollies of groans."

The results of the enquiries made by the Committee of creditorad Messrs, Mackings and Co. of Calcutta, have been published in the Bengal newspapers. The following is a statement of the account on the 1st of January, 1833:

THE FIRM OF MESSRS, MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
4th of January, 1833.

_ Dr.			8	icca rupess.
To balances due to Indian co	nstituents			1,09,63,000
To ditto Europe ditto				95,24,700
To ditto con mercial ditto		••		20 60,766
To ditto bills payable ditto	••	••	••	11,57,700
Cr.				2,37,06,100
By Government securities			••	1,52,510
By Bank shares - Bengal, U	nion, and Com	mercial		8,92,400
By Marine Insurance and Or	iental Life In	surance shares	••	3,73,200
By shipping property, includi	ng the Forbes	steamer	••	3.95.000
By houses and landed proper	ly	••		10,93,300
By sundries, viz. share in the	Irdia Gazett	e, two steam-en;	ines, and	
Pachete Colliery (Burdwa	n)		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,13,000
By Indigo factories	••			1,20,000
By civil servants' debts				7.46 500
By military ditto				16 40,000
By private individuals uncon	nected with th	e services		20,88,000
By commercial debts and tho	se of indigo of	anters		19,23,000
By surplus consignments sho	rt drawn	••	::	3,41,400
				98,78,310
RV SUSPI	ENSE ACCO	UNTS		00,10,110
Phillippine Company	anda acco		40.000	
Coffee Plantations	••		68,000	
Indigo factories formerly belo	nging to the	antata of " '	,00,000	
Messrs, Mercer and Co.	inging to the		.00,000	
Messis. Meicel and Co.	• •	•• •	,00,000	
ח ממיע מ	FIT AND L	nee		31,68,000
Depreciation of value of sun			# 4 OS A	
&c. as estimated by commit	tee		74 916	
By profit and loss written off	by the house	as actual loss 70	,33,824	
Į.		_		1,21,08,749
l				2,50,95,060

The conclusion of the report is as follows:—
"The committee trust, in the eventual closing of the accounts of
this firm, from the reduction which they have deemed it requisite to
make in the gross amounts of claim, that by a well concerted and isthis firm, from the reduction which they have deemed it requisite make in the gross amounts of claim, that by a well concerted and impartial justice in pressing the liquidation of the demanda, a nuch essir mode of adjustment may be adopted in reference to this firm than has appeared practicable in similar cases; and it is only with that view they can hold out to the creditors the prospect of any division of assets at so early a period as the lat of May, 1834, at which period five per cent. on the gross amount of claims on the firm of Messrs, Mackintons and Co. may be available, a corresponding sum in each of the subsequent three years, and an additional sum of five per cent. on the lat of May 1835, making four dividends of five per cent. during the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, and ten per cent. in 1838. The committee, however, do not consider that this calculation is wholly to be relicd upon as a positive result, but as depending entirely upon the realization of the debte due from the civil and military services and other individuals. Should the claim on the Phillippine Company be adjusted, and any more favourable circumstance arise in the suspense account mentioned in the general statement, a further division may take place."

Of the house of Alexanan and Co. we hear that their creditors.

-Of the house of ALEXANDER and Co., we hear that their creditors met on the 7th of February, when a commission of 21 per cent. on the dividends was offered to the assignee. The offer was declined, and the matter is left for the decision of the Insolvent Court.—The distress and confusion occasioned by these failures, amongst thee who, with small military or civil incomes had placed their "little who, with small military or civil incomes had placed their "little all" in these houses, is represented to have been great.

The following are from yesterday's Literary Gazette:—
A PLACE FOR AN M.P.—The number of the lower order who have obtained seats in the present Parliament is ridiculed by an advertisement in an Irish Paper, which, under the head of "a food-man wanted," adds "if he happen to be a Member of Parliament and can write franks, it will be an additional recommendation."

MARCH OF KNOWLEDGE. - One of the well instructed of the present generation was ascribing the hurricane of Monday and Tuerday sent generation was ascribing the hurricane of Monday and Tuerday to the equinox. "Why," said a listener, "that cannot be, for it is not near the equinoctial period." "It is not so far off," rejoined the naturalist, "for next Friday is the longest day!" to the caninox.

The alang remarks one sometimes overhears in the streets might be repeated as specimens of wit, if uttered by superior hands. "I say, Jem," said a roadmaker the other day at Hyde-park corner (where ages since the chart. say, Jem," said a roadmaker the other day at Hyde-park-corner (where, over since they have begun to improve the way, it has been all but impassable).—"I say Jem, them there fellows (viz. four men walking gently in line with placards on poles) are a nation deal better paid for skulking about than we are who works so hard." "No," replied Jem, "they an't; they've only four and-sixpence a-week, and we-earn aix shillings." "Ay, but," rejoined his friend, "you don't consider that, beside their wages, they've got their board for nothing."

Lord Doven has given the world a great treat in ushering in, with qual grace and ability, the "Correspondence of Hornes Walpole equal grace and ability, the "Correspondence of Horace Walpile with Sir Horace Mann." It is a work full of interest and that sort information which nothing but coeval writing can adequately control information which nothing but coeval writing can adequately control in the state of the state to after ages, and forms a valuable addition to the literary tions of the author's time.

A Meeting was held at Exeter Hall on Thursday, on the subject of the better observance of the Sabbath, at which the attendance of Ladies was very numerous. The Bishops of Winchester and Litterfield and Coventary, Mr. Baptist Noel, Sir Andrew, and some other of their peculiar tenets were present, and several Resolutions were fullminated against the sins of taking pleasure on the day of rest; steam-boats, and all boats, and coaches, and chaises, and everything tending to the comfort and health of the pepel, were most energetically denounced, and the Meeting dispersed. A letter was read from the Bishop of London in relation to the opening of the Zoological Gardens on Sunday, in which we fully agree. His Lordship says that he thinks the Gardens should not be opened on Sunday at all; but, if opened, certainly not during divine service. Nothing can be more just and reasonable. It is true attendance on the animals, who recognise no Sabbath; but there is no plausible reason for having them open on Sundays, as the persons who frequent them on that day are fine folks exclusively, and might go any other day in the week.

THEATRICALS.

# THEATRICALS.

THEATRICALS.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—The season terminated on Wednesday night by the following address from Mr. Coorea, stage-manager under the new lessore:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—The termination of the season demanding from the lessee an acknowledgment of the patronage you have been pleased to bestow on his exerctions, and patronage you have been pleased to bestow on his exerctions, the deputed by him to appear before you for that purpose. It is not, he deputed by him to appear before you for that purpose to state, that hopes, too great an encroachment on your patience to state, that him is the property of the propert

the honour of introducing to your notice the strongest company of soglish talent that research or money could procure; and the fishion having been set and sanctioned in another theatre of introducing foreign assistance, he did not heaitate (though without prejudee to their native resources) to procure the very first artists of Europe, all of whom have successively appeared before you, and have been honoured with your favour. If this desire to please has not met with as much remuneration as could be wished, the lessee is so far from making complaint, that he acknowledges with gratitude the encouragement which has been extended; and in retiring from the management of the theatre he sincerely thanks you. (Applause.) Being appointed the future stage manager (loud applause followed this announcement) by the new lessee, I am requested by him, in alluding to the novel circumstance of the two-asimal theatres being united, to state, that the sole object of such a junction is to represent the dramatic literature of the country in a more efficient manner than it otherwise could possibly be done; and that as the result which he anticipates is the increase of public support, assuring you, as such a responsibility is only held in trustfor your entertainment, that every means shall be adopted to prove himself south, which he planning of the ensuing season."

The ladies and gentlemen of the theatre request me to return you their grateful thanks; and on their behalf I most respectfully bid you farewell until the beginning of the ensuing season."

Mr. Busn has shown great judgment in his selection of Mr. Coorea for Manager—the project of riding two horses at once seems a bold one, but, we think, likely to succeed under careful and judicious direction.

In the midst of all the variety of performances and undertakings,

Mr. Bunn has shown greatjudgment in his selection of Mr. Copper for Manager—the project of riding two horses at once seems a bold one, but, we think, likely to succeed under careful and judicious direction.

In the midst of all the variety of performances and undertakings, the Haymarket seems to be quite overlaid. Many of our correspondents find fault with the number of pieces acted each night, and the onsequent length of the whole performance. This is like complaining of the too great hospitality of a man giving great dinners—his guests are not bound to eat of every dish in the three courses; so, such of the audience as find the performances at the Haymarket too long may go where they please, and make room for those who may choose to come later.—As far as the ladies and gentlemen who enact in all these dramas are concerned, perhaps they might relish being taken off the tread-mill an hour or two earlier, and we height to suspect that one or two of the letters which we have received on the subject, come from treaders. All we know is, that there are plenty of talent and plenty of attraction at the Little Theatre, and that the only way of satisfying oneself as to the causes of the unmerited neglect its uffers is to look at PAOANINI and his reception in London this season. Two years ago all the world were running after him—guineas, and tens of guineas, and hundreds, were showered upon him, and crowds thronged the theatres and concert rooms where he made his little imp discourse "most excellent music." Pao is just as good as ever—perhaps better, for all they know—yet the public leave their bow ideal of perfection in fiddle-playing, and when he announces a concert, take three boxes, or some such thing, to the utter confusion of the performer and the destruction of the performance. What his original merits were, we cannot decide; but there they are still, and yet he is descreted. At the Haymarket, there are plenty of favourite actors—there is Mrs. Yares, a host in herself, who filled another theatre night after night the English artists may have a chance on a stage where they can be heard and seen to the preatest possible advantage.

heard and seen to the preatest possible advantage.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir.—In your paper of Sunday last, you have given insertion to a paragraph, stating that a work published by me under the title of History of the Wars of the French Revolution. In two volumes, and the previous work of Mr. Alexander Stremens. From the following statement of lacts, you will be able to judge how much of truth there is in this assertion. When my book was commenced, it was intended to consist of a mere compilation; and, with the knowledge, and at the express recommendation of the proprietor of Mr. Strepless' work, I copied from that hook, the narrative of some of the first years of the Revolutionary Wars. As I proceeded, my flan extended itself so as ultimately to include the whole reign of Ocoade III. Of this period of sixty years, Mr. Stephens' work tompreheads no more than ten; while my publication comprised the whole twenty-five years of the Revolutionary Wars, besides the maining years of the reign. I will just add that no assistance was borrowed from Mr. Stephens which was not fully acknowledged in the general preface to my completed work.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

June 13, 1833.

Ir has never been our practice to make remarks or statements with reference to parties whose conduct is, or may become, the subject of judicial trial. We consider it unfair to the party, and unfa as respects the just administration of the law. In presenting to our readers, however, the following affidavit (which is a literal transcript of the one put in) sworn to by an individual who has thisterto moved with reputation and some distinction in society, we feel that we make no improper departure from our rule when we call the attention of the reader to the difference which exists between it, and the version of it which has appeared in most of the Daily Journals:

is, and the version of it which has appeared in most of the Daily Journals:—

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Westminster, June 11.

The King v. Bankes, Esq.

Sir J. Scarlett said he was instructed to apply to their Lordships, under the Act of the 16th Geo. III. for a writ of certiovari to remove John Bankes, Esq. on a charge which had been recently made spains the interest of the 16th Geo. III. for a writ of certiovari to remove John Bankes, Esq., on a charge which had been recently made spains thin, and respecting which he had an affidavit stating the frounds from the responsibility of the sufficient for him to read that affidavit, without making any comments on it. For this application. He conceived that it would be sufficient for him to read that affidavit, without making any comments on it. For this application. He conceived that the was desirous of attending the stated as follows:—That on the evening of the 6th of June instant he (Mr. Bankes) dined at the Earl of tending in the House of Commons that evening before the colook. He rose from the table before the ladies had left the rosm, and the stated as follows:—The was desirous of attending the House of Commons, and being desirous of making Church and Westminster Abbey, nearly opposite the usual ending the House of Commons. And being desirous of making Church he went up the footpath leading between St. Margaret's rance of Members into the House of Commons. While in search of another the House of Commons of not doing so before for the house of the head passed the north entrance of the path, stood he between the head passed the north entrance of the path, stood has purpose, he perceived a soldier in the uniform of the Foot of the head of the path and the passed on in search of another place. On turning round the town whom he had known as courier to some friends of his on the other of the path and the passed on in search of another place. On turning round of whom he had known as courier to some friends of his on the other of the path and the passed on in search of an

lamp, that there was at that spot a convenience such as he wanted, and he therefore proceeded there for the purpose he had before leasted; but from the infirmity to which he was subject, four or five minutes clapsed before he could relieve himself. He then perceived another person coming up to the place, and he became very much embarrassed for the reason before stated, but he did not cooked the person to be a soldier, nor did he see him or speak to him until he was selzed. Whilst he (Mr. Bankes) was sdusting his dress, the clock struck three-quarters past nine. A policeman came up and selzed the other person, who he then, for the first time, saw says a soldier, and took him from the place where he was standing. He (Mr. Bankes) was then going awa, when he was selzed by contable, with whom he remonstrated, any other he was standing and the was succeeded by contable, with whom he remonstrated, not not work the protected his innucence, and made no resistant that the was succeeded of being there with an improper design, he presented his innucence, and made no resistant that the was not been who had so come up was a soldier, much less that he was the seron who had so come up was a soldier, much less that he was the removed he had spoken to. He did nothing to his did not with the seron who had so come up was a soldier, much less that he was the removed he had soldier, and when he was examined there, it was lound, as the fact was, that no part of it was in disorder, that the node of his neckcloth were twisted, but not tied round his reason, and the removed had a soldier, and when he was examined there has a soldier, and of his trouvers, and this was fastened so it to the waistband of his trouvers, and this was fastened and ingit apart from the soldier, and next morning an examination took and the part of the defendant when he was confined all night apart from the soldier, and next morning an examination to a statement agreed with that male by deponent, and that the policeman was Inovers, made a statement apart from the

requisite for that purpose that the indictment should be tried in this court. He would make no comments upon the affidavits. He felt confident that the Court would grant the certiforari.

The Court immediately acceded to the amplication.

\*\*ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.\*\*

PILEFERMENTS.\*\*

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Ralth Drake Backhouse, M.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Walmer, vacant by the death of Archdeacon Owen.

Enward Heders, Esq. B.A. of Queen's college, has been elected to the Second Mastership of Stepney Grammar School. Patron. The Rev. Altraen Happield, M.A. of St. Mary's hall, Oxford, has been appointed Incumbent of Trinity Church, Bolton, on the resignation of the Rev. J. Jenkins.

The Rev. D. Brammalt, of Elbam, has been appointed to the living of Chislett, vacant by the demise of the Rev. C. Owen, the late Incumbent.—Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

OBSTUARY.\*\*

The Rev. Dans Davis Viene St. Nicholas, Thanet, aced 66.

The Rev. Hough Ballers. M.A. of Sham, that, aced 66.

The Rev. Hough Ballers. M.A. of Sham, aced 69 years.

On Sunday last, the Rev. Learnets C. Hewrer, Rector of Langton, Lelectrishire, and Prebendary of Licolu, aced 69 years.

On Sunday last, the Rev. Learnets C. Hewrer, Rector of Langton, Lelectrishire, and Prebendary of Licolu, aced 69 years.

Oxford. June, 13.—This day the following degress were conferred:—Ductor in Divinity:—Hean Dickson Hampden, Principal of St. Mary Hall. Grand Compounder; Rev. C. Clayton, Christ Church, Grand Compounder; Rev. G. Clayton, Christ Church, Rev. E. Gene, Demy of Mingdalen, Rev. J. A. Dunnage, Rev. A. F. Daubeny, Brasenose; Rev. R. Blackinore, Rev. H. H. Moge, Rev. E. Gene, Demy of Mingdalen, Rev. J. A. Dunnage, Rev. A. F. Daubeny, Brasenose; Rev. R. Blackinore, Rev. H. H. Moge, Rev. E. G. H. Clitton, Fellow of Worcester; Rev. B. Banning, Rev. J. A. Ordisham, Oriel; Rev. G. H. Clitton, Fellow of Worcester; Rev. B. Hampley, Worcester; Rev. E. Hawkins, Fellow of Pembroke; Rev. R. Hampley, Worce

At the same congregation a grace passed the Senate to appoint Mr. Lund, of St. John's college, Deputy Protor in the absence of Mr. Howarth.

ORDINATION.

We understand that there will be a general Ordination at Bishopthorpe on Sunday the 4th of August next. The candidates are to send in their papers on or before the 20th July, and to appear there themselves on the Thursday morning preceding the ordination.

MINGELLANGOUS.

On Sunday last, an impressive sermon was preached in Grantham Church, by the Rev. W. E. Charman, Rector of Somerby, prayers being read for the first time by the Rev. Mr. Porther, jun.; and in the afternoon another sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Chark, both in aid of the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Proreing Parts. The total sum collected was 181.

MERCHANT TAILORS' SCHOOL.—Tuesday the annual election of Scholars from this ancient Institution to St. John's College, Oxford, took place in conformity to the statute of the College, and to invariable usage. On this occasion the monitors, or eight head boys, delivered original congratulatory orations in Latin and Greek, and to invariable usage. On this occasion the monitors, or eight head boys, delivered original congratulatory orations in Latin and Greek, and to invariable usage. On this occasion the monitors, or eight head boys, delivered original congratulatory orations in Latin and Greek, and to invariable usage. On this occasion the monitors, or eight head boys, delivered original congratulatory orations in Latin and Greek, and to invariable usage. On this occasion the monitors, or eight head boys, delivered original congratulatory orations in Latin and Greek, and to invariable usage. On this occasion the monitors, or eight head boys, delivered original congratulatory orations on the School, either by some subsisting tie or by the pleasing and grateful recollection of benefits formerly derived from those munificent and laudable establishments. The composition of the various exercises, as well as the manner in Gospel in Foreign Parts. The total sum collected was 181.

Menchant Talloas' School.—Tuesday the annual election of Scholars from this ancient Institution to St. John's College, Oxford, took place in conformity to the statute of the College, and to invariable usage. On this occasion the monitors, or eight head boys, delivered original congratulatory orations in Lain and Greek, and other classic exercises, in the presence of a very numerous assemblage, consisting chiefly of gentlemen attached to the College and the School, either by some subsisting tie or by the pleasing and grateful recollection of benefits formerly derived from those munificant full recollection of benefits formerly derived from those munifications, and sayed as well as the manner in which they were recited, afforded agreety and sund learning. After the specific promotion of pietry, patriotism, and sound learning. After the specified promotion of pietry, patriotism, and sound learning. After the specified promotion of pietry, patriotism, and sound learning. After the specified promotion of pietry, patriotism, and sound learning. After the specified promotion of pietry, patriotism, and sound learning. After the specified promotion of pietry, patriotism, and sound learning. After the specified promotion of pietry, patriotism, and sound learning. After the specified promotion of pietry, patriotism, and sound learning. After the specified promotion of pietry, patriotism, and sound learning. After the specified promotion of pietry, patriotism, and sound learning. After the specified promotion of pietry, patriotism, and sound learning. After the specified promotion of pietry, patriotism, and sound learning. After the specified promotion of pietry, patriotism, and sound learning. After the specified promotion of promotio

ever, it has nothing to do. The question of the Irish Bill is almost foolely, and the part which this petition regards, is entirely, whether the State has a right to appropriate to its own purposes, property designed for other uses. The object of the petition is to represent to the Houses of Parliament the opinion of those who sign it, that property devoted to religious purposes is unalienable. "Neucastle Journal." Presentation of Paths to the Archideacon of Durham.—The inhabitance of the parish of Wilston having been long impressed with a superior of the parish of Wilston having been long impressed with a superior of the parish of Wilston having been long impressed with a superior of the parish of Wilston having been long impressed, with a superior of the parish of Wilston having been long in the long period of twenty-five years, resolved, by public subscription, to present the Rev. Gentleman with a substantial memorial of their gratitude. In accordance with this resolution, an elegant silver clarer jug was purchased, and on Wednesday, the 29th ult., a deputation from the parish of Winlaton proceeded to the rectory house to present it, when G. H. Ramasr, Eaq., on behalf of the subscribers, addressed the Ven. Archéaeoon. Thoar in any appropriate apeech, in the course of which he enumerated the advantages which the inhabitants at larce had derived during the quarter of a century that he had been Rector of the parish. The address was a very appropriate one, and the silver clarer lug hearing thollowing a very appropriate one, and the silver clarer lug hearing thollowing a very appropriate one, and the silver clarer lug hearing thollowing a very appropriate one, and the silver clarer lug hearing thollowing to a century that he had been Rector of the parish. The address was a very appropriate one, and the silver clarer lug hearing thollowing the township of Winlaton, as a token of the high esteem they entertain of a humer of twind the parish of the Winlaton of Winlaton, as a token of the high esteem they entertain f

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

Was Oppice, June 14, 1833.

Gib Regiment of Foot-Ens. John Gundon to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Oticy, deceased; Ens. Augustus Barry, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Ensign, vice Good, diduct. Samuel Bielsford, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenath, without purchase, vice Wright, appointed Adjutant to the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenath, Lieutenath, John Foot-Lieutenath, Douglas to be Quartermaster, vice Rowan, deceased; Lieut. Joseph Isomax, from the half-pay of the 77th Regt. of Foot, to be Lieuten Douglas, appointed Quartermaster, vice Rowan, deceased; Lieut. Joseph Isomax, from the half-pay of the 77th Regt. of Foot, to be Lieutenath, appointed Quartermaster.

31st Foot-Capital Saunce Boilton to be Major, without purchase, vice Bagar, receased; Lieut George Baldwin to be Captain vice Boilton; Ensign II. Pigott, to be Lieut. vice Boilton; Ensign II. Pigott, to be Lieut. vice Boilton; Ensign II. Stone, from the half-pay unattached; to be Captain, vice Burenath, and the stone of th

commission.

Commission by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northampton.—The Right:
Hon. C. Lord Southampton, to be Deputy, Lieutenant.
Commission by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Durham.—J. S. Donaldson, Eq. to be Peputy Lieutenant; T. Pembatron, Eag. to be ditto.
Commissions by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex.—T. White, jun.
Eag. to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. East Essex Regular Militia—T. J. Spitty Esq. to be Captain.

## EAST INDIA CHARTER.

EAST INDIA CHARTER.

A meeting of the Proprietors of East India Stock was held on Monday at the India House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the further correspondence between the Court of Directors and His Majesty's Government, relating to the renewal of the Company's Charter. Precisely at twelve o'clock the Chairman and Directors took their seats.

The Secretary read the correspondence between the Right Hon. C. Grant and the Directora, from which it appears that Government have considerably modified the proposal for the future management of East India affairs. The following are the concessions now made:—

#### CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING.

CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The Consol Market has undergone a considerable decline since we last wrote, for which no real cause can be assigned. By some it is stated that as the 20,000,000! West India Indemity money, and the 3,500,000!, for the Bank must be raised by loan, the speculators apprehend and are anticipating a decline. The quotation of Consols for Account has been gradually lowering, and this morning the price was as low as 891. The closing quotation was 891 & Bank Stock has not been an object of any material speculation, it has been as high during the week as 205, but closed rather flat at 2021 2031. India Stock has attracted considerable notice, and yesterday was quoted as high as 249. It closed this afternoon at 245 to 246.

The German Papers received yesterday are very barren of intelligence. Accounts from Vienna to the 3d of June mention that the news of the disturbances at Hambach had excited apprehensions of similar scenes in other parts of Germany, against which the Government had made preparations. It is stated from Coblentz that the desertions from the Prussian army stationed in the provinces on the Rhine had been so numerous as to cause the General to issue a Pro-

ment had made preparations. It is stated from Coolentz that the desertions from the Prussian army stationed in the provinces on the Rhine had been so numerous as to cause the General to issue a Proclamation, warning the soldiers against foreign emissaries. The Sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, and Russia mean to render all their political objects subordinate to their determination to stifle the incipient spirit of revolution in Germany.

Dutch papers to the 12th of June notice the report in the English papers respecting M. Dedel, who had requested leave to visit his family after the conclusion of the preliminary convention. He is to return to London, it is said, in a few days.

The whole of the Dutch prisoners in France have returned to Holand. Their reception at Flushing, agreeably to private letters, was most flattering to those heroes.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Vesterday, the LORD CHANCELLOR, assisted by Earls Haddington and Wicklow, sat to hear Appeals, when the arguments in the case of Macdougal v. Campbell, which is an appeal from the Court of Session in Scotland, were concluded. Judgment postponed.—The Lord CHANCELLOR, assisted by Earls Haddington and Wicklow, sat to hear Appeals, when the arguments of the theory of the service of the parties to settle their disputes without further litigation, as any subsequent proceeding in the Court below must inevitably involve them in much greater expence than the value of the property in dispute.—Three Road Bills were read a second time, when their Lordships adjourned until Monday.

Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica, is daily expected to arrive from the West Indies, having obtained leave of absence by reason of ill leath.

In consequence of a rumour to the effect that Sir F. Burdett was immediately to be called to the peerage, a deputation of electors of westminster is said to have waited upon Lord Dunboyne to assecratin if he would allow himself to be put in nomination for the assumed were anticipated.

The Middleex Seasions commence on Monda

sicipation in the riot at Coldbath: fields will be tried at these Sessions. Mee, the Chairman of the National Convention Meeting, will, it is expected, be tried in the King's Bench on Monday. The Jury will be special.

The Marquis of Wellesley was yesterday summoned before the Magistrates at Bow-street, at the instance of Byers, for having failed to comply with the Act of Parliament, which requires that the Christian and surname shall be affixed to or written upon every cart or wagaon. Byers called a witness to prove that the easy a cart at Knightsbridge with the words Marquis Wellesley only painted thereon. A gentleman attended for the Marquis, and stated that if the case was adjourned he should be able to prove that the words "Charles Marquis Wellesley" were painted thereon, and thathe overlooked it. The case stands over for the cart to be produced. A most dreadful accident, attended, we fear, with the loss of two lives, happened about noon on Friday last the 14th inst. J. W. Honstey, Eq. of Chiswick Mall, accompanied by Miss Rowark, his niece, drove from Chiswick Mall, accompanied by Miss Rowark, his niece, drove from Chiswick Mall, accompanied by Miss Rowark, his niece, drove from Chiswick Mall, accompanied by Miss Rowark, his niece, drove from Chiswick Mall, accompanied by Miss Rowark, his niece, drove from Chiswick Mall, accompanied by Miss Rowark, his niece, drove from the word of the first o

and not the state of the people.

Outloon. That his history is told with ease and eloquence, is no manifestation of the English language.

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"This is the best History of the French Revolution in the English language."

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"This is the best History of the French Revolution in the English language."

"This is the best History of the French Revolution in the English language."
"The subject is one which no English writer competent to the task has yet gate. as its magnitude and importance required; and we cannot but rejoice that the whole matter, from its origin to its conclusion, from the opening of the plendid and terrific drama, to the fall of the curtain, is now laid before us by a state in and, and a work added to our standard English literature, which devices to he placed heald our most esteemed hooks of history."—Albion.

The subject is an advantage of the state of the placed heald our most esteemed hooks of history."—Albion.

The work is an experience with more care, and does not take for granted every statement of facts that happens to accord with his views. On the abanonment of Christianity in France, he expetiates with singular eloquence and eline."—Sun.

"The work is no valuable for the comprehensiveness of its details, and the reat impartiality of its facts, and the eloquence that prevails through its pages, had we do not anticipate for it more than its merits, when we express our bever had to will make its way into Edinard in the fact its page.

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Jet with great ingenuity. The work must be highly useful as a book of family reference,"—Interpool Chronicle.

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On the 15th inst, at the Vicarage House, Cripplegate, the Rev. Wm. Holmer, aged 63.

On the 9th inst, at his brother's house, St. John's Wood read, Regent-park, Control with the House of her doughter, at Hungertord, in her 76th year, Sizabeth, selict of the house of her doughter, at Hungertord, in her 76th year, Sizabeth, selict on the year, Thomas Reid, Erq., of Tottenham—On the 11th ult. at sladerins, in his 50th late John Rutbidge, Erq. of Tottenham—On the 11th ult. at sladerins, in his 50th late, Tottenham Reid, Erq., of the house of Keirs and Co., eliceworth Hertin, Reid, Erq. of Thernton Heath, Surrey—On the 10th inst, at Kernerick, Middireck, Ratharins, second doughter of George Woods, Erq. of Becklerath, Erga John Rutbidge, 19th and 19th year—On the 9th inst, at her uncie's house at Backlerath, Erga John Ratharins, Second doughter of George Woods, Erg. of Backlerath, Erga John Hertin, Holling, 19th year, 19th yea

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# **JOHN**



# BULL.

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

Vol. XIII.—No. 654

# SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1833.

Price 7d.

offer, Hawarket.

THE KING'S THEATRE.—Signor PAGANINI respectfully

Less tears to inform the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, and the

Pagic later to the property of the Concert Moder, at this Theatre, on WED
NSBOAY NEXT, June 25th, when he will perform for the last time by one
this Season.

eason. lications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made to Mr. Seguin, Opera Haymarket

this Season.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made to Mr. Seguin, Opera Obee, Haymarket.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Madame VESTATISHS as the honour of announcing to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generaly, that her BERSEIT takes place TO-MORIROW (Monday, June 21), ow which occasion, with the view of providing the utmost novelty and attraction, which the view of providing the utmost novelty and attraction, and the control of the provided provided the control of the provided that the prov

of Mida.—Wedneday, The Wife; with Mozart's Opera of the Marriage of Figaro. Countess Almariva, Miss Inversarity; Susanna, Miss Shirreff; Cheru-Bion, Madame Vestris.

ILAST SIX NIGHTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—The Public is respectfully informat, that on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next, Mr. MATHEWS informat, that on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next, Mr. MATHEWS will be AT Hotal, and have the honour to present the Fourth Volume of his Collic Annual and the Christian of the C

Observed the corner house of Regent circus, Oxford-street.

ALS.—A Saving of at least 8s, in the Ton, for Cash on delivery.—Mesrs, TEASDALE and Company, J. John-street, Adelphi, beging the Walsh of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they are now selling sets, Walsh Short CoALS at 26s, per ton, without any extra charge test, for Cash on delivery. Messrs. T. and Company are ready to supply selling the selling selling the selling selling the selling sel

chamming cases, and partly open dial. May be seen at Thomas Savory's, as manufacturer, 54, Cornilli, (three doers from Gracechurch-street, 34, Cornilli, (three doers from Gracechurch-street, 34, Crailli, (three doers from Gracechurch-street, 34, Crailli, (three doers from Gracechurch-street, 34, Crailli, 34, Crailli

June, 1833. The state of the continue to charge the old the state of t

SIGNOR DE BEGNIS respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Subscribers to the Opera, that his ANNUAL URAND AUGHNING CONCERT will take place in the Great Concert Room, King's Theatre, TO. MORROW, (Monday, June 24), on which occasion he will have the honour to offer a SELECTION of NEW ITALIAN MUSIC, to be performed for the first time in this Country. Vocal Performers—Soprani: Medamee Pasta, Alailbran, De Meric, Saia, Bellchambers, and Schroder Devrient; Signora Kyntherland (from the Grand Theatre of San Carlo, Najbee, her time speerance in public choice of the control of Ancient Music, the King Theatre, Royal Academy of Music, &c. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, may be had of Signor De Begnis, No. 98, Quadrant, and No. 25, Alpha-road, Regent's Park of Mr. Seguin, King's Theatre, and Regeni-treet; and of the principal musiasellers. The Concert will commence at half-nast one of clock precisely. Parties of six and upwards may be accommodated with boza sy an early vanishable to Egonor Pe Begnis Processing Consoleration of the MUSIC.

modated with boxes by an early application to Stenor De Breants.

NONS OF THE CLERGY.—The REHEARSAL of the MUSIC
to be performed at this FESTIVAL will take place on TUESDAY, the
25th of June, in St. Paul's Cathedral; and the ANNIVERSARY will be held
on THURSDAY, the 27th of June, when a Semon will be preached there,
before this Royal Highness the Duke of SUSEX (as Proxy for his Royal
of the St. Duke of CAM Mayo CS, the Architelus of Canterburg and
which is Blonke of CAM Mayo CS, the Architelus of Canterburg and
which the St. Company of the Cathedral will be opened
on each day at one o'clock.

STEWARDS.

on THURSDAY, the 27th of June, when a Strimon will be preaches user; before its Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX (as Proxy for his Royal Python, the Bishops, the Duke of SUSSEX (as Proxy for his Royal Vynt, the Bishops, the Lord Mayor, Sheriff, Allermen, Clergr, and others, by the Very Rev of EORGE DAYS, I.D. Dean of Chester, Divine Service will commence at two o'clock, and the West Deors of the Cathedral will be opened on each day at one o'clock.

STEWARDS.

His Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMIRIDOE (fifth time)

The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.

The Bord of Patimonth

The Lord Archibishop of London

The Lord Bishop of London

The Lord Bishop of London

The Lord Mayor

Mr. Justice Patieson

The Ordina of The Development of the Common

The Grand Coronation Anthem ("Zadok the Priest")

The Petinger The Deum, and The Halbellogh Chorus

The Grand Coronation Anthem ("Zadok the Priest")

Conductor, Sir George Smart.

Mr. Allerman Lucas

The Conductor, Sir George Smart.

Mr. Allerman Birch

Mr.

tor, and Unaplate in Urdinary to his Majesty, for the BENEFIT of the Middle-sex Hospital. Bervice will commence at Bioren o'clock.

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JAMES BOHN'S CATALOGUE will be ready in July, I. KING WILLIAM STREE1, STRAND, BAMPTON LECTURE SERMONS, complete from 1780 to 1821, including all the rare volumes, with numerous Controversial Tracts appended to many, 44 you, 8vo. caff extra, gitt edges, by Lewis, Mr. Williams copy, (rare), 501. TAYLOR'S (Bishop JEREMY) WORKS, by HESBE, 15 vols. 8vo. half-bound, blue Turkey morocco, uncut, gilt top edges (cost 121, 15s.) 91.

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By JOHN NICHOLLES, Dential, 35, Condult-street, Bond street.

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MUSGRAVE'S VERSION of the BOOK of the PSALMS of DAVID: an entirely new form of the Psalier, in the measure of Milton's Paradise Lost, presenting these beautiful compositions, for the first time, in a shape, above all other, calculated to exhibit the dignity and elegance of the sacred original. By the Rev. GEO. M. MUSGRAVE, M.A. Joan.

Rivington, Waterloo-place.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

MEETING of the FRIENDS of WILLIAM BUTTER-vern, Bishopsgate-sirret, on WEDN SEDAYNEXT, the 56th lint. at one o'clock precisely, with a view to consider what measures should be adopted to secure that Gentleman's Election to a Seat in the East India Direction on the first Vacancy—224 June, 1833.

vacancy — 12st June, 1833.

AMAICA. — A MEETING of the PLANTERS and MERCHANTERS of JAMAICA is invited to be held at the Thatched House Tavern, on MONDAY, the 2stth inst. at Two o'Clock, on important business relative to the interests of that Colony. WILLIAM BURGE, Agent. Lincoln's Inn, 22nd June, 1833.

MILLIAM BURGE, Agent. Lincoin's Inn, 22nd June, 1833.

OLOONY of WESTERN A USTRALIA.—Settlers and Emigrants to SWAN RIVER and KING GEORGE'S SOUND have now an excellent opportunity of a Passage, with every possible confort, on board the fine ship JaMES PATTISON, Capt. J. Grove, R.N. Commander, burther 700 tons, expected to arrive daily in the London Dock. The Governor, Sir James Stirling, and family, having engaged their Passage on board this vessel, she will be despatched forthwith, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope on her way out: and for the accommodation of passengers she will call at Portimonth. The achieve of the Colony may be obtained, and Freight and be moderate, and only a limited number of respectable persons will be takens early applications are therefore recommended. Every information relative to the Colony may be obtained, and Freight and Rassage engaged, by applying to Messirs. F. and C. E. Mangles, 77, Cornbill; or to George Mackay, 73, Mark-lane.

Jeholstern and CABINET FURNITURE.—The most magnificent display of FRENCH and KNGLISH FURNITURE verse in this country, unquestionably the largest and best selected sock in Europe, comprising the greatest variety of styles, and for elegance and work-amashing not be equalled; suitable for every grade of funtishing, and at one half the usual charge. Window Curtains, Beds, and Upholstery of every description made up with elegance and economy. Turkey, Busselt, Vereitin, and Karlon, and COBINET states of Brook-street.

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THE SEASON.—MILES and EDWARDS's extensive Warrows are now replete with the most perfect Collection of economical awdias Ornamental CABINST and UPHOLSTERY PURNITURE that has ever been submitted to the approbation of the Nobility and Gentry.—No. 134, Oxford-street, between biolessheet and Old Gavendish street.

Oxford-street, between Holtes-street and Old Cavendian-street.

RAWING-ROOM CARPETS, &c. — DIACK and Co. beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they are exhibiting a splendid variety of New Drawing-room Carpets, at the old Prices. They have sito much under their real value.

Their Stock of Chintees, Moreens, Merino Damasks, Tabourets, Silk Damasks, Ed. is larger, more varied, and cheaper, than that of any other house in town. TURKEY CARPETS of all sizes, and AXMINSTER CARPETS, to be disposed of at very reduced prices.

4. Regent-street, Waterloo-place, opposite Mesers. Howell and James's.

TULLERS FREEZING MACHINE how which sizes.

4. Regent-street, Waterloo-place, opposite Messra, Howell and James's, FULLER'S FREEZING MACHINE, by which different ices, from one to ten quarta, and of the smoothest quality, can be made in a few minutes. The Freezing Apparatus, by which Cream and Water Ices can be made without the woman to 100 R SESERYER, in which ice can be kept for house, except occasionally, ICE-PAILS, for leing Wine, Water Fruit and Sutter; and FREEZING POWDER of matchies quality. Fruit and SPARE BED-AIRER: this vessel will retain its heat, with one sixty hours. CARRIAGE and BED FEET-WARMERS upon it eding, for cipie. The above articles of scientific discovery may be seen at the Manufactory, Jermyn street, six doors from St. James's-street, London.—N.B. Families appoiled with lee upon reasonable terms.

ampolicd with ice upon reasonable terms.

LENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA continues to be prepared
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William Henry, Manufacturing Chemists, Manchester. It is sold in bottlen
price 25.96, or with glass stoppers at 26.65 Stamp included, with full directions
for its use, by their various agents in the metropolis, and throughout the United
Kingdoms, but it cannot be greatine, unless their names are engraved on the
Of most of the Venders of the Magnesia and the Control of the Venders of the Magnesia and the Control of the Venders of the Magnesia and the Venders of the Venders of the Magnesia and Venders of the Venders of the Magnesia and Venders of the Venders of Venders of the Venders

# TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUENDA'S GAZETTE.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon, G. S. S. Jerningham, late First Attach to this Major's Embassy at the Hagur, to be Secretary to his Majors's Embassy at the Hagur, to be Secretary to his Majors's Loration at that Court of Charles and Control of Control o

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

J. A. TAYLOR, George-street, Hanover-require, boarding-house-keeper.

BANKRUPTS.

A. DOUGLAS, St. Benet's-place, Gracechurch-street, merchant. Att. Pelle,
Broad-street—W. HOUMAN, Herttord, slate merchant. Att. Rogers, Mauches-bar-buildings, Westminster.—J. YOUNG T. BRACKEN, G. BALLARD, J. C.

BUTHER LAND, and N. ALEXAN DER, Calcutta, merchants. Ats. Kear-asy and Hughes. Lothbury—J. V. SIMPSON, South Sea Chambers, perfomer.

Att. Hobler, Walbrook—J. MORLAND, Broad street, Ratcliffe-cross, corn-dealer. Att. Wells, York-terrace, Commercial-road, East.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.—The Commone' Resolutions on the subject of the East India Charter were communicated to the House, a conference having been required for such purpose. On the motion of Earl Grey they were ordered to be printed, and taken into consideration on Friday Bennight.

The Earl of Winchitzsa inquired whether Ministers contemplated to be printed, and taken into consideration on Final Bearl of Winchitzsa inquired whether Ministers contemplated any measure for the suppression of the Political Unions?—Lord Gear replied that he did not at present consider it necessary to propose any measure having such object: the existing laws were considered sufficiently efficient for the suppression of any illegal assemblies.—The Earl of Eldon complained that the Government had passed over thousands of seditious publications, and declared it was their duty to put an end to those libelious productions which daily assalled even their Lordships' House.—Lord Mellorus wax admitted their pernicious tendency, but asserted that the most efficient means had been adopted to check or punish those that were deemed seditious or illegal.

their duty to put an rule of the saled even their Lordships' House.—Lord Melbouraneau means had been adopted to check or punish those that were deemed seditious or illegal.

The Lord Crancellor moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Local Jurisdiction Bill.—Lord Lynnuars in a very powerful speech, opposed the Bill. His Lordship said, the question to be considered was, whether or not the proposed vast thange would be for the good of the country. He knew very well that with namy the cry of cheap law and expeditious law was extremely popular, but he sincerely loped that neither their Lordships mor the country would ever crase to bear in mind the great distinction between cheap and expeditious law and cheap and expeditious lawing the tried before a judge and jury resident on the spot, and likely therefore to be personally mixed up with the circumstances of the case. His Lordship concluded by moving that the Bill be read a second time that day three months.—No division, however, took place, and the Bill was ordered to be re-committed on Friday next.—Adjourned.

Tursay.—Several petititions were presented on the subject of

of the case. His Lordship concluded by moving that the Bill be read a second time that day three months.—No division, however, took place, and the Bill-was ordered to be re-committed on Friday next.—Adjourned.

TURSDAY.—Sweral petititions were presented on the subject of the Apothecaries' Bill.

On the motion for the second reading of the St. Luke's Poor Bill, Lord Stagaavs moved an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months, which amendment was carried.

Wednesdays moved an amendment was carried.

Wednesdays moved an amendment was carried.

Wednesday is wished to ask him whether his Majesty's Ministers had any objection to lay on the table of the House the correspondence or communications that might have taken place between the Board of Controll and the East India Directors, respecting those changes which it was contemplated to make in the constitution and power of the local Governments of India ?—Earl Graey had made inquiries into the subject since the Noble Baron had sluded to it on a previous evening in that House, and he had found that there had not been any correspondence between the Board of Controll and the Board of East India Directors such as the Noble Baron imagined. There was nothing to lay before the House of a nature to solford the Noble Baron information on the subject.—Lord Elexanonouse was surprised that on a matter of the very highest importance to the welfare of India no communications had passed between the two Departments to whose joint functions all the Government of India was entrusted. Under such very extraordinary circemstances he thought the Noble Baron information on the subject to his proposal that the subject shought be postponed until next Session, in order to alford Parliament an opportunity of inquiring into it.—Earl Graey agreed with the Noble Baron that the subject was of the highest importance. The changes were proposed with a view to improve the condition of the natives of India, and to give them additional securities for good government; and the haped when t

the purpose of exampulsating negrospayary.

The purpose of exampulsating negrospayary to the purpose of exampulsating negrospayary to the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the Quakers' Affirmation Bill.—Lord Wysroan observed that Quakers would, he beleived, rather violate their affirmation etian find a verdict of guilty against men on expital indictments, and that they therefore ought not to be put upon Juries.—The Bishop of Lordon of the House to the subject of oaths in general, and to the autention of the House to the subject of oaths in general, and to the autention of the House to the subject of oaths in general, and to the autention of the House to the subject of oaths in general, and to the autention of the House to the subject at large. Partial remedy had been provided for the evil by a Bill which had nassed the Legislature had often greatly wondered that there was no country in the world, or at least no country in christendom, where the most sacred of all religious sanctions were looked upon with less of importance as to the mode of application than in England. Even a pound of bea could not travel for the subject of the consumer without the sanction of half a dozen oaths. He (the Bishop of London) thought that the sacretion of the law wonders of the law would secure a faithful discharge of the duties, whilst in many cases, no declaration whatever was requisite, for the penalties of the law would secure a faithful discharge of the duties, whilst in many cases, no declaration whatever was requisite, for the penalties of the law would secure a faithful discharge of the duties. Unless the autiect should be taken up early next Session as should think it is duty to call the attention of the Legislature to it, and to submit that it either he aubmitted to a Select Committee of that I Jonae or to a Royal Commission. There was another class of oaths of an objectionable nature. He alluded to those administered at the Jusce headyly was a case where it was proper to administer such oaths.

to young men not of age, except where judicial truths were to be ascertained. He could not but express an earnest hope that this important subject, which had been recently taken into consideration by the authorities of one of the Universities, might soon be taken up by both.—The Lord CHANCELLOR expressed his satisfaction at the announcement made by the Right Rev. Prelate of his intention to direct the attention of the Legislature to the existing state of, the laws relating to oaths generally; and strongly condemned the practice of voluntary adiadwits. After a short discussion the Bill was rend a second time, andordered to be committed on Tuesday next.

On the motion of Lord Lyndhuss the House resolved itself into Committee on the Limitation of Actions Bill. Several clauses having been agreed to, the Bill was reported, on the understanding that it should be re-committed on Monday next.—Adjourned.

Faidar.—The Quakers's Affirmation Bill was read a third time.

The Earl of Aderders's Affirmation Bill was read a third time.

The Earl of Aderders's Affirmation Bill was read third time.

The Earl of Aderders's Affirmation Bill was read third time.

The House the Helit in excessary again to allude to the correspondence which had been laid before the House, between the government of this country and that of France, and other documents not yet before Parliament, from which it appeared that positive engagements as to the retruition of Algiers had been entered into not only by the King of the French but also by his ministers. He should not now make any motion on the subject. The honour and interests of this country were in the keeping of the Noble Earl Grey, and he trusted the Noble Earl would come forward with such a statement as would show that neither had suffered in his hands.—Lord Gary had received no communication from the French Government on the subject, and had no information beyond what he had seen in the French papers. When the time for explantion arrived, he trusted his Majesty's Government, and the propersion

with some amendments, and was ordered to be recommitted on Monday, to which day their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—On the motion of Mr. Chapman, the Roman Catholic Marriages Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 26th.

Lord Ashley moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Factories' Regulation Bill; which, being read, and the question put that the Bill be read a second time, Lord Altrhows aid that he should not oppose the second reading of the Bill, as he concurred in the principle that the hours of labour for children in factories should be restricted. He could inform the Noble Lord, however, that the opinion of the Commissioners was that the Noble Lords Bill did not go far enough in restricting the labour of children under the age of fourteen. They thought, however, that beyond that age it would not be advisable to interfere by legislation.—Lord Abhley asked (as we understood) what was the number of hours recommended by the Commissioners?—Lord Altrhows asked in the control of the second reading, and the Noble Lord could not at present proceed further. In the Committee some of the provisions might be altered, or new ones introduced.—Lord Abhley asked whether he was to understand that the Noble Lord would not hereafter oppose the Speaker's leaving the Chair?—Lord Abhley asked whether he was to understand that the Noble Lord would not hereafter oppose the Speaker's leaving the Chair?—Lord Althora answered in the affirmative.—Lord Abhley: Lord Althora: Certainly not.—The Heill was the read as econd time, and committed for Priday week.

The Irish Church Temporalities Bill was again recommitted, the

Lord as to the succession.

The Irish Church Temporalities Bill was again recommitted, the dissussions upon which occupied the whole of the evening. Several clauses were agreed to, when the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Turspany.—At the morning sitting several petitions were presented relative to the Apotheoaries' Bill. Mr. Huns and others contended for the necessity and advantage of terminating the monopoly of the Apotheoaries' Company. Colonel Wood said that the Company did not desire to retain injurious monopoly, and that they were willing to have their affairs and fees investigated by Parliament.

contended for the necessity and advantage of terminating the monopoly of the Apothecaries' Company. Colonel Woon said that the Company did not desire to retain injurious monopoly, and that the Company did not desire to retain injurious monopoly, and that the Company did not desire to retain injurious monopoly, and that they were willing to have their affairs and fees investigated by Parliament.

On the resumption of the House, Colonel Evans moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend that part of the Reform Act which required the payment of poor-rates and the assessed taxes previous to being allowed the exercise of the elective franchise.—The Chancellow of the Excusquen resisted the motion, which, after some discussion, was lost, there being a majority of 80 against it.

Mr. Faven brought forward his promised motion respecting the Corn laws. The Hon. Member conduct of his Mojesty's Ministers, stating that not long ago they agitated the kingdom from one end to the other; they indirectly, fin of directly, encouraged the Political Unions; they counselled the King to dissolve an impracticable Parliament they admonsibled the Bishops to put their houses in order; and, to crown the whole, in the vulgar siang of the day, they swanned the House of Peers.—(Hear, hear)—And all this for what? The Ministers would answer, for the sake of Reform.—(Hear, hear)—There was none. Was the Coercive Bill Reform?—(Hear, hear)—The was not been already and they had at last got "the Bill. and the whole Bill." but they had also got "nothing but the Bill."—(Cheers and laughter)—It was perfectly true the people had got nothing but the Bill. The begged to move for "leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the 9th Geo. IV., commonly called the Corn Hill." He wished the country to go back to the state of things in 1791, when they had the same money as now, and when the duty on wheat from Bos. to 54s. a quarter was half-a crown.—Lord Altraoar thought the question had been already sufficiently discussed, and should therefore oppose the motion

WEDNESDAY, -Lord Althour rose to request Hop. Members

whose motions had precedence on the paper to give way, in ord, that the committee on the Irish Church Temporalities Bill might

whose motions had precedence on the paper to give way, in order that the committee on the Irish Church Temporalities Bill nighte resumed.

Mr. W. BROUGHAM, the second reading of whose General Register Bill stood first among the orders of the day, expressed his readings to give way it is should appear to be the wish of the House. At the same time he though it would be better that so importants. At the same time he though it would be better that so importants assume should be at once decided on, or postponed altogether, for if it were not now proceeded with, there would be no hope of carrying the Bill through during the present session. After a desultory conversation, in the course of which Sir R. Peer suggested that the Bill might be preceded with now, with a view to its being better understood when is should be again brought forward in a future session; and the Soutrons General. Observed, that without a general registry the last could never be rendered cheap and simple, Mr. W. Broughast and he would nove the second reading of the Bill, but without any remain.—Mr. Santons opposed the Bill. He had been a Member of the Committee on this Bill. The most able and experienced men were consulted upon it. He went into the Committee on this Bill. The most able and experienced men were consulted upon it. He went into the Committee on the way of the agriculturists, who might have occasion, but and the said it would a view security to landed property. This might be these said it would a view security to landed property. This might be these if such a Bill had been passed several years back; but it was look now, and would therefore move that the Bill her read a second time that day six months. After a short discussion, a division to the such as a second time that day six months. After a short discussion, a division to the such as a such as

now, and would throw great and inconvenient liabilities on persos of property. He would therefore move that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. After a short discussion, a division top place.—For the become reading, 69; gasinst it, 82; majority against the Bill, 3.

The Separatists' Affirmatian Bill went through Committee, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The House then went into Committee on the Church Temporalline (reland) Bill, and proceeded as are as the 18th clause, clause being postponed at the suggestion of Sir R. PEEL.—The Committee is again on Friday.

The Dwelling house Robbery Bill was read a third time at passed.

The Parochial Rates Exemption Bill went through Committee, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Thursday.—At the morning sitting Colonel Exars presented petition from the inhabitants of St. Ann's, Weatminster, praying for the repeal of the house and window taxes. The Hon. Members are obnoxious and ought to be repealed, for the Noble Lord (Alham) and advocated the repeal of those taxes when out of office.—Interpetation from the inhabitants of St. Ann's, Weatminster, praying for the repeal of them.—Colonel Exars—Well. I find that the Noble last had voted several times against them.—Lord Attroor—No no; I voted against them,—Lord Attroor—No most interest and times.—Colonel Exars—At all events I find his name down in times.—Colonel Exars—At all events I find his name down in times.—Colonel Exars—At all events I find his name down in times. Of the Steaker staking the Chair at tive of clock, Mr. House expression of some disapprobation by the Members present of the country bankers to the find the country banker to the Bank — Motion agreed to.

There was no other business of consequence transacted, and

of 132.

The House then resumed, and the Committee will sit again. 

a third time and passed.

Mathews's most successful Comic Annual is approaching the close of the season; a few nights more will terminate this summer than the summer than the

metropolis. This Trenty was sent to Paris on Saturday ratified, and will take effect immediately after its ratification.

INDIA AND TURKEY—Captain Thornton, R.N. has given and arrangement, bids fair to become popular; and, in the state of the India Question, we do not hesitate to say should be sessed by every one, even in the remotest degree concretely the Company or the country: it is entitled. A Summary of the Company or the country: it is entitled. A Summary of the Company of the East India Company, from the grant of their first and by Queen Elizabeth to the present period." It may be noted by Queen Elizabeth to the present period." It may be noted by Queen Elizabeth to the Present period." It may be noted by Queen Elizabeth to the Burmese War are from the grant of their first in the succinct account of every noted history. The details of the Burmese War are from the state. Another and most beautifully-written volume, under the state of the present condition and Interest properts of the Turketh measurement of Greece and Turkey, ending in the Autumn of Eagen the present condition and Interest prospects of the Turketh measurement of Company of the Sketches in Greece and Turkey, ending in the Autumn of Eagen the present condition and Interest prospects of the Turketh measurement of Company of the Sketches of the Curketh and the season of the Curketh and the curketh and the season of the Curketh and the season of the Curketh and the curketh and

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Para Buta demands its own dissolution. It feels that the contrary is divided into two great parties, the Republican and the Raylatist of the district of the parties of the

works useful to the country," And what heart did not reply to this toast by wishing, with all sincerity, to its well-beloved author long years of happiness and health—yes, of health and happiness, glory and honour, to the magnanimous, benevolent, paternal Sovereign of Russia, whose existence is so necessary to the happiness and the glory of our country.

"When dinner was terminated, the guests proceeded to another saloon, where a new and touching spectacle to Russia was presented to our ravished sight. The Emperor had condescended to order that the younger branches of his illustrious family, even the young Grand Dukes and the young Grand Duchess, should be presented to his faithful subjects. This he did in a loud tone, and on their introduction said—" Behold my children!" and then turning to the young Grand Duke Costrantrike, and taking him by the hand, he exclaimed, "Behold my High Admiral." This most lovely boy, after having saluted the assembly, precipitated himself towards his father, and springing up, clung round the neck of the Emperor took up the Grand Duke Nicholas in his arms, in order to shew him to the assembly, precipitated himself towards his father, and springing the Nicholas in his arms, in order to shew him to the assembly.

"In a few moments all the purple and splendour of the Imperial Court had disappeared from our eyes. We now only saw the happiest of husbands and of fathers, loving and being beloved in his family, and worthy of all the affection with which he was so evidently cherished. We only perceived a good and true head of a family shedding around him happiness, ease, and the excellent example of an irreproachable public and private life. And this head of this family, so virtious, so noble, so loyal, is our Sovement ext extended in the content of the surface of the father who watches over the happiness of so many millions of human beings, there are no words which can be found—at least in our language—to express the sentiments with which so touching and so delicious a spectacle inspired

# THE ARMY.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR OFFICE, June 21, 1823.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Major W. Fendall to be Lieutenant-Colonel by pur, vice G. J. Sale who retires; Capt. G. S. Moore to be Major by pur, vice Fondall; Lieut. B. N. Ogielo he Capitals by pur, vice Bloore; Cornet G. Manuelle, Control of Manuelle, Control, Contr

Ingit Dringdoms, to the Capital, were clower, and to the Sair T. Whichcote, Bart. Control Gent. to the Ensign and Lieut. by pur vice Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. Conditions and Regiment of Foot Guards.—Capital W. S. Tollemache, from the half-pay Unatt. to he Lieut, and Capt. vice E. Harvey, who ex-ree diff. 22 Regiment of Foot.—Ensign H. E. Renwick, from the 35th Foot, to be Ensign, vice English, who exchanges.

3d Foot.—Lieut. D. Urquinart, from the half-pay of the 69th Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut. vice J. Hunt, who retires.

Solvent Promition, who exchanges, excession, from the 35th Poot, to be 36 Fact.—Lieut. D. Urquhart, from the half-pay of the 69th Regt. of Foot, to e Lieut. vice. J. Hunt, who retires.

7th Fact.—Envign R. Bernal, from the 71st Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut. vice. Breivford, who retires.

12th Fact.—Envign R. Bernal, from the 2d Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut, vice. Reristord, who retires.

13th Foot.—Envign F. English, from the 2d Regt. of Foot, to be Ensign, vice envices, who exchanges.

42d Fact.—Lieut. D. A. Cameron to be Capt. by pur. vice W. M. Sloane, who tires; Ensign J. C. Macpherson to be Lieut. by pur. vice Cameron; C. Murvig Gent. to be Ensign, by pur. vice Macpherson.

43th Poot.—Lieut. G. Walsh, from the half-pay of the 103d D.——

Jieut. vice I. R. Addition.

12th Poot.—J. M. Perceval, Gent. to be Ensign, by pur. vice Kennedy, who ret. 33th Poot.—Ensign F. English, from the 2d Regt. of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Remwick, who exchanges.
42d Foot.—Lient. D. A. Cameron to be Capt. by pur. vice W. M. Slonne, who retires; Ensign J. C. Macpherson to be Lieut. by pur. vice Gameron; C. Murray, Gent. to be Ensign, by pur. vice Macherson.
43th Foot.—Lieut. G. Walsh, from the half-pay of the 103d Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut. vice Ht. R. Addison, who exchanged pay of the 103d Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut. vice Ht. R. Addison, who exchanged pay of the 103d Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut. vice. Heidle, whose appointment has not taken place.
57th Foot.—Lieut. J. Lallaun, from the half-pay of the 92d Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut. vice Bevan, appelnted to the 77th Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut. vice. Bevan, appelnted to the 77th Regt. of Foot, to the Lieut. vice. Bevan, appelnted to the 77th Regt. of Foot, to the Lieut. vice. Bevan, appelnted to the 77th Regt. of Foot, to the Lieut. vice. Bevan, appelnted to the 77th Regt. of Foot, to the Scond Lieutenant; Sec. Lieut. the Hon. T. D. G. Dillon to be First Lieutenant by the 30th Regiment of Foot, to be Scond Lieutenant; Lord G. Loftus to be Scond Lieutenant; Volley and the 10th Regt. of Foot.
83d Foot—Ensign J. Clerkt be Lieutenant, without purch, vice the Hon. R. Clifferd deceased; Gent. Cadet D. W. P. Labalmondere, from the Royal Miltary College, to the Ensign, vice Clerk.
81th Foot—Ensign P. Purdon, from the half-pay of the 41th Regt. of Foot, to be Ensign. vice Vice. Clerk.
81th Foot—Capital B. L. Voccan Finantie, app. to the 10th Light Dragoons. Sont Foot, to the Capital R. L. Voccan Finantie, app. to the 10th Light Dragoons. Sont Foot, to be First Lieutenant, vice S. S. Lynch, who exchanges.
Royal African Colonial Corps.—Barlan J. W. Nicolli, from 94th Regt. of Foot, to be First Lieutenant, vice S. S. Lynch, who exchanges.
Royal African Colonial Corps.—Barlan J. W. Nicolli, from 94th Regt. of Foot, to be Prist Lieutenant, vice S. S. Lynch, wh

to be Lieutenant, without purich, vice Beers, whose prom. has not taken place. UNATIACHED.—Lieut. P. Eason, from the 60th Reg. of Foot, to be Captain, without purchase.

MEXONAND.—The name of a Gentleman lately appointed to an Eusigney in the 18th Regiment of Foot, by parchase, is Franckin, and not Franklin.—The appointment of Yoot, by parchase, is Franckin, and not Franklin.—The appointment of the 18th Regiment of Foot, by an Eusigney in the Royal African Colonial Corps about lace here vice there deceased and not vice there, promoted, and Authors, by WILLIAM Government, price 5s.

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# JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

ON Tuesday their MAJESTIES arrived in town from Windsor.

Windsor.

In the evening the KING, attended by Sir Andrew Barnard and one of His Majesty's Aids-du-Camp, went to dine with his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

Her Majesty honoured the Opera with her presence.

On Wednesday the KING held a Levee, at which the presentations were very numerous. The Queen, accompanied by a numerous suite, went to the Fancy Fair in Hanoversquare. Her Majesty and suite went in three carriages.

square. Her MAJESTY and suite went in three carriages. In the first carriage were the Queen, the Duchess of Cumberland, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince George of Cambridge. In the other carriages were Prince Alexander and Prince Charles of Salma, the Downger Duchess of Leeds; the Earl of Denbich, Chamberlain, Countess Brownlow, Lady in Waiting; Hon. Mr. Ashley, Vice-Chamberlain; Miss Eden and Miss Boyle, Maids of Honour; Mr. Hludson; and Lady Sophia Lennox, Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Cumberland.

Cumberland.

The Duke of Wellington received Her Majesty at be rooms. The Queen returned to the Palace about five.

The Recorder made his report to the King, who was raciously pleased to respite all the prisoners under sentence death.

On Thursday her Majesty held a Drawing-room at the Palace at St. James's, which was very numerously attended. Carriages, filled with company, arrived at the Palace before the gates were opened, and were setting down for two hours. The weather being propitious, numbers were collected at the avenues to the Palace. The Band of the Life Guards performed pieces in the course of the afternoon, alternately with the Band of the Foot Guards. The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland came in state in three carriages, accompanied by Prince Alexander and Prince Charles of Salms, and attended by Lady Sophia Lennox, Baron Linsingen, and Sir John Slade.

The Duchess of Kent, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Leieningen, came in state, escorted by a party of Life Guards, and sitended by Lady Charlotte St. Maur, Sir John Conraov, and Sir George Anson. Her Royal Highness entered the Palace by the Standard Court-yard, and was received with the usual honours. On Thursday her MAJESTY held a Drawing-room at the

The Duke of Gloucester came in state to the Standard Court-yard, where his Royal Highness was received with God save the King. Sir Willoughby Cotton, Colonel Higgins, and three other

officers attended the Duke.
Their Majesties entered the State Rooms about two o'clock; th

Their Majesties entered the State Rooms about two o'clock; the Queen received the company in the Throne Room. In Her Majesty's suite were—
The Duchess Downger of Leeds (Mistress of the Robes), the Marchioness of Ely (Lady in Waiting), the Marchioness Wellealey, the Marchioness of Vestmeath, and Counters Brownlow (Ladies), Miss Eden (Maid of Honour in Waiting), Miss Hope Johnstone, Miss Bagot, and Miss Mitchell (Maids of Honour), Lady Caroline Wood, and Lady Isabella Wemyss, the Earl of Denbigh (Lerd Chamberlain), the Earl of Erroll (Master of the Horse), Hon. Mr. Ashley (Vice-Chamberlain), General Macdonnell and Capt. Pechell, R.N. (Equeries), Mr. Hudson (Gentleman Usher), and the Page of Honour.
The presentations—

The presentations were very numerous, and the dresses extremely splendid, and the Court excessively crowded.

This was the last Drawing-room of the season.

In the evening the Kino went to dine with Lord Holland, upon which occasion he voss attended by Sir Hernert Taylor!

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kerr and the Princess Victoria proceed almost immediately to Norris, in the Isle of Wight.

NEVER have the Government and its partizans displayed more weakness and malignity mixed, than during the last week. Abuse unmeasured—scurrility unqualified—falsehoods the most glaring—libels the most naked and undisquised, have filled the columns of their papers, and coarsenesses, not to be repeated, have flowed from the tongues of their most active adherents. And why?

Why, because the KING dined with the Duke of WELLINGTON on Tuesday No sooner was his Margary's

Why, because the King dined with the Duke of Wellington on Tuesday. No sooner was His Malgent's intention known than the country was told, through the ministerial journals, that certain persons ought to be banished from the Court, that it was unfair to Ministers to permit the existence of Tory influence, and that they could not carry on the Government if it continued. It is droll enough that, in all their fury upon the occasion, they seem to have forgotten that their ability to carry on the Government is not a question of serious importance with the country, which, on the contrary, is universally petitioning that the King would be graciously pleased to dismiss them.

To be sure, nothing could betray their weakness and alarm

try, which, on the contrary, is universally petitioning that the King would be graciously pleased to dismiss them.

To be sure, nothing could betray their weakness and alarm so clearly, or so laughably, as the fuss into which they put themselves about this dinner. Never did men make such fools of themselves; because the tone which they ought to have taken is—"that as nobody could deny the most unqualified praise and admiration to the Duke as a hero, it was highly gratifying to find that His Majestry, not permitting political differences to interfere with a just tribute to such exalted merit, had expressed his intention of gracing the celebration of the anniversary of that hero's greatest victory by his Royal presence." Nobody would have thought anything of it. The King has dined before with the Duke on the same occasion, and not a soul would have discovered that the Whigs were wretched, and jealous, and uneasy, and miscrable, at the Royal visit to Apsley House.

As it is, they have exposed the littleness of their minds, the meanness of their suspicions, their despicable, paltry, doubts of their Monarch, their sneaking apprehension that the SOVEREIGN could not visit the greatest of his subjects, in a large party of his fellow-soldiers, to celebrate their triumph in arms, without entering into some political cabal, or taking advantage of the opportunity to talk upon the state of affairs." Why, what fellows they must be! Do they so little know their King as to fancy that, if His Majesty wished to consult the Duke of Wellington, he would not send for him openly and fearlessly? Do they really believe, as they brag, that they have got the King all to themselves—or do they flatter themselves that their master is so afraid of them that he would condescend to make an excuse to go and dine with one of his Generals, In order to contrive to talk to him about them?

Their extraordinary agitation upon this occasion, however, has shewn the world what they really are; and the import-

contrive to talk to min about them?

Their extraordinary agitation upon this occasion, however, has shewn the world what they really are; and the importance which they have attached to the visit, shews the world exactly what they know themselves to be; for let it be clearly understood, that more has occurred, and is occurring,

amongst themselves, than "the beast of a nation," as they call the PROPLE, surmises.

But even the littleness of their vast distress at the KING'S dining where he liked, is excelled, if possible, by the greater littleness—pardon the Irishism—of their exultation in finding that His MAJESTY proposed dining with Lord HOLLAND on the following Thursday. To the Tories, this dinner was to be cooling physic—we trust it was not so to the guests—and the brag about it was more ridiculous than the bluster about the other.

the brag about it was more ridiculous than the principle of the other.

As for the Tories, they have meditated no blow a statistical posthing to the King's personal confidence of the control of the con have attributed nothing to the King's personal conduct as a private individual: it was conscience that made cowards of the Whigs—and bullies too. The Tories never fancied that the King's visit to the DUKE meant more than it appeared

of the Whigs—and bullies too. The Tories never fancied that the KING's visit to the DUKE meant more than it appeared to be; all the motives, and all the doubts, and wonderments, and alarms, were furnished by the Whigs. On Monday week, the KING dined with the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND; on Thursday, with Sir WATHEN WALLER and Lady Howe; on Tuesday, with the Duke of WELLINGTON; and on Thursday, with Lord HOLLAND; and if Ministers and their newspapers had made no remark, nobody would have seen anything extraordinary in it; as it is, everybody sees, as we have already said, the really ticklish, tottering, state in which the Destructives are placed, and the dread which they have of the appearance of the KING's political impartiality, even in his commonest actions.

As for Lord HOLLAND's dinner being a set-off against the Duke of WELLINGTON's, since they have made a noise about it, and really bring it forward as a public affair and as a matter of triumph (as if Lord GREY had made a compromise with the KING upon the subject), we must say that in that point of view Lord HOLLAND's dinner is no such thing. The KING goes to the Duke of WELLINGTON's on the anniversary of his most glorious victory to dine with him, surrounded by all the illustrious Chiefs who were his companions in arms, to bestow the tribute of his Kingly esteem and gratitude for the conquests his noble guest had achieved. He goes to Lord HOLLAND's, because his Lordship's son has married one of His MAJESTY's daughters, and because Lord HOLLAND, for many reasons, cannot conveniently go to Windsor, and because the KING is kindachieved. He goes to Lord Holland's, because his Lordship's son has married one of His Majesty's daughters, and because Lord Holland, for many reasons, cannot conveniently go to Windsor, and because the King is kindhearted, and unaffected, and affectionate. The circumstances, therefore, are not parallel; nor can the two dinners, since they are made of such importance, be brought into any fair comparison. Besides, there is another reason why they are totally different.—To Lord Holland's the King was begged and entreated to go, and if the Ministerial newspapers are to be credited, much exultation was expressed by the Government that they had, after a vast deal of Tayloring, completed the job. To the Duke of Wellington's the King condescended to invite himself.

The littleness is, therefore, in the jealousy and apprehension which have been so glaringly displayed; sluffling and under-handed in all they do themselves, they dare to suspect others of similar sinister conduct, and such is the weakness of their heads or the strength of their potations (we speak of the literary part of the Cabinet), that in the phrenzy of horror at losing their offices, they break out into invectives which even their example will not induce their opponents to copy, and attack indiscriminately men and women, without recollecting that nothing but forbearance from wounding the feelings of unoffending individuals preserves them from exposures to which, if they look back to the official records of their own Administration, they cannot fail to feel themselves fearfully liable.

THERE was a debate upon the Irish Tithe Bill in the Lords on Friday, in which, as usual, the Ministers cut a very sorry figure. Their friend, the Times, endeavours to make it a joke, and in the effort, makes an attemptat a joke itself, in which it fails most seriously.

Lord BROUGHAM, it seems, came forward in the course of the debate, and spoke (according to the Times' report) thus:—

of the debate, and spoke (according to the Times' report) thus:—

The Lord Charcellor said that he did not come forward to say a single word on the subject matter of the Noble Farl's motion; but in consequence of certain observations which had been made respecting the promotion of an eminent individual at the Irish bar, a matter which lay in the department of his noble and learned friend the Lord Chancellor for Ireland in the first instance, and in his own department as head of the law in the second, he felt that he should not discharge his duty, either in his own station or in regard to his noble and learned friend, if he did not say that, so far from shrinking from any responsibility, or from any share of the responsibility, which attached to the promotion of that eminent individual, he challenged his share of it, and held that promotion to be an act of common justice, and not a matter of personal predilection and favour. It was a matter of course—a right, as strong a personal right, as any lawyer could have, standing in the eminent situation in which that eminent individual stood before the country. He held that no man's political conduct, so long as he kept within the line of the law, within which that eminent individual always had kept,—that no man who had not disqualified himself by absolute and undeniable public misconduct from receiving legal promotion could, without injustice done, not to him only, but also to the profession, but also to his clients, who had a right to his assistance,—that no man, without the treble injustice, could be kept from the enjoyment of those honours which, as a matter of course had been conterred by his noble and learned friend on Mr. O'Connell.

Who that reads this, will not see how much self predomi-

kept from the enjoyment of those honours which, as a matter of course had been conierred by his noble and learned friend on Mr. O'Connell.

Who that reads this, will not see how much self predominates? For the "eminent individual," as Lord Brougham honose to call Mr. O'Connell. Lord Brougham has the most unqualified contempt; but the flourish gave him an opportunity of flinging a reproach at those who suffered Lord Brougham himself to potter on, in a stuff gown, run dry of business in London, beaten to shivers on the Northern Circuit by Frederick Pollock, and almost on the point of relinquishing his profession, until at length he received from the hands of the Chancellor, whom he now attempts to oppose, the silken object of his ambition.

The Times, however, is wrong with respect to Mr. O'Connell. Brougham did not commit himself by stating what he extent of the favour conferred upon Mr. O'Connell actually was. The Times, less cautious, does; and says:—
"Another charge related also to the same Mr. O'Connell—sit, that Ministers had promoted the learned gentleman in his profession, thereby signifying that they had improved his stuff gown into a silk one. This is called a premium on agitation, &c."
It is curious enough to find the Times vindicating O'Connell. However, in its facts the Times is wrong.

It is curious enough to find the Times vindicating O'Con-NELL. However, in its facts the Times is wrong. At the period when some of the Cabinet were intriguing against Lord Grey to make O'Connell Irish Attorney General (Sir Henry Parnell and Lord Duncannon will recollect the time when O'Connell word off suddenly on the Saturday, after the late Cabinet on Friday night)—at that period Mr. O'Connell was not only made a King's Counsel, as the Times says,—not only was his stuff gown changed into a silk one, but Mr. O'Connell received a patent of precedency, which at one blow carried him over the heads of

amongst themselves, than "the beast of a nation," as they all the King's Counsel, and stationed him in rank between the first and second Serient—there being in Isoland him in rank between the all the King's Counsel, and stationed him in rank between the first and second Serjeant—there being in Ireland but three; the effect of this patent and this precedence being to place his name in the Commission of Assize next to that of the Judge; so that if illness or any accident should occur to his Lordship, Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL, the Agitator, would assume the Judgment seat, and try such Rockites, Whitefeet, and other people of the same principles, as might be brought before him.

and other people of the same principles, as might be brought before him.

This, we understand, to be the truth; so that the simple process of conversion of stuff into silk is not all that has been undertaken as "a premium for agitation"—a premium, however, which could scarcely be withheld, after Lord Anglesea's parting admonition, by a Ministry who was forced to keep him in office, and soothe his Lordship's disappoinments on other points by the promise of a Dukedom.

But if affairs looked bad for Ministers in the House of Lords on Friday, what shall we say of the Commons?—what shall we say of the Dodd Stanley, who, in his character of Colonial Secretary, continues to manage Irita affairs? In Committee upon the Irish Temporalities Bill, Lord Oxmantown beat the Government upon clause 13by a majority of 36; and as to clause 147, the clause of the Bill, containing the essence—the spirit—the object of the Bill, Nortanley, after blustering and blundering for a considerable time, announced that Ministers had ab andored it; that is to say, for the sake of their offices, they had surendered their principles, and given up that which they had held out as a premium to the Irish Members to induce them to vote for the Coercion Bill.

The yells and noises with which this mean and dastardy determination was received, were, perhaps, never equalled in the House of Commons: and O'Conney, even perhaps, never equalled in the House of Commons: and O'Conney, even perhaps, never equalled in the House of Commons: and O'Conney, even perhaps, never equalled in the House of Commons: and O'Conney, even perhaps, never equalled in the House of Commons: and O'Conney, even perhaps, never equalled in the House of Commons: and O'Conney, even perhaps, never equalled in the House of Commons: and O'Conney, even perhaps, never equalled in the House of Commons: and O'Conney, even perhaps, never equalled the principle and given up that which they had be the common and O'Conney, even perhaps, never equalled the principle and given up that which they ha

The yells and noises with which this mean and dastardy determination was received, were, perhaps, never equalling in the House of Commons; and O'Connell, followed by Hume, proceeded to deal out language to His MAJESTYS. Ministers, to which they are scarcely yet accustomed, but which they will hear, not only within the walls, but from every part of the kingdom.

Mr. O'Connell called their conduct "treachery, so help him God—so base an act of treachery he never knew, no where to look for its example."

Mr. O'Connell called their conduct "treachery, so leh him God—so base an act of treachery he never knew, nowhere to look for its example."

Mr. Hume thought there was more cause for sorrow that anger at the figure which His Majsery's Ministers cut. Who, he would ask was there that understood anything as being the principle of the measure introduced by the Noble Lord and the Right Honourable Gentleman but that which they had now given up, and upon which as one of honour and good faith, if it could not be carried, here and the principle of the measure introduced by the Noble Lord and the Right Honourable seeds a place to this man the representation of the carried of the seeds and the representation of the carried of the seeds and the carried of the seeds and the seeds and the carried of the seeds and the seeds and the carried of the seeds and the seeds and the carried of the seeds and the seeds and

under Tory banners.

After several Members had expressed similar views and opinions the clause was expunged by a majority of 132.

Thus has been got rid of the abominable principle of this odious Bill, which now may be entirely set at rest by the Lords without necessarily casting upon their Lordships the imputation of any desire to disturb the Government or unseat the Ministers. Ministers are—by their own admission—beaten, and have retreated. They, however, take as much killing as badgers, and will to-morrow be all alive and merry again—and if such a life of scorn, contempt, hatred, and ridicule be agreeable to them, long may they live.

THE Times publishes yesterday from an evening paper an extract of a letter, said to have been sent by the King to certain of the Bishops on their recent political votes.—We believe the whole thing to be a fabrication; if it be not, who wrote the letter? Upon this alleged extract the Times cheeves.—

"This is another proof of the firmness and sincerity with which the King supports his Ministers?" His

What is the first proof to which the Times refers? His MAJESTY'S having dined with Lord Holland? Nobody ever said that the King did not support his Ministers, except themselves; they told the country so, and wept because the King went to dine with the Duke of Wellington.

WE are told of a ludicrous scene which took place a

WE are told of a ludicrous scene which took place a few days since at Holland House—not on that day when. by the persuasive compromise of Lord GREY, Lord HOLLAND obtained the honour of a visit from his MAJESTY—but on the day when the collective wisdom of the Ministry was depended upon its musty-smelling floors at a Cabinet dinner.

As far as the dinner went, all went well—upon certain established gastronomical rules there can be neither discussion nor division,—but, unfortunately, there was business to do, or at least, a make-believe of business to be imposed upon the subordinates of the establishment; and accordingly the Cabinet devoted itself to the consideration of one or two of the leading questions, of which they are much in the habit

of talking, but which they neither understand, nor expect to carry during the present Session.

Their deliberations continued for some time, the conversation carried on in an under tone, and the course to be pursued determined on, when, amidst the obscurity and gloom with which the councillors were enveloped, it was all at once discovered that two of their body were fast asleep—Lord Melbourne on one sofa, on one side of the room, and Mr. Charles Grant on another sofa, on the other side of the room—the former worn out with ennui, and the latter overcome by poit wine.

Lord Grey, who can endure a joke, if there happen to be a little mischief in it, instantly made a sign to his colleagues to make no noise, but to follow him out of the room, bringing with them all the candles. The idea was brilliant—to see the Premier practically facetious was delightful. Away they went, according to orders, the First Lord of the Admiralty bearing off a lamp, which nobody else in the Government could lift, and the Duchy of Lancaster bringing up the rear as fast as his gout would would let him.

Shortly after the execution of this design—almost the only measure they have carried, and certainly the only one upon which they have been unanimous—the sudden silence in the apartment attracted the attention of Lady HOLLAND (who has no seat in the Cabinet, but who had been, nevertheless, attending its deliberations in the next room), and her Ladyship's entrance, and the sudden burst of light, awoke the two sleeping beauties, who, rousing themselves from their slumbers, beheld before them the astonished mistress of the house.

Her Ladyship's arrival was very seasonable; a quarter of the lady to the content of the ladyship's arrival was very seasonable; a quarter of the ladyship's arrival was very seasonable; a quarter of the ladyship's arrival was very seasonable; a quarter of the ladyship's arrival was very seasonable; a quarter of the ladyship's arrival was very seasonable; a quarter of the ladyship's arrival was very seasonable; a quarter

house.

Her Ladyship's arrival was very seasonable; a quarter of an hour later, and the whole Ministry, except the "sleeping beauties" themselves, would have been on their road to town. Surely if he is not at work upon it already, H. B. ought to give us a graphic sketch of this. The best part of the joke is, that the two subjects under discussion while MBLBOURNE and GRANT were asleep were—the internal state of the country in the factory districts, and the proposed modifications of the East India Company's Charter.

WE have several times called the attention of our readers

sate of the country in the factory districts, and the proposed modifications of the East India Company's Charter.

We have several times called the attention of our readers to the shameful, pettifogging system which has been for some time in operation at the War-office, of purchasing up the pensions of our veteran soldiers at rates extremely advantageous to Government; that is to say, buying up the poor man's rights at a most inadequate price, thus converting that department into a luckster's shop, or rather the dirty counting-house of a Jew broker.

By accounts received from Canada we find that all our worst fears for the poor deluded individuals who have been over-reached into selling their pensions for inadequate sums, to be disbursed upon their emigration and settlement in America, have been already realized.

The meanness—the injustice—nay, we might almost call it fraud—by which these poor worn-our defenders of their country have suffered, had its origin in the vanity of making a show of economy in the military expenditure of the country; from its permanency we in justice must attribute the first idea of the dirty scheme to some subordinate busy, body: not that the adoption of so mean an expedient by the different ostensible heads of the department can be justified by the want of originality in the design.

Sixty thousand pounds have been paid to these poor sufferers, in order that the amount of pensions might be diminished (and it would be worth while to move for a return of the pensions thus redecemed, with the ages, &c., of the pensioners), which sixty thousand pounds might just as well have been flung into the sea, or settled upon Lord GREY's family. The poor men who have been induced to accept of it, in fluid fall demands, are, for the greatest part, destitute, and starving in the exile to which their transportation was kindly facilitated by the Government: they have been robbed of their ready money by needy adventurers who had present followed, where the pensions have the summary of the pensions that

DINGE exerted himself in the House of Commons upon this particular point. Where is he now? If the state of these poor men is really what it has been represented to us in letters from Canada, and he is aware of it, why does he not again step forward as their friend and champion?

again step forward as their friend and champion?

SEVERAL persons have expressed their surprise that the Duke of Hesse Darmstadt should be induced to spare his "Brass Band" for a whole season in order that they may exhibit publicly in England. To us this seems nothing extraordinary; our King, like the Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, has at present a "Brass Band"—they perform in Downing-street and in the two Houses of Parliament every day—Sundays not excepted. Like the Duke's musicians, their performances are remarkable rather for noise than harmony, and we have no doubt, if His Majesty could induce them to go, he would be just as ready to get rid of them, as the Duke of Hesse Darmstadt.

The noise these bands make, leads us to believe that they regulate their blunders, and endeavour to conceal their ignorance, by an extraordinary exertion of lungs, under one of Hoyle's rules for bad whist-players—"Whenever you are in doubt, trump it."

are in doubt, trump it."

A DISCUSSION arose on Monday in the House of Lords between Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham, in which the latter Lord lost, what a wag might say, he ought to be too happy to lose—his temper. Like a boxer, his Lordship, by fighting wild, laid himself open to the straight blows of his learned and noble antagonist, who proved to demonstration that the Local Courts' Bill—useful as every body believes only as it gives increased patronage to the CHANCELLOR himself,—will completely overthrow the whole practice of the law, and subject the country to a vast but needless expense.

The legal knowledge and political foresight which Lord Lyndhurst displayed in his elaborate address to the House, made the Chancellor writhe, and when he had put the question his Lordship started up to support his Bill in a manner, if not indecorous, at least unusual. The effect of his Lordship's speech was to display to his auditors the real temper of his mind. The acumen of Lord Lyndhurst, who cut the Bill to pieces, on one hand, and the apathy of all the Noble Lords on the Ministerial side of the House in its defence, had nettled and curdled, and soured and inflamed him, and being restrained for many reasons from venting his spleen upon the Noble Lord to whom he was attempting to reply, he betook himself to an abuse of the profession by which he has lived ever since he has had anything to live upon (except indeed Review-writing), and with the most unsparing ferocity denounced all the lawyers in the land, whether judges, serjeants, barristers, solicitors, or attorneys; a denounciation which either occasioned, or nearly occasioned, a meeting of the profession on Wednesday.

On Friday Lord Lyndhurst battled the same job (the

nearly occasioned, a meeting of the profession on Wednesday.

On Friday Lord Lyndhurst battled the same job (the Bill, in the first instance, having been printed with a whole line containing one of its most important provisions omitted), and insisted upon having the schedules printed previously to discussing the Bill. Lord Brougham floundered, but Lord Lyndhurst adhered to his purpose, and the House went into Committee, when the Chancellor said he would not propose that the schedule of fees should be insisted upon, if they would but let the Bill go on. Lord Ellendroundered, but that the increased expense to the country by the Bill would be between 250 and 300,000l. This the Chancellor did not deny, but said that could be altered. The Bill, however, was committed, and ordered for further consideration tomorrow, by which time, as Lord Lyndhurst disired, the schedules will be printed.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday a resolution was

In the House of Commons on Tuesday a resolution was agreed to, "That the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt be authorised to appropriate such portion of the money issued to them towards the reduction of the national debt as they may think fit for the purchase of the reversion of perpetual and redeemable aunuities." Lord ALTHORP stated that the object of the resolution was to enable the Commissioners to convert interminable into terminable annuities, that being the only practicable mode, in his opinion, of effectually reducing the amount of the national debt.

This resolution has caused a considerable sensation in the City, and a spirit of opposition to the ministerial measure not unmingled with surprise; inasmuch as the plan is directly at variance with the act which it proposes to amend, and is neither more nor less than a flagrant breach of faith to all persons who laid out their money in annuities under its provisions. Why any surprise should be excited by such conduct in a Government which has just treated the West India planters and proprietors upon precisely the same principle, we know not;—but it cuts more home—it strikes more directly and immediately at the interests of the people of the mother country, and therefore is felt the more keenly and suddenly; nor is the wound rendered less poignant by the reflection that the next healing measure of a ministry who begin with this as a practicable mode of reducing the national debt, "may be of a nature and character more seriously important to the public credit."

The City correspondent of the Times newspaper explains the strong feeling against the scheme to have arisen from This resolution has caused a considerable sensation in the

The City correspondent of the *Times* newspaper explains the strong feeling against the scheme to have arisen from

We say this mock-compact, this sham-bargain, must be less and the gally or justly forfeited. The shameful ordering the War-office, which encreased the period of the solider, service and diminished his pension, has died away, damirately, and which was revolting and beastly, has been received in the triangulation for the Navy which issued from the recipieds. So must this commutation be annulled, and the The syrades of the army than poor privates, or continue to the service and of the subject of the subject of the subject with the strong feeling against the scheme to have arisen from these circumstances:—

"The system of Marconice, which passed in 1820, and was brought forward by Mr. Goursen, was in the course of about twelve months to double the amount of Government Annuities previously in existence, but that after the events in Paris and in Brussels in 1820, the stand that one firm the service and diminished his pension, has died away, admirately, and which was revolting and beastly, has been recipited to for the purchased to them. This has continued that the securities considered the time, and the reason that these securities considered the time, and the reason that the securities considered the time, and the reason that the securities considered the time, and the probability of the provides of the purchase of the purcha

advantage, and to overreach the Government in the bargains the

make."

Of the justice of the compliment which the Times pays to the "great bankers and capitalists, the insurance companies, and other public bodies," we do not pretend to give an opinion—If, however, the system of the leading men of our great metropolis is to gain undue advantages and over-reach the Government, we can only say, they had better make the best of their time—they never will have another such opportunity if they live for a thousand years.

WHATEVER difference of opinion may exist as to Lord WHATEVER difference of opinion may exist as to Lord BROUGHAM's political merits, nobody can for a moment doubt his pre-eminent qualifications for establishing a system of "cheap late." His Lordship's own law has long been held very cheap indeed; and under his guidance the Court of Chancery may fairly be considered the first establishment in England for the sale of that desirable article—the Privy Council occasionally interposing itself as a "Court of Reconcilement," when customers happen to think the goods faulty, and the shopkeeper refuses to change them.

A new feather has been placed in the cap of Ministers. France, which stood pledged to England that its expedition to Algiers had not for its object any extension of possession, or any attempt at colonization, has now proclaimed its intention of settling there, and the French Government has been indulging in the description of this splendid accession of territory, which will produce to that country the wealth and advantages of a new India.

This is all French bravado and absurdity, unless that tone is taken to wheedle our Government into the belief that such are the real objects of the appropriation by France to itself of Algiers; but that the possession of Algiers will be to the French a most important and serious advantage, nobody can doubt. That it is gone, we believe; all correspondence between London and Paris on the subject has ceased, and, we suppose, any further observations about it would offend the Citizen King, our excellent friend, who has already told us that he likes to keep on good terms with us, to advance his-own interests.

Lord Anerdeen, on Friday, made an observation or two upon the subject, to which Lord Grey replied, that all he knew of what had passed in the Chamber of Deputies upon the subject—he had read in the newspapers!

Lord Lond Durram failed in Russia: Sir Stratford Deputies upon the subject—he had read in the newspapers!

Lord Lord Durram failed in Russia: Sir Stratford failed in Spain; and Lord Ponsonby did not get to Constantinople till the treaty was concluded. Of one thing there is a certainty, in which we find some consolation—if the influence of England at the Porteis gone, that of France is gone too.

It appears that the West Indian Body have appointed a Committee to watch the progress of the spoliation and destruction Bill through Parliament. The general wish and feeling expressed by the high-minded and honourable persons who are by these enactments to be robbed of their prosons who are by these enactments to be robbed of their property, are that the Colonial Legislatures should afford every fair trial to the scheme of Government; emulating in this respect the Conservatives of England, who, upon the two vital questions of Popish Emancipation and Reform, have acted upon the principles of the venerable Earl of Eldon, in loyally obeying the law when enacted, which, while the struggle against it could be made, they had vigorously opposed.

in loyally obeying the law when all the people will not struggle against it could be made, they had vigorously opposed.

In some of the colonies, it is thought the people will not second the conciliatory efforts of the non-resident proprietors, or agree to the recommendations of the Local Legislatures. Jamaica is represented as most likely to resist to the utmost; and, with respect to our Oriental possessions, we have little doubt that the addition of the present measure, to those which have already shaken the government of Mauritius to its foundation, will bring that island to a state which will render it necessary—if our Ministers think the colony worth keeping—to adopt measures and employ a force much stronger, and far greater, than they at present imagine.

The West Indian Body seem to put faith in Mr. STAN-LEY's hints—and the tone of his speech—and to believe that, although the principle (i. e. the total abolition of slavery!!!) of his measure will apply to all our colonial possessions, the details will be filled up with a due regard to the peculiar circumstances and local habits of the different Islands. The West Indian Body have exceeding confidence. We cannot but recollect the mode in which the Parliamentary Committees have been god rid of, and the precipitancy with which the vital measure has been pushed forward. We hope, however, if the West Indians derive any satisfaction from so small a modification of the fatal plan, that they may not be disappointed.

# POST-OFFICE REGULATION.

considerable sensation has been created in the metro-

POST-OFFICE REGULATION.

A considerable sensation has been created in the metropolis, in consequence of a general seizure of coach-parcels, which were ultimately found to contain letters, contrary to the Post-office regulations, and by informations having been pressed against the offending parties. As the Bristol mail was about to leave London, all the parcels were taken out of the coach by the officers of the Post-office, and we understand that one firm in Bristol has been subsequently served with no less than six Exchequer writs.—Bristol Mirror.

This is all extremely fine and very vigilant, and there can be no doubt that the offenders are guilty of great meanness, to call it by no more criminal name; but we are, nevertheless, entirely at a loss to understand by what law the parcels in question were opened. We must not be told of a Post-office regulation. The Duke of RICHMOND must find some other ground for so tyrannical an act as the breaking open of mercantile parcels, which are, by law, permitted each to contain a letter of advice, which may contain communications of the most important and confidential nature. His Grace may borrow hints from the French Post-office, and enter into treaties with the French mail-contractors, but we must have no breaking open parcels, if his Grace pleases. We know the liberality of Whig Governments: but this system of espionage Englishmen will not peaceably cadure. The time to have made the search was when the parcels were brought to the office to be booked; then the bearer should have been secured, and the officer lave proceeded to the sender of the parcel, and demanded that it should be opened by him, in the officer's presence. This might have been legal, under the suspicion alleged to exist: what has happened will most certainly not be suffered to rest where it is.

### PEMICAN

On Tuesday, his Grace the Duke of Wellington gave his usual dinner on the anniversary of the glorious battle of Waterloo, at which his Grace was honoured by the presence of the King. The party, consisting of seventy (with the exception of Earl Bathurs) who was present as having been Secretary at War during the period of our glorious successes over the French) were in uniform, wearing all their well earned orders and decorations. Nothing could be more

splendid than the banquet, or more gratifying to the feelings of every one present, than the manner in which the evening was passed. Among the company were:—General Lord Hill, Lieutenant Generals Sir James Kempt, John Byng, Colquhoun Grant, Lord Edward Somerset, Sir Charles Colville, Sir Hussey Vivian, Sir Peregrine Maitland; Major-Generals Sir Edward Kerrison, Andrew grine Mattiand; Major-Generals Sir Leward Refrison, Andrew Barnard, Lord Fitzory Somerast, Lord Robert Manners, Sir Colin Campbell, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir George Quentin, Sir A. Woodford; Colonels Lord Saltoun, Lord Arthur Hill, Fremantle, Townshend, Sir W. Gomm, Sir Robert Gardiner, Elphinstone, Sir George Savill, G. Woodford, Murray, Egerton, Sir A. Dickson, Sir C. B. Vere, D'Oyley, &c.

The following "anecdotes" of the day have appeared in re of the week :-

When the King dined with the Duke of Wellington on Tues day, he was received by the Duke at entering, on his knee. The King stopped his kneeling, raised him, and shook his Grace's hand heartily in both his (his Majesry's). At dinner, when the Duke's old servant and particular attendant (who had in some action saved his servan and particular in the life) came for some purpose immediately behind him, the Krso turned round, spoke most cordially to him, and shook him by the Such circumstances are always interesting.'

"On Tuesday evening, when his MAJESTY dined with the Duke of Wellington, in honour of the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, on the cloth being removed, preparatory to the health of his Grace being drunk, his MAJESTY, addressing the Duke, said, CYBRIC DELING STUDIES, INS. MAJESTY, ADDRESSING the DUKE, SAIG,
"WELLINGTON, have you no other persons in the house that
fought at Waterloo?" The Duke answered his Sovereign in the
negative; upon which the Kino replied, "O yes, there are; for I
saw two policemen in the hall wearing the Waterloo medal; let them
be called in, and join in drinking your health." The commands of
the Kino were instantly obseed, and Mr. Superintendent May, of the A division of police, and Mr. Inspector Anasson, of the same division, were introduced, and had the honour of drinking the Duke of Wellington's health in the presence of his Majesty."

Mr. WINTER Scott, the successful opponent of the Marquis of Dourso at the election for South Hampshire, has been appointed by the Duke of Wellington (Lord Lieutenant) Deputy Lieutenant for the county.

A splendid dinner and a magnificent service of plate were given, on Tuesday, to Mr. Wraneham, late Member for Sudbury, by the electors of that town. A most numerous company assembled, and the day passed off with the greatest hilarity and pleasure.

The members of the Conservative Club, at Nottingham, assem bling at the Maypole Inn, dined together on Tuesday last, in a large room in the factory lately occupied by Messrs. Lingson, in Parliament-street. The room was tastefully ornamented with evergreens ribbons, &c., and at the back of the seat of the Chairman (A Manson, Esq., M.D.) was placed a full length portrait of that Gentleman, presented by the Society of which he is the President. Two hundred members of the Club, besides visitors, sat down to dinner. The cloth being drawn, the healths of the King (three times three); the Queen (three times three); the Duke of Wellington (four times four, and one cheer more); the Duke of Newcastle (three e); Lord Elbon, and other distinguished Noblemen, were drunk with enthusiasm. The increase of Members since the anniversary was stated to be 500. It was not until a late hour that the meeting broke up, when all confessed that greater harmony, conviviality, and good feeling never prevailed. Several dinners took place on the same day in other parts of the town.

(Extract from the Indian Register.)

BAPTISM OF BABOO KHISTMORUN DANERIEE, EDITOR OF THE ENGLISH
NEWSPAPER "THE ENQUIRER."

One of the most solemn and at the same time gratifying scenes

that I ever witnessed, was exhibited last evening at the house of the Rev. A. Durr. The occasion was the public avowal and profession of Christianity, sealed by the ordinance of baptism, of an intelligent Coolin Brahmin, the well-known editor of the Enquirer newspaper. The sacred ordinance was administered in the presence of a nume rous and highly respectable company of ladies and gentlemen, and of upwards of forty natives, the majority of whom are quondam pupils of the Hindoo College, and some of its brightest ornaments.— This highly interesting ceremony sounds odd to European ears; not that the *Christianizing* of newspaper editors would be at all a needless or unimportant process in England.

The following letter from Oporto, June 2, has been received by the Standard:-

"The army of Don Miguel is composed of 40,000 men at least; I ould rather say 41,000. I have seen them all passed in revie The enthusiasm of the troops is beyond all conception, much less whatever side it may be, the besieging army will enter that city on the other side. The political, or property-hunting pillagers and adventurers in Oporto are estimated at 6,000 troops. For more than six weeks past they have only been supplied with a little cocoa, a small portion of rice, and a little wine. A considerable number o vessels, charged with fresh provisions, which have arrived from the ports of England and France, have presented themselves at the mouth of the Douro, but our batteries have not permitted them to approach. A considerable number have therefore put to sea. reported that General Solignac, despairing of success, and feeling that he is serving a hopeless cause, is preparing to return to France Considerable sums have arrived here, arising from the loan made in Paris and London. A portion of this money has been applied in completing and arming the royal fleet, which should have just quisted Lisbon at the moment I am writing. This fleet is compose of two men-of war, four frigates, three schooners, and two brigs. They state that three steam-boats, lately purchased in England for the account of the King, will shortly arrive here. Nothing can exceed the loyalty and devotion of the Portuguese to the cause of their old Monarchy and their national institutions; and every thing announces that Portugal will soon be delivered from the buccaneers who now infeat her."

By the arrival of a ship of war from Malta, we have particulars of an attack made by his Majesty's ship Beacon upon the pirateof Kymirer, who were threatening the inhabitants of Thessos with the destruction of their houses and property, if their demands were not complied with. On approaching, eight piratical boats were dis-covered, which were pursued by the Beacon's cutters, and seven of

them captured. The number of pirates captured was 140 with four light guns, 133 stand of small arms, and about 5000 rounds of amuni-About 60 escaped, and fled to the mountains .- The money found on the persons of these pirates amounted to 41,000 piastres.

A gentleman left the pier-head at Kingstown, Dublin, at 5 o'clock on Monday last, and dined in Cheltenham at half past-six on Tuesday ---the distance being nearly two hundred and sixty miles.

MATHEWS'S collection of pictures attracts not only the lovers the drama, but the patrons of all the arts, to the Queen's Bazaar. It is a curious and interesting assemblage of paintings, many of which are intrinsically valuable. The Catalogue raisonne is worth reading. We suppose the pictures will eventually be disposed of by auction. The spread of canvass betokens a sale.

Active preparations seem to be making for the theatrical coalition campaign. We see that by some of the Bills in Parliament, or the proposals in Committee, or something of the sort, that eighteen piayhouses, including those of Greenwich and Woolwich, are to be considered regular theatres. This will be a most advantageous concession to their managers, all of whom already act the legitimate cession to their managers, all of whom siready act the legitimate drama without permission, and all of whom, with the exception of Yares and Madame Vestras, are in a state of poverty. To have the drama kept respectable, to give it an interest in the public eye, and to secure a supply of talent, literary and histrionic, adequate to the demands of the public, the two Winter and one Summer Theatre should alone be considered regular and legitimate playhouses. This is not a question of experiment, the fact has been proved. and the Drama, taking its authors and actors into the scale, has never flourished since what, in the cant and jargon of the present day is called the "monopoly," ceased to exist. Where are the authors to write for eighteen Theatres?—where the players to act in them:
As it is, it is with the greatest difficulty a Comedy can be acted and as for Tragedy, except indeed the half melo-dramatic things of recent growth, there does not exist a theatrical company competent es not exist a theatrical company comp to perform one. Divide this mass of inability by eighteen, and see what will happen. However, so as old institutions are overthrown. and new principles introduced, the gallery company will be delighted; and, as they at present form the principal part of theatrical audiences, there can be no doubt but that the contrivers of the new scheme will be adequately compensated for their

Mr. RANKIN has been appointed to succeed Sir John Jeffcott at Sierra Leone, and kissed hands on the appointment.

Mr. WHATELY, of the Oxford Circuit, is said to have been named one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

It is said that Colonel DAVIES is about to take office. He has re cently voted against Ministers, which renders it probable; at all events, Worcester is in a state of preparatory canvass.

The Fancy fair at the Hanover-square rooms has been most brilliantly attended. On the first day, Her Majesty and suite, including (by command) his Grace the Duke of Wellington, honoured the rooms with her presence: the crowd was immense, and the reception of her Majesty enthusiastic. It is in few nations of the earth that such a combination of beauty, rank, and wealth, in the sacred cause of charity could be found—the collection will be no doubt very great. It is thought the QUEEN will again visit the splen-did and gratifying scene.

The Duke of BRUNSWICE quitted Brighton on Sunday for Dove to embark thence for the opposite coast. His Highness purposed remaining in Brighton till Wednesday, but having received a letter from London, which demanded his immediate attention, he left the town suddenly.

We learn that the Clyde steamer, while on her passage from Glasgow to Liverpool, with upwards of 100 passengers, struck, about one o'clock on Sunday morning last, on a rock near Ardwall Bay. The vessel was speedily got off, and, while filling fast, was, by the utmost exertions, run a distance of four miles into Portnes-sock, where fortunately all the passengers were landed in safety. Immediately after the Clyde sunk .- Dumfries Courier.

There is no truth in the report of the serious illness of the Marquess of Hentrond.

Lord EGREMONT has again made a noble donation of 1,0001. to the Chichester Infirmary.

It is generally understood that the present LORD MAYOR will be reated a Baronet. Following Sir John Key, the honour may not be considered great; but such as it is, Sir Peter Laurie richly deserves it.

DEATH OF LADY HALFORD .- Died on Monday, at her residen Curzon-street, May-fair, Lady Elizabeth Barbara, wife of Sir Henry Halpord, Bart. Physician to his Majesty. Her Ladyship as third daughter of John Lord St. John, and was united to Sir Her Ladyship has left a daughter married to a HENRY in 1795. Her Ladyship has left a daughter married to brother of the Earl of Coventay, and also a son (Henry) united a daughter of Baron Vaughan. In 1815 an Act passed for conferring to Sir Henry Vaughan and his issue male the surname and arms of HALFORD, agreeably to the will of the late Sir Charles Halford, Bart, who died without issue several years ago, when the title became extinct.

The dinner to Sir RICHARD VYVYAN in Bristol is intended to take place on Wednesday (being the Anniversary of the King's Accession), on the lawn in the rear of the mansion in Park Row, formerly occupied by Colonel BALLLIE, that situation being better adapted to the purpose than the Horticultural Saloon. The erection of a room of adequate dimensions has already been commenced.

TITHES .- Government orders have been received by the and police authorities in this county intimating that neither force shall in future be employed in the enforcement of tithes, or the service of legal processes for their recovery .- Cork Reporter.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The foundation of a new and very large Catholic church was last week laid at the populous town of Preston. in Lancashire. The building is to have a very handsome steeple and an octave of bells .- Evening Paper.

Some of our Irish friends will oblige us by saying whether the following paragraph extracted verbalim et literatim from the Dublin Freeman's Journal, relates to the Most Rev. Dr. Lawrence, or to the Popish usurper of his Grace's see-if to the latter, which we suspect, the publication is, besides being illegal, a daring effort of

REV. MR. QUINLAN.—His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Mr. QUINLAN, rector of the united parishes of Golden and Kilfeacle, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. BERGIN.—Tipperary Free Press.—Standard, Thursday.

MR. SIMPSON has been elected one of the Committee of LLOYD' in the room of Mr. CARRUTHERS resigned.

The following resolution has been passed by the News-room Com-

mittee of the Birmingham Political Union :-" That en account of the want of principle and veracity exhibited by the Times newspa per, the same be no longer taken in at the Union News roo

At a Special Meeting of the Committee of the Boston Athena holden on Tuesday last, the *Times* newspaper (in consequence of the revolutionary doctrines which it has of late advocated) was ununimously voted out of the Society .- Lincolnshire Chronicle

At a very early hour on Tuesday there was a great influx of people at Chatham; and as the morning advanced steam-packets crowded in every part; gentlemen's yachts, filled with elegant parties of both sexes, were seen coming up the Medway, from London, Southend, and other places. The men-of-war lying in the Medway, and all the yachts, were decorated with a profusion of flags; an immens number of boats had collected; the shore, as well as the dock-yard itself, was thronged with spectators; and as the hour appointed for the launch of the Waterloo to take place (one o'clock) approached the scene was one of an animated and interesting kind.

The Waterloo was built on Sir Robert Sepping's plan of the round

stern, and is pierced for 120 guns, the largest number carried by our first-rate men-of-war. Her dimensions are as follow:

Length on the gun-deck Length of keel for tonnage		::	Feet. 205 170	Inches, 54 6
Extreme breadth		••	54	6
	••	••		
Depth of hold	••	••	23	2
Height of figure	••	••	56	6
Height in midships	••	••	50	6
Height of taffrail	••	••	64	2
Dawlen in tone			20271 04	

We annex the weight of guns, and the manner in which they are

Lower deck
Ditto
Middle deck
Upper deck
Quarter deck 32 68 (carronades) 32 32 18 32 (carronades) 34 34 2 14 2 Quart Ditto Forecastle Ditto 18 32 (carronades)

Sir James Gordon, the superintendent of the Dock-yard, had caused excellent arrangements to be made for the accommodation of the public, and too much praise cannot be given to the subordinates of the establishment for the civility which they shewed towards

At two minutes past one o'clock, the props which supported the At two minutes past one o'clock, the props which supported the vessel, commonly called the dog shores, were knocked away, and the ceremony of "christening" having been performed by Adam Gordon, Esq., a Magistrate of Deptford, in the absence of Miss Bernspord, daughter of the Admiral of that name, who arrived too late, this magnificent structure was consigned to her proper element amidst the deafening cheers from the multitude assembled within the yard, echoed most heartily by those on the water. She glided slowly, but majestically, from her building place, and it is gratifying to state that no accident of any consequence occurred. She was swung round, and in a few minutes safely moored alongside the Southampton frigate lying in ordinary.

Lord Brougham has, since his strange elevation to the Woolsack, appointed no less than five thousand three hundred and seventy one new Magistrates—Clerical 1354, Lay 4017—This appears incredible, but so we are assured it is; and these in addition to those peremp orily recommended to the Lords Lieutenant by the Home Secre--which recommendations, however, we must say, are not always attended to

The Americans, it seems, have found out one of our patriots Commission of Lunacy has issued against the popular leader of a once popular party—Mr. Ex-Sheriff Pankins.

The accounts from the East contained in the French papers, re present the Russian influence at Constantinople to be resuming its former ascendancy, and that Count Orloff has obtained the mastery over the combined efforts of Lord Ponsoney and Admiral Rousein. It is even stated, in an article copied from the Augsburgh Gazette, that a French sloop had been fired at when attempting to enter the Dardanelles. The Sultan, it is said, is organizing his army, which is to be composed of 80,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, with four regiments of artillery, to be trained in the European manner; and Admiral Rousers is stated to have offered to supply officers of every description to form a military school at Constantinople for the instruction of the Ottoman troops.

Sir Stratford Canning has returned from Madrid-re infecta that is to say, if it was ever intended that he should do anything except receive a certain sum of money.

It appears by the expenditure of last year for civil contingencies that the Essl of Durham received the sum of 5,000l, for his special mission to St. Petersburgh, with the further sum of 183l, for his expenses on board his Majesty's ship Talavera, from England to Cronstatt. The whole sum expended in the last year for special missions amounted to 15,8001. Lord William Russell was paid 1,0001 for all of the control of his mission to Portugal, Sir STRATFORD CANNING 4.5001., and Sir ROBERT ADAIR the sum of 5,000l., exclusive of the expenses of their several journeys, amounting altogether to 2861.

The sums required at the moment by the present economical and etrenching Government are as follow:

West India Contingent	£20.000
Bank	arly 4,000,000
East India Companyal	out 10.000,000
Making altogether	$\ldots$ £34,000,000

-They are nice fellows, and not more nice than wise

The project for a rail-way from Manchester to Sheffield is abandoned. The rail-road from London to Birmingham, and that from London to Greenwich, are begun. On the line of the former the distances are thus timed from St. John's Wood-road, where it begins

Tring	14 hour.	
Laighton Buggard	2 hours	
Bligmouth	3 hours	
Coventus	41 hours	
Wismingham	54 hours	3.

By mistake it was stated in our last number that the marriage be ween Lord Albert Convingian and the Hon. Miss Forrester but aken place. The consumption taken place. The ceremony is deferred until the latter end of next month.

"In the midst of much which is disheartening, it is satisfactor to see that the voice of humanity is likely to prevail with respect to the employment of children in the manufactories. It is under the downtones that the Government, upon the report of the Commissioners, which is the commend that infants under fourteen years of age shall not be recommend that infants under fourteen years of age shall not be remployed more than eight hours in the day. This is a remission employed more than eight hours in the day. This is a remission to the commendation of the commenda greater than even Lord Assury's Bill contemplated; and will be received with pleasure. We wish we could have had a chance of seeing the whole evidence which has had such weight in determining

seeing the whole evidence winch has had such weight in determining the opinion of the Commissioners. Their decision upon this point will certainly go far to remove the suspicion with which their previous conduct had caused them to be viewed."

—From this latter part of the Cambridge Chronicle's observations we must beg to dissent. Their decision has been produced by the reception which they have met with—not made of themselves, but trimmed down by the terrified Ministers, in order to stop popular clamour, and rob Lord Ashley of the merit of his humane efforts.

The Devonport Telegraph says, "An affair of a delicate nature is The Devomport I etegraph says, "An anar of a delicate nature is very currently reported, in which a Magistrate in the Southern Dirision of this county, and the wife of a Rev. Gentleman, are the principal actors. It is said the discovery will supply briefs for some Gents. of the Long Robe on the Western Circuit."

At present the public impulse seems entirely turned to emigration. Two splendid vessels have just left Leith harbour for Van Dieman's Land, and a vessel is about to sail with passengers for New York.
From Greenock vessels sail for some one of the ports of America
every week, and there is scarcely a sea-port of any consequence ighout the kingdom where emigrants are not constantly e We very much regret to say that this spirit is not confined the needy or laborious classes; a great number of the most noble families are either gone or going from this kingdom, brought as it is by the misdeeds of a weak and wicked Government to a state of excitement wholly uncongenial to the tastes and feelings of a large proportion of its best inhabitants.

The Norwich Guild dinner on Tuesday last, Sanuel Bionold, Eq., Mayor, was attended by upwards of twelve hundred persons, amongst whom were the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the High Sheriif of Suffolk, Lord Storomort, and Sir Janss Scarlett, several of the Dignitaries of the Church, and members of the principal families of Norfolk and Suffolk.

CAUTION. —Overseers are bound to prepare fresh registers of voters every year, notice of which is to be given on the 20th of June in each year, under a penalty of 5001.

Within the next six weeks the registering under the Reform Ac must take place. It may be as well that persons who have changed must take place. It may use as well that persons who have changed their residence should know, that such a circumstance requires that they should register their votes. It is highly important that these registrations should be attended to. At the time that Mr. Hors was beaten in Marylebone not one-tenth of the houses in the principal streets in that district were registered as qualifications.

The following accounts of the Moors may be acceptable to our sporting readers :-

We have very favourable accounts from various parts of th try of the appearance of game in the moors this season. The early part of the spring was so very cold as to throw the breeding about three weeks later than last year; but the weather has since been so dry and warm that there can hardly be a rotten or unhatched egg and accordingly the coveys of young grouse that have yet been seen are very full. There is now more to fear from severe drought than anything else, and therefore a few summer showers would be highly ceptable, until the cheepers acquire strength of wing to carry them from the dry patches of their nativity to cool their "crappins

at the neighbouring lochs and streams. Edinburgh Evening Post.

The season has been so favourable for hatching, for some time back, that the coveys of young grouse that have been seen are very full, and it is not doubted that the quantity will be great.—Ay

In the highest districts of the Highlands the long continuance of the snow interfered with the breeding of the birds, and coveys are insequently scarce. In the lower grounds they are more plentiful. Perthshire Advertiser.

Newfoundland Papers have been received at Lloyd's, which conver some further intelligence respecting the loss of the Ludy of the Lake, from Belfast to Quebec. It appears that within twenty minutes of her striking the ice she turned over and sunk, and that of the 18 men who escaped to the wreck of the Harvest Home in the long-boat, and were left on the wreck by the captain, 13 were picked up by the Messenger, of Torquay, the other five being drowned in attempting to swim after the captain. The number of souls on board the Lads of the Luke was 231, of whom 197 perished, twelve being saved in the long boat, eight in the stern boat, thirteen in the boat of the Harvesi ne, picked up by the Messenger, and one picked up by the Lima.

### MR. BEAMISH. TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Private circumstances have prevented my humbly effering a few words of comment on the explanation of Mr. TROMSON when Sir THOMAS FREMANTLE did me the

SIR—Private circumstances have prevented my humbly signering a few words of comment on the explanation of Mr. Tromson when Sir Thomas Fremantle did me the honour to present my petition to the House of Commons. These comments, I am happy to say, may be compressed into a very brief space, for Mr. Thomson more than once acknowled that my conduct had been irreproachable; his words, as I find them reported, were:—"Far be it from my intention to impeach the integrity or zeal of Mr. Trans. The sir, limits the enquiry, the more particularly as, of five or six other Members (of different parties) who spoke on the occasion, there was not one who did not express himself in my favour; and indeed, the explanation given by Mr. Tromson was so little satisfactory, that I am informed there is no doubt a Committee of Enquiry will be appointed. This is all I hope for, or at present desire, but I feel it necessary to clear the ground for that enquiry, and therefore offer these few words of comment.

After the above testimony to my character, Mr. Trumson added, what is to be considered, I suppose, the real ground of my removal—"From his infirmity than the appoint of my removal—trans." The charge of infirmity of temper admits of reply—it is the shadow of a shade—there is no grappling with it; but I cannot understand why temper it should qualify or disqualify for one office more than another. But the question, "infirmity of temper," may that I am infirm of body, but I was born so—I was and, as proof, I enclose you copies of medical certificates from Mr. Merrainshow, of Kensington-square; Mr. Hicks, of Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square; Mr. Millington, of Kensington-square; testifying that I as not in the slightest perceptible degree lame than I was twenty, thirty, and thirty-five search and the search of the stirty of the percentage. But it may be said, that I was qualified for the third

class, not for the second; this might be a reason for not promoting me, but I cannot understand how it justified my superannuation—but what are the duties of the second promoting me, but 1 cannot are the duties of the second clerk at a port? I will tell you; they are notoriously considerably less than than the duties of the third clerk; and it will, I think, perplex those who understand the relative duties—and who, if the Committee be appointed, will be a their could be a compared to the control of t tive duties—and who, if the Committee be appointed, will be called on their oaths to speak upon this subject—to explain, how a man qualified for the one is not qualified for the other. But even admitting the force of this difference, it is nothing to the purpose. My successor has been put into the second class, and does the same duty that I had previously done, and the only difference at Devonport is the change of persons and the loss to the country by my forced superannuation. annuation.

annuation.

And now, with a few words upon less important matters incidentally touched on, I shall conclude. Mr. Thomson, I regret to find, ventured to say that some "allegations in the petition were utterly unfounded," as for instance, that, respecting the extra clerk who had been appointed; he stated that he had only 901. per year, and had served two years as an under clerk previously to his appointment. Now had Mr. Thomson confined himself to the first vague clause in this sentence, that "some allegations were utterly unfounded," it might have been classed with the "infirmity of temper," as a something too unsubstantial to be laid hold of; but the "infirmity of body" fortunately followed the one and the specific proof of the other. the other.

Here, first, let me quote the words of the petition:

Here, first, let me quote the words of the petition:—
"Whereas your petitioner knows, and is prepared to prove, that a week or ten days preceding the date of that letter (informing him of his office being abolished), one of his juniors, of only seven years' standing in the office, had been actually ordered to Plymouth, was raised to the second class, and his salary more than doubled in consequence, to perform the very duties heretofore discharged by your petitioner must further submit, that his removal cannot be consequent on any general reduction in his office, three new appointments having been made by Mr. THOMSON" on the 1st July, 1832, being the day after your petitioner was forcibly turned out of his situation. The names of the gentlemen are—II. A. REID, another son of the Chief Clerk at Devonport; George J. Pound; and WM. STUNDON. See Returns to the House of Commons.—
"Such indeed has been the result of these extraordinary changes and removals, that one young gentleman, not more than seventeen years of age, as your petitioner believes, is already, after three months, senior clerk of the third class, the highest rank which your petitioner had obtained after

than seventeen years of age, as 'your petitioner believes, is already, after three months, senior clerk of the third class, the highest rank which your petitioner had obtained after twenty-seven years, and from which he is so unexpectedly, so unjustly, and so cruelly removed."

Now one of these allegations is, it appears, "utterly unfounded." What! only one? you may ask, for there are many, and some startling enough, in this little pithy sentence. Well, let us consider that one. Mr. Thomson says it is utterly unfounded, because B. had been two years in the office. Why, Sir, he might have added that C. had been four, D. six, E. ten; but I cannot understand how that proves the falsehood of an allegation which applies to A. I much dislike bringing gentlemen by name before the public; but I will not permit even the most unimportant assertion in that petition to be disputed, for upon its accuracy my character must rest; and, therefore, I now state that Mr. EYRE is the young gentleman referred to; the returns to Parllament prove that he was seventeen, that he was appointed to the office 1st May, 1832, and on the 1st July, or thereabouts, "such being the result of the extraordinary changes," he was senior clerk of the third class, the highest rank that any clerk could heretofore hope to attain after an average of a quarter of a century; and upon the very next vacancy this same very young gentleman, unless under a change of Administration some "infirmity of temper" may become manifest, is entitled to be placed in the second class at 3001, per annum, rising by fixed annual increase to 5001. I trust, therefore, that in the instances adduced I have proved the truth of the allegations—Farther, therefore, for the present I need not trouble you, but shall the second class at 500. Per annum, rising by fixed annual increase to 500l. I trust, therefore, that in the instances adduced I have proved the truth of the allegations—Farther, therefore, for the present I need not trouble you, but shall wait the appointment of the Committee. I am, Sir, your very humble servant, CHARLES BEAMISH.

February 18th, 1833.

February 18th, 1833.

I have been intimately acquainted with Mr. Charles Beamish during a period of more than twenty years, in every part of which time he was equally lame as he now is. I have never observed the least difference.

T. MILLINGTON, Surgeon, &c. Great Titchfield-street. Marviebone. at Titchfield-street, Marylebone.

Ladbroke-terrace, Notting Hill.

This is to certify that I have known Mr. Beamsan for upwards of twenty years, and that from my first acquaintance with him he appeared to be quite as lame as at present.

A. MENZIES, Surgeon.

CHARLES BEAMISH. Originals in my possession.

Kensington, Feb. 16th, 1833.

Aensington, Feb. 16th, 1833.

I have known Mr. Charles Beamish thirty-five years, and I hereby certify that at the time of my first acquaintance with him he was quite as lame as he is at the present time.

is at the present time.

JOHN MERRIMAN, Surgeon, &c. &c.

This is to certify that I have known Mr. Charles Beanish upwards of thirty years, and that I believe he was as larre then as he is at the present period.

SAM. HICKS, Surgeon.

Henrielta-street, Cavendish-square.

February 1964, 1833.

ECCLESIASTIGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. J. Career, B.D. Vicar of St. Giles's, Oxford, has been preferred to the Rectory of Bainton, Yorkshire, void by the death of the Rev. J. Bell, D.D.

The Rev. Joseph Shooten has been instituted to the Vicarage of Bishop Wilton, by the Dean and Chapter of York, on the presentation of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.

T. Massey, B.A. and Scholar of St. John's college, has been asposinted second master of Newark Grammar School.

The Rev. Wn. Baock, M.A. Curate of Highelere, Hampshire, and formerly of St. Maurice, Winchester, has been presented, by the Bishop of Winchester, to the Rectory of Bishop's Waltham, void by the decease of the Rev. J. Ogle, M.A.

The Lord Bishop of Hereford has been pleased to license the Rev. Aron Thomas, M.A. late of Worcester college, Oxford, to the perpetual Chracy of Leinhall Earls, in that Diocese, in the nomination of the Rev. James Landon, Vicar of Amestrey.

The Rev. James Landon, District of Mestrey.

At Smedmore House, in the Island Parkets.

ne church of Sprouston.

OBITUARY.

At Smedmore House, in the Isle of Porheck, Dorset, on the 14th inst, the Rev.
ON CLAYEL, at the advanced age of 74 years.

After a few hears' illness, on the 17th inst., st. Titthum Plearage, Middleseny

the Rev Joseph Morris, A.M. F.A.S., aged 42. By his wildow, his lamity, and his flock (whom he directed 15 years), his loss will be deeply deplored. At St John's Lodge, near Worcester, aged 52, the Rev. W. WILLIAMS, B.D. Senior Fellow of Worcester college.

At the Vicarage, Heytridge, aged 62, the Rev. E. J. WARINO. At Castle Conneil, atter a few days illiness, the Rev. Archdeacon WILLIAM GALWEY, Rector of Kinnstatula, in the Archdeacon Rev. Archdeacon WILLIAM CALWEY, Rector of Kinnstatula, in the Archdeacon WILLIAM Corpeland, M.A., and Thomas Legh Claughton, M.A., both probationary Fellows of Trinity College, were elected and admitted actual Fellows of that Society.

In a Convocation, helden in the Theatre yesterday, the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Dundas; to which he was presented, in an appropriate address, by the Rev. Phillip Bliss, D.C.L. Registrar of the University, and Deputy Professor of Civil Law. After which, the Professor of Poetry (Mr. Keeble, of Oriel) delivered the Crewian oration, in commentmoration of the founders and benefactors of the University; and the successful candidates read or recited the several compositions, to which the prizes had been awarded.

This day the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts: T. Small, Magdalen Hall, incorporated from Trinity College, Dublin; Rev. W. Allord, St. Edmund Hall; Hon. H. Barrington, Christ Church; Rev. S. H. Field, J. S. Lister, Worcester; Rev. E. P. Mougan, Jesus; J. F. Stuart, Trinity.—Hacheluss of Arts: R. Frankland, University, Grand Compounder; R. Roberts, St. John's, Grand Compounder; J. B. Monck, New Inn Hall; G. Rushout, Christ Church; R. Sarjeaunt, Magdalen Hall, iw. Stone, Wadham; J. O. Parker, Oriel; J. Dodd, L. P. Dykes, Queen's.

This day William Alder

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday last the Rev. Archdeacon Lyall held a visitation of ais Clerry at Saffron Walden, when, after a most appropriate and mpressive charge from the Archdeacon, a suitable sermen was projected by the Rev. James Baittron, M.A., Vicar of Great Bard-

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday last the Rev, Arcide-acon Lyals held a visitation of his Cleray at Saffron Walden, when, after a most appropriate and impressive charge from the Archdeacon, a suitable seemen was preached by the Rev, James Britton, M.A., Vicar of Great Bardfield.
Antonization's Varratom—On Thriedylast, the Venezable of the Control of Frating, preached a very impressive, and, considering the momentum state of the times at which, unlappily for the country, we mentum state of the times at which, unlappily for the country, we mentum state of the times at which, unlappily for the country, we continue the country of the Control of Frating, preached a very impressive, and, considering the momentum state of the times at which, unlappily for the country, we continue the country of the country of the country of the country of the present of the country had been favoured by the light of revealed religion—to the want of the country had been favoured by the light of revealed religion—to the want of the country had been advanted by the country of the country of the present of the country of the country of the present of the country of the country of the country of the present of the country of the country of the present of the country o

STOCK EXCHANGE—SATURDAY EVENING.

There was considerable depression, in the early parts of the week, in Conseau considerable depression, in the early parts of the week, in Conseau can depend the quotation, at the close this afternoon, was 901 \$\frac{1}{2}\$. India Stock continues shut for the dividend; Bank Stock has attracted but sillightly the attention of the speculators; the quotation is 2034-44.

In Foreign Bonds, there was great heaviness during Monday and Tocaday, but the market has since become buoyant, and Russine gian Bonds left off at 911-21; Spanish Bonds have recovered the depression of last week, and are quoted at 191 \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Brazilian Stock left off firm at 681. There has been nothing particular doing in Portuguese Scrip, the price is 21 to 2 discount.

3per Cent. Consola... shut.

4per Cent. Consola... shut.

4per Cent. Red. ... 991

The Frankfort papers of the IIIth, and the Angaburgh Gazette of the 15th instant, have been received, but they are wholly barren of political news. An article dated St. Petersburgh, June 8, contains accounts of the visit of the Emperor Nicholas to Duhaberg, and is the Russian empire. The improvements of St. Petersburgh are going forward on a most gigantic scale. The immense column to the memory of the Emperor Alexander will soon be uncovered. The new Senate house, the Trimphal Arch, lease's Church, the German Theatre, are all in great forwardness, and St. Petersburgh will be soon at disease and the stock of the summar of of the summa

oath.

The Lord Chief Justice said that there was no evidence of conspiy as affecting the mother; and as to the evidence of the last witss, although it proved that it was arranged between Mary Ann
er, the witness, and Masters, that the child was to be sworn to
. Montague, yet it was not impossible that Masters might have
ieved Mr. Montague to be the father; at least there was nothing
ectly to show that he did not. Therefore the evidence did not
w (as was necessary) a conspiracy between any two of the persons
icted.

ourectly to show that he did not. Therefore the evidence did not show (as was necessary) a conspiracy between any two of the persons indicted.

Sir J. Scarlett assented to this, and added, that when he heard the witness Deane's evidence he did not expect that the Jury would require witnesses for the defence.

The defendants were, therefore, pronounced Not Guilty.

BYRON'S LIFE AND WORKS.

R. MURRAY has to announce, that his Monthly Edition of the Life and Works of Byron is now complete in Seventeen Volumes, and be taken this opportunity of recommending Subscribers to make up their Sets. The Trade are laformed that the Work may be had in quires for binding, but its Sets only.

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of a son and heir—On the 16th inst, at the Rectory, Sedgeded, Darhan, the 18th
of the Rev. T. L. Strong, of a daughter—On the 17th, in Lower Symon-steet,
the lady of Lieut. Charles John Bosanquet, R. N. of a daughter—On the 17th, in
Claries-street, Berkeley square, the lady of Charles Douglas Hailord, Ser.
Claries-street, Berkeley square, the lady of the Hon. Colonel Grant, of
Grant, M.P., of a son—On the 17th, at Chester-terrace, Regent's park, the lady
of Adam Dull, Eq., of a daughter.

Starles street, Barkeley square, urrange, Jangies street, Barkeley square, urrange, Jangies street, Barkeley square, urrange, and the 17th, at Stanley, grove, the lady of the 17th, and 18th, at Cale street, and 18th, and 18th, and 18th, and 18th, at Cale street, and 18th, and

condition of the late Charles Madryll Cheere, of Papworth Hall, in two-conditions of Cambridge, Eng. M.P., to Harrier Emily, adiest daughter of J. B. Rooper, see, M.P. for the county of Huntingdon.

On the 17th inst., the Hon. Lady Halford, wife of Sir Henry Halford, Ber. She was daughter of John tenth Lord St. John of Bletsoe—On the 17th inst. in Harry-street, Georgiana Frances Sackville, youngest daughter of the 14th Portland-place, G. P. Heneage, Esq. of Hainton Hall, Lincolnshitz—On the 14th Hon. George and Harriet Sackville Germain, in the 11th years of the 14th Hon. George and Harriet Sackville Germain, in the 11th years of the mass Bowstill Sth inst. at his house in Weymouth-street, Liest. General Control of the 15th Hon. St. District of the 14th Hon. St. Margarett, Rochester, is better widew of the Hon. Lady Shaw, St. Margarett, Rochester, is better daughter of the Isla Lady Shaw, St. Margarett, Rochester, is better daughter of the Dean of Chester, in her 13th year—On the 15th inst. And the Commella Company over, Arthur, Ideas to not the late Arthur Windus, Esp. of Fluidy Commella minster, in his 37th year—At Placy-Bridell, Pembrokeshirdin Company Grintle Commella, Esq., late of the Epares, Esq. of the 15th inst. At Section, 2018. Late of the Spares, Esq. of the 15th inst. At Section, 2018. Pares, Esq. of the 17th inst., Ellisa Louise Shawe, widow of Shawe, Esq., formerly of Bridge street, Blackfriars.

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# JOHN



# BULL.

"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

Vol. XIII.—No. 655.

# SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1833.

Price 7d.

UNDER THE RSPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY, OYAL GARDENS, VAUX. ALL.—TO-MORROW. July 1st, of the Gardens will be brilliamly illuminated. The CONCERT of Vocal actionerial Music, in Two Acts, will take place in the open Orchestra, sel by the DEC OF DARMSTADT'S BAND—who will, in the course verning, perform the Overtures of the Dieu et la Bayadere, Iphicenia, sp. per Yampyr, and the eclebrated Waterlon Battle Piece. They will also werell New Waltzes, composed expressly for Vauxhall, by Semuller,

reliered with perform the Overtures of Le Dieu et la Bayadere, Iphigenia, then, Dre Vempyr, and the celebrated Waterloo Battle Piece. They will also Jamps, verval New Waltzes, composed expressly for Vauxhall, by Semuller, Dre Vempyr, and the celebrated Waterloo Battle Piece. They will also Jamps, verval New Waltzes, composed expressly for Vauxhall, by Semuller, Dretter of the Band.

The PICTURE of ANTWERP. PYROTECHNICON, DISTORTING MIRRORS, &c. &c., will be exhibited during the Night.

The FIRE-WORKS will be exhibited during the Night.

The FIRE-WORKS will be on the most splendid scale, with appropriate changes and devices, which with the water scene of Fountains, Cascades, &c., will cise the Entertrope of the Night Scale, with appropriate Changes and devices, which with the water scene of Fountains, Cascades, &c., will cise the Entertrope of the Night Scale, with appropriate Option of the Night Scale, with a propriate of the Night Scale, with the Night Scale of Scale of Scale, with the Baller, Stand Devices of Scale of Scale of Scale of Scale, with the Baller, Stand Devices of Scale of Scale of Scale of Scale, which was a propriate of the Night Scale of Scale, with the Baller, Stand Devices of Scale, with the Scale of Scale of Scale, with the Baller, Stand Devices of Scale of Scale, which a propriate of Scale of Scale, which scale of Michael Scale, with the Scale of Scale of Scale, with the Scale of Scale of Scale, with the Baller of Scale of Scale of Scale, with the Baller of Scale of Scale of Scale, with the Baller of Scale of Scale of Scale of Scale of Scale of Scale of S

lare; and of Mr. Notter, at the Box Office, where Places can be secured from multilogr.

HEATRE ROYAL, HAY MARKET.—To-morrow Evening.

The CLANDSTINE MARRIAUS; Lord Ozieby, Mr. W. Farren, a Beleiberg, Mrs. Glorer; with CLARI, and MY WIFE OR MY PLACE; briew, Mr. W. Farren—Tuesday. The Belle's Stratagem; with the Rencontre, Lock and Key-Wedinesday, (never acted) a Comedy, in two acts, called Wife's Mother; with Belles Have at ye All, and Love laughs at Locksmiths bursday. The Marriage of Pigaro; with the Green Eyed Monater, and other retainments—Piday, The Loud of the Manor; with My Grandmother, and er Bulertainments—Saturday, She Would and She Would Not, with other retainments—Saturday, She Would and She Would Not, with other retainments—

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—The Public is respectfully informed, that on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next, Mr. MATHEWS THE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—The Public is respectfully informed, that on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next, Mr. MATHEWS Will Informed, that on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next, Mr. MATHEWS COMMENT THE WEST OF THE WORLD THE W

Juspild. (w days, by COLLARD and COLLARD (late Clementi and Co.) 25, Levillate of the Opera; Airs from William Tell, Fidelio, Pirata, Spohr's W. Eventies of the Opera; Airs from William Tell, Fidelio, Pirata, Spohr's W. Eventies of the Opera; Airs from William Tell, Fidelio, Pirata, Spohr's State of the Collaboration of th

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ING'S I HEATRE.—Madame TAGLION'S BENEITT, and positively her last appearance—THURSDAY, July 4th.—Parties desirous of securing BOXES and TICKETS for the above right, are requested to make early application to Mr. SAMS, (Bookreller to the King) St. James's str., of whom may be procured, OPERA BOXES for the remainder of the Season, and by the Night: PIT TICKETS at 8s. 6d. each. Also the best PRIVATE BOXES at filter Treatment of the Company of the Night: PIT TICKETS at 8s. 6d. each. Also the best PRIVATE Garden on TUESDAY NEXT.

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County INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY situate within thirty miles of foundon, and to a numerous PROVIDENT SOCIETY. comprising five extensive and populous parishes, and who also holds two other medical appointments in the county, has a VACANCY for TWO ALTICLED PUPILS; they must be stietly respectable, and have received a good classical education. It would be desirable that they should have arrived at the age of sixteen at least. The the atventage of an extensive practice, to reader them thoroughly acquainted with all the sciences connected with the profession. For particularly apply (if by letter post paid to Mr. O P. Philips, solicitor 9, Gray's Innequate, London.

ARTING RISHIP.—ELIGIBLE INVESTIMENT OF ELONO.—A Third Party is WANTED to embark in a Concern from which large profits are condensity and include the profits are condensity and continued to the proceeds: after which the Part continued to the proposed to continue in three qual shares. Only principate will be treated with; and letters, post paid, addressed to T. L. at Mr. Hookham's, 15, Bond-street, will meet with immediate attention.

treated with; and letters, poat paid, addressed to T. L. at Mr. Hookham's, 15, Bond street, will meet with immediate attention.

THE SEASON.—MILES and EDWARDS's extensive Warerrooms are now replete with the most perfect Collection of economical as well as Ornamental CABINET and PHOLSTERY PTRINTURE that has ever been submitted to the approbation of the Nobility and Gentry.—No. 124, CARTON STORES, between Holler-street and Old Gavendah-steet.

A T a numerous and highly respectable MEETING of the PRIRNBS of Captain JOHN SHEPHERD, Proprietors of East India Stock, held this day, at the City of London Tavern:

Sir CHARLER FORDES, Bart. In the Chair:
the Chairman having opened the proceedings by stating that the present meeting was convened in consequence of an alteritiesment calling a meeting of the friends of another Candidate, the following Resolutions were passed unanimusly:—
Proposed by James Barnett, Esq., and seconded by Richard Thoroton, Esq.:
1. That a practical knowledge of the commerce of India, upon which the propension of the State of the Character and habits of the propension of the Agron Charman. Esq.:

Proposed by Agron Charman. Esq.. M.P., and seconded by George Arbuthnot.

intives, are essentially requisite in the direction of the affairs of the East India Company.

Proposed by Aaron Chapmau, Esq., M.P., and seconded by George Arbuthnot, Esq.;

2. That Captain John Shepherd, having assidonously acquired auch information in his frequent interconce with the presidencies and ports of India, during a period of twenty years, and posvessing, as he does, efficient talents, with active a habits of buileness and independence, is well qualified to perform the duties of an East India Director.

Proposed by William Hammand, Esq., and seconded by T. T. Righy, Esq.;

Proposed by William Hammand, Esq., and seconded by T. T. Righy, Esq.;

Proposed by William Hammand, Esq., and seconded by T. T. Righy, Esq.;

Proposed by William Hammand, Esq., and seconded by T. T. Righy, Esq.;

CHARLES FORBES, Chairman.

The Chair having been vacated, it was

Proposed by Win Burnie, Esq., and carried unanimously;

That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to Sir Chairs Forbes, Bart., June 28, 1833.

The Proposed by Win Burnie, Esq., and carried unanimously;

That the Cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to Sir Chairs Forbes, Bart., June 28, 1833.

The Proposed by Win Burnie, Esq., and carried unanimously;

That the Cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to Sir Chairs Forbes, Bart., June 28, 1833.

That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to Sir Charies rorues, Danis, for his sable conduct in the Chair.

June 26, 1833.

To the PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA STOCK.

Ladles and Gentlemen.
In submitting to you the proceedings of a Meeting of my friends held vesterday, at the City of London Tavern. I avail myself of the opportunity it affords me of adverting to the important change can be submitted to the proposed suspension of the comprise of the control of the

To the PROPRIETORS of RAST INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

HAVE the honour to submit to your consideration the subjoined
Resolution, to which I respectfully solicit your attention.

Urateful as I feel for these high testimonials, I cannot hope to realize the exsectations which they would seem to hold out. I can only repeat, that should I,

sectations which they would seem to hold out. I can only repeat, that should I,

best content of the section of your affairs, my
best endeavours had, best content of the section of your affairs, my
best endeavours had not be the section of your affairs, my
best endeavours best on the section of your affairs, my
best endeavours had best on the section of your affairs, my
leave to apprise you that it is my intention to proceed to a ballot on the
first vacancy which may occur.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obsellent and faithful Servant,

WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAYLEY.

37, Upper Harley-street, June 21, 1833.

At a MEETING of PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA STOCK, held at he City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-atreet, on Wednesday, June 26, 1833, JOHN ABEL SMITH, Eq., M.P., in the Chair, PRESENT

At a MEETING of PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA STOCK, held at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, June 25, 1833, JOHN ABLE SMITH. Eng. M.P., in the Chair, PRESENT

Lieut, Col. John Wm. Aitchison
Grant Allan, Eag.
Benjamin Barnard, Eag.
Major John Yardiy Bradford
Major John Milanes
Major John Milane

erificient conduct of which the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the efficient conduct of which the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the efficient conduct of which the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the efficient conduct of which the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the efficient conduct of which the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the efficient conduction of programs of the proposed change of the welfare and the proposed change of the proposed by Homas Weeding, Esq., and seconded by Edward Fletcher, Esq.; 5. That with these impressions, this Meeting are of opinion that they will of the proposed by James weeding, Esq., and seconded by Edward Fletcher, Esq.; 5. That with these impressions, this Meeting are of opinion that they will open the proposed by James william Freshield, Esq., seconded by John Carstairs, Esq., and resolved unanimarsly; 10 Meeting 10

## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUENDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. GARDNER, Preston, Lancabire, journ.

G. WILSHER, Strand, bread and bacutt baker. Att. Towers, Castle-street, Releon-square. J. SMTEM, Cavendish, Seffolk, butcher. Att. Wayman. Bury St. Belmund's; Walter, Symond's Ins. Chancery-lane, London.—J. WELCH, Birmingham, Iron merchant. Atts. Woodrongs and Lewin, New-square, Lincoln's Ins.; Mole, Birmingham.—W. PAYS, Leeds, Yorkshire, coach-builder, Martingham, Chancery, Carles, Martin, Carles, Allion-street, Leeds.—W. BAXTER, Ozford, printer. Atts. Messrs. Walsh, Oxford, Blills, Sobo-aguare, London.—J. WHITE, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, auctioneer Atts. Teece, Shrewsbury, Clarke and Medcaif, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

### FRIDAY'S GAZETTE

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been pleased to conter the honour of Knighthood upon Thomas Horsiey Curteis, Eq. Seind Knoo of his Majesty's Guard of Yeomen of the Guard, and upon Chailes Wilkins, Erq.

The King has been pleased to appoint John Jardine Esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the shires or sherifdom of Ross and Cromattie, in the room of Donald Macleod, Eaq resigned; and Janes Irory, Esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the shire of Calthness, in the room of James Traill, Esq. resigned.

\*\*RALENBY, George street, Adelphit, boarding-housekeeper. Att. Waugh, Great James-ofreet, Bedford from —F. TAYLOR, Webber-street, Blinchfriare', Dond, Victaniler. Attorneys, Martineau and Co. Carey street, Lincoln's Inn-Wowlers, Chremoester—B. HiLL, Oxford, hatter. Atts. Rebinson, lince and Robinson, Chairer flows equare; Duder, Oxford—P. DAY ESP, Fisignard, Pembrokenbire, shopkeeper Atts. Stevens, Gray's Inn square, Perikas, Briston —G. HORTYN, Hirmighem, builder. Atts. Notion and Chaplin, Gray's Innequate; W. and C. Redfern, Birningham.

# PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

Mornax.—On the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Local Jurisdiction Bill, the Earl of Eldon repeated his objections to the measure. Upon every view of the question he would contend that if the House gave their assent to the present Bill it would have the effect of hastening that period when the power of their House would expire.—(Hear, hear.)—Such being his opinion, to start the theory of their House would expire.—(Hear, hear.)—Such being his opinion, to find not be end to the country, he should, even though by doing so he might by himself open to the estigma to being called an old, prejudiced, and superannuated lawyer, move as an amendment to the motion that the Bill her committed that six months.—The Lond Nobile and Learned Lord; but complained of the informality of his Noble and Learned Lord; but complained of the informality of his Noble and Learned Friend opposed the measure on political grounds, as being the principles upon which the House had already decided.—The amendment was negatived, there being, on a division, a majority of I dagainst it.

Their Lordships then went into General Lawrence and the Bill was altogether an experiment.—The Lond Charactton said this Noble and Learned Friend opposed the measure on political grounds, as being the principal measure of law reform proposed by his Majesty & Government. The opposition of his Noble and Learned Friend opposed the measure of the proposition of the start of the proposition of the resolutions on the subject of the East India Charter was postponed till Friday se'night.

Tozsav.—The consideration of the resolutions on the subject of the East India Charter was postponed till Friday se'night.

The Earl of Krews, brought forward the resolutions of heavy had a langth arrived. To avert the convendent of the proposition of the resolutions, it had

believed that such defects were inseparable from all great and intricate subjects.

Lord Ellenborough, in an animated speech opposed the resolutions, and commented severely upon the conduct of the Government—The Noble Lord saked what would be the first effects of this measure?—Its very proposers declared that the slaves were not fit for freedom; and what, therefore, must be the consequence of this crude and ill digested scheme? It would leave infancy supprotected, maturity without a guide and shadoned to debauchery and to vice, and age without a shelter and without refuge. What was the present state of the nexues? The child was reased and protected, the adult was provided for, and the such had a sure and safe resting place.

The Lord Chancellon defended the Resolutions.—After a few words from the Earl of firms, the Resolutions were put from the words, the amendment of the Duke of Wellingson to leave out.

the words, "on liberal and comprehensive priciples," being nega

the words, "on liberal and comprehensive prieiples," being negatived.

Several Bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

Thursday.—Upon the motion of the Earl of Ripox, a Message was sent to the House of Commons requesting them to hold a Conference with their Lordships in the Painted Chamber to morrow, at half-past five, on the subject of the Resolutions relating to the abolition of slavery in the West Indies.

On the motion of the Earl of Sharrssbury, time was given to his Grace the Duke of Wellington to enter his protest against the said Resolutions till to-morrow.

Colonel L. Hax brought up the Gravesend Pier Bill, the Lords' Amendments to which the Commons had agreed to.

The Order of the Day having been read, the House resolved itself into a Committee upon the Limitation of actions Bill, when several verbal amendments proposed by Lord Waysona having been agreed to, the House resumed, and the Report of the Bill was ordered to be received to morrow.

to, the House resumed, and the Report of the Biff was ordered to be received to morrow.

The Order of the Day was read, and the House resolved itself into a Committee on the payment of Debts Bill, and the Bill was then reperted without amendment.

Fairax.—The House went into Committee on the Local Courts Bill, when the several clauses were agreed to, with an understanding that an amendment suggested by Lord Wyngord should be introduced on the bringing up of the Report. The amendment was to allow writs of certiorari to the defendant in actions of tort.

Moxnay.—The Has best veit the Merchant in actions of text.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Moxnay.—The Has best veit the Merchant in actions of the postponed clauses.—Mr. Stakes moved when the contract to the Committee proceeded to the consideration of the postponed clauses.—Mr. Stakes moved several amendments to the 54th clause, which called forth a long discussion. Mr. Hums, Mr. Of Connett, Sca., again proclaimed that the abandoment of the 147th clause, the placed at the disposal of Parliament, arose, the principle of Parliamentary appropriation was left untouched by this Bill.—Its Miller of Parliamentary appropriation was left untouched by this Bill.—The 54th clause, as amended, was ultimately adopted.

Upon the 110th clause being read, Mr. Snaw objected to that particular the pointment ol clerks to beneficies in cases where divine service had been for three years intermitted. Instead of removing the incumbent he should prefer a clause to ensure the performance of divine worship.—Mr. Stratzey said that the clause as it stood would to contract the should prefer a clause to ensure the performance of divine worship.—Mr. Stratzey said that the clause as it stood would the strate of the strategy of the strategy of the protestant Church of Ireland.—Sir the Past objected to this clause upon the principle that it would tend to init rather than increase the growth of Protestantism in Ireland. Het hought that the celebration of divine service should be frequent and extensively supplied. In testant feeling of Ireland.—In the year 1800 there were only 700 churches—there was now an increase of 800 over that number, as well as an increase of glebe houses to a similar amount. This clause was stated to be intended as the stay and support of the Protestant Church in Ireland. Het thought it would produce the contrary effect, and at once propose that the date of the operation of the Bill, as far as this clause was concerned, should be limited to those benefices which had not had divine service professed in them for three years previous to

the adoption of violent language. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

At the evening sitting, Mr. Corbett gave notice that on Monday next he would move for a Committee to inquire into the truth of the allegations of the above petition.

Mr. Finen brought forward his motion on the subject of Political Unions, of Mr. After a speech of considerable length, he concluded with miving his Resolution, which was to the effect that all Political Unions, of whatsoever denomination they might be, were unconstitutional and illegal, and should be put down.—Mr. Plumtras seconded the motion.—The Characteron of the Excusquers said he felt it is duty to meet the motion with a direct negative. The resolution sewerted what was not true, that those unions were illegal. In a subsequent explanation he admitted they might assume a power and character that, would be detrimental to the existence of the Constitution; but, as at present constituted, he did not consider them to be illegal.—Mr. Corbett, Mr. Metraule, and Mr. O'Convent, contended that they were legal.—The House divided on the motion; the numbers were, for it, 10; against it, 70; majority, 60.

Mr. Halcoan then brought forward his motion on the subject of the momental and the subject of the Members withdow. It was moved that the House be counted, and it was "counted out."

Friday.—The Factories Bill was postponed till Friday next.

The House having resolved itself into Committee on the Bank Charter Acts, Colonel Torress moved, as an amendment, that the consideration of the question be postponed till next Session. He made this motion on the ground of the spoorant and mischeves principles on which the Bank of England, according to the revidence, conducted its affairs. He can ender responsible, and unfaith that of the Bank of England — Mr. Senore, Mr. Bannan, and his of the Bank of England — Mr. Senore, Mr. Bannan, and his of the Bank of England — Mr. Senore, Mr. Bannan, and his of the Bank of England — Mr. Senore, Mr. Bannan, and his of the England — Mr. Senore, Mr. Bannan, and his of the Senore of the Committee of last Session was guite sufficient to enable the House to judge of the propristy of renewing or altering the Bank Charter.—Sir H. Pannatt. complained of the excolutions, and insisted strongly on the injurious teachers of the monopoly.—Mr. Richards objected to the destruction of the country beams, which this measure was calculated to effect, and upon that grownd declared he would vote for the postponement.

— Sir M. W. Ridden of the treatment of the treatment of the country, nothing could be more injurious teachers.—Sir M. W. Ridden of the treatment of the propristy of the country, nothing could be more injurious than delay. He could not, however, postpone stating his opposition to one most important principle involved in the second resolution.—Sir R. Pess. in an able speech, contended that in the present circumstances of the country, nothing could be more injurious than delay. He could not, however, postpone stating his opposition to one most important principle involved in the second resolution.—He Noble Lord. He could not give his assent to the principle which made the Bank of England paper a legal tender.—Heav

of Mr. Moore, and does so in the temper and mainer of a Com-gentleman.

Mr. Parken gave notice on Wednesday of a motion for the next Committee of Supply, "That a copy of the printed reports of the Public Committees of this House be sent to every city or town in the United Kingdom, which returns a Member or Members to Parlia-ment, for the use of some public library or other suitable institution therein."

Mr. P. Near gave notice on Wedinesday of a motion for the next Committee of Supply, "That a copy of the printed reports of the Public Committee of Supply, "That a copy of the printed reports of the Public Committee of Supply, "The supply Court on Thurship errors of Members to Parliament, for the use of some public library or other suitable institution therein."

MISCHIEVOUS EFFECTS OF ANONYMOUS LETTERS—In the Bankruptey Court on Thursday, Thomas Arbers, builder, of the Horseletry-road, appeared to pass his last examination, when it superathere was a balance of 6.3491, in his favour; his property consists of freehold and leasehold, and he was driven into the Gazettein consumers of some secret enemy writing anonymously to his creditor, reflecting on the state of his sffairs.

Hank Charter.—A meeting took place in Darlington on Saurdy last, Charles Parker, Feq., in the clair, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the effects likely to result to the sgricultural by Commercial interests of the country by the measures propose which a strong resolutions were adopted, disapproving of the plane of his strong resolutions were adopted, disapproving of the plane of his strong resolutions were adopted, disapproving of the plane of his other papers, The Unhappy Countess, a Tale; Whstein, or Care for this popular periodical, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, wears of this popular periodical, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, wears of the popular periodical, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, wears of the popular periodical, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, wears of the popular periodical, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, wears of the popular periodical, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, wears of the popular periodical, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, wears of the popular periodical, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, wears of the popular periodical, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, wears of the popular periodical, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, wears of the popular periodical, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, wears of the popular pe

## THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAS OFFICE, JUNE 28, 1833.

8th Redment of Light Dragoons—Cornet R. De Salis to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Sir W. L. Young, who retires; M. G. L. Meason, Gent. to be Garding by purchase, vice De Salis.

Bight Dragoons—Cornet Sir J. Hawley, Bart, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dr. L. Campbell, who retires.

Bight Dragoons—Cornet Sir J. Hawley, Bart, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice D. L. Campbell, who retires.

Bight Dragoons—Cornet Sir J. Hawley, Bart, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice P. L. Campbell, who retires.

Bight Rota—Scand Lieut. W. F. Bedford to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice P. Hume, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice R. E. W. Horston, by J. C. L. Campbell, who retires is G. Boubary, Gent, to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bedford.

Bight Foot—Second Lieut. W. F. Bedford to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bedford.

Bight Foot—Lieut. L. Bayly to be Captain, by purchase, vice W. Gibson, who retires; En-ign J. B. Paikinson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bayly; H. Bedford to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bayly; H. Bedford to be Ensign, D. S. Bedford, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bayly; H. Bedford to be Ensign, D. S. S. Bedford, by Durchase, vice Bayly; H. Bedford to be Ensign, D. S. S. S. Bedford, S. Bedford, S. Bedford, S. S. Bedford, S. S. Bedford, S. B

Thursday morning, about nine o'clock, when near high water, a orpoise, weighing 7508s., was shot in the Thumes, near Battersea, shide, by Mr. Buttock, jun., a coal-merchant at Battersea, where is now exhibited.

Driver, UP PINT, D'AUGOK, JUIN, a COAI-merchant at Battersea, where it is now exhibited.

GENERIAL CRUITE PERIODICAL.

THE CAMBRIAN, and for the first time incorporated with it, The CALEDONIAN QUARTERLY, No. 19, July 1st, contains, with many other articles, papers by Sir S. K. Meyrick, Dr. Owen Pughe, Author of Britannice, the Glamorgan Stone-mason, James Logan, Eq. &c. &c. Price 3s.

MINERAL MAGNETISM, a New REMEDIAL AGENT in NERVOUS DISEASES,—Dr. BILUNDELL, 13. Oschard street, Portain square, has in the press a TREATISE on the APPLICATION of MI-BERAL MAGNETISM to the CURE of NERVOUS DISEASES, in which heeffects of this novel but remedial agent will be oblyslogic cily demonstrated. This Treatise will record several cases in which this improved MAGNETS (of this novel but remedial agent will be oblyslogic cily demonstrated. This Treatise will record several cases in which this improved MAGNETS (of this novel but remedial agent will be oblyslogic cily demonstrated. This Treatise will record several cases in which this improved MAGNETS (of the Treatise will record several cases in which this improved MAGNETS (of the Treatise will record several cases in which this improved MAGNETS (of the Treatise will record several cases in which this improved MAGNETS (of the Treatise will record several cases in which this improved MAGNETS (of the Treatise will record several cases in which this improved MAGNETS (of the Treatise will record several cases in which this improved MAGNETS (of the Magnetic MAGNETS (of the Treatise will record as the treatise of the Magnetic MAGNETS (of the Treatise will record as the Magnetic MAGNETS (of the Treatise Magnetic Agent Magnetic Magne

and opposite New Slaughter's Coffre-house.—Delivered in Town, or packed this care for Country.

LTENSIVE ALTERATIONS—HOLBORN-HILL, next door to standards close the country. The country is the country of the country o

ee, consisting of 7-8th and 4 ths, and every width in Sheeting OUSE FULLISHING DEFARTMENT is much enlarged positing of Marcens. Dunnisk, Dimities, Plainted Furnitures Ribds. Hollands Quillen, Danask C. vers. &c. &c. ELK DEPARTMENT is very choice, and consists of every and plate Danapes, Gros de Tours, De-la-Reius, Challs, Hernan

red and plain Ducapes, Gros de-Tours, De-in-Reins, Challs, Hernant Dresses, an anequalised assortment of PRINTED MUSLINS and CAMBRICS, platn, an anequalised assortment of PRINTED MUSLINS and CAMBRICS, platn, or produced, and printed crane squares. Paney Handkerchiefs, Vells, Searfs, Pits, and Gauges. Several cases of BMBROIDERY and LACE GOODS, Green and British Blonds, particularly secommended for their seperiority of pain being at such extraordinary low prices. An endless variety of pain with the produced of the Reinfords, and the American Calledon, and in the Galeron of the cele-education of the Calledon, and the Calledon, and of Monstein Clandin (the cele-education of mulliners and large consumers. Large and well assorted Sixth of Hostery, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Children's cotton and all: Hose, suitable for the present season; also Gloves, seeds, Pars, & cat unequal fellow prices.

Twenty respectable ex cilenced Young Men wanted.

UNDER (ROYAL PATRONAGE.

Twody respectable ex citemend Young Men wanted.

INDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

PLENDOUR, ECONOMY, and ATTRACTION, at the CITY of LONDON ROYAL EMPERIUM, opposite the Mansion House.—The Proprietors of this splendid Gity Batablishment respectfully announce to the Sability, Gentry, and the Public, that in addition to their magnificent sulte of Show Rooms of the most elegant and superb Millinery, Dresses, &c. their beautillal associament of every description of British and Poreign Silks, Shawis, Polisse, Mantles, &c. Fars. Plain and Fancy Haberdashery, as also general Prapey, they have considerably enlarged their already spacious premises for the sale of every kind of elegant and useful Unbolstery Furniture, which will be sendented on the same principles as the other branches of their business—Try articles tool at the wholesale and manufacturers' prices, or, as in most takenes, considerably under either. Following is a List of some astonishingly seep gones in the Silk and Drapery department, that have been delivered duries the last week;—

Cheap monis in the Silk and Drapery department, that have been delivered during the last week;—

A let of the broadest and most digated in the Silk and Drapery department, that have been delivered during the last week;—

A let of the broadest and most digated in the stream of the s

alle the Manni Raya. comportum.

LAIRYS GOUT and R.HEUMATIC PILLS continue to afford the most attention to the result of the res

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with nereditary honours.

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and F.R.G.S.
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DR. SMEPHEND'S letter is inadmissable. That Gentleman, fancying himself aggrieved, requests to have the name of one of our correspondents; it is furnished him—he has therefore taken the affair into his own hands. Can he imagine that we shall suffer him to enter into a literary controversy with that Gentleman through the columns of this paper, often he has talked of instituting legal proceedings against him?—A letter eart to this Office, addressed to an individual not known there, will be returned upon application.

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ion of it is fluttering. Somenser House shortly.

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# JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

His MAJESTY, attended by Sir H. TAYLOR, arrived in town about half-past one o'clock on Thursday afternoon, from the Palace at Windsor. The Duke of GLOUCESTER received the King at the Palace at St. James's.

Soon after two o'clock His MAJESTY held a Levee. In the entrée

Soon after two o'clock His Majesty held a Levee. In the entrée circle the following presentations to His Majesty took place:—Count d'Estrenel, Minister of France to Colombia, by the Prince de Talleyrand, the French Ambassador.

Lieutenant L. N. Canter, of the United States Marine Corps, by Mr. Vail, the American Charge d'Affaires.

His Majesty gave audiences to Earl Grey, Viscount Melbourne, Lord Hill, and the Duke of Richmond.

Earl Amburst and Sir Joseph Whatley were the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

Mr. Horsley Curtels, and a gentleman of the name of Wilkins,

were knighted.

The King returned to Windsor in the afternoon, attended by

The King returned to Windsor in the afternoon, attended by Colonel Horace Seymour.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Ely, have been on a visit at the Castle.

On Saturday week, their MAJESTIES visited Penn Vicarage, where the QUEEN was received by the girls of the schools established there by the Rev. Mr. Knollis, the Rector. One of the children presented Her MAJESTY with a work-bag, trimmed with Buckinghamshire lace, and bearing an appropriate inscription: to this girl who had the honour, the QUEEN presented five pounds and twenty pounds more to the other children of the school generally.

The King's Levees will be held every Wednesday, until further notice.

The King's Levees will be held every weunesuay, untofurther notice.

The Gazette contains a very long order for the alteration of the naval uniform; which, from its minuteness of description, is no doubt of considerable importance to the service. The red facings, we regret to perceive, are continued; and, as all the other mutations are confined to matters of buttons, and lace graduated into inches, the change will be scarcely perceptible to the "maked eye."

THE Lords had a conference with the Commons on Friday on the West India Resolutions, to which their Lordships agreed. The Duke of Wellington has entered his protest against the measure, and has been followed by several Noble Lords.

The Resolutions were under discussion in the House of The Resolutions were under discussion in the House of Peers on Monday, and such a pitiable scene of degradation never presented itself to mortal eyes. The newly-dignified Earl of Ripon had the task assigned to him of bringing them forward, and, in compliance with the orders of his obdurate task-master, he endeavoured to perform it. Thrice did his Lordship faulter—weep—and sit down—thrice did the generous sympathy of the House suggest an adjournment—but the unfortunate Nobleman knew the postponement of his task would afford him no ultimate relief, and so he proceeded.

postponement of his task would afford him no ultimate relief, and so he proceeded.

Only conceive the fall—the humiliation of all this—Lord GODERICH expelled from the Colonial Secretaryship (as the Whigs say), on account of inefficiency, is made to do the duty of that functionary as Privy Seal, and in that capacity to advocate a measure in Parliament to which he was opposed in the Cabinet, and publicly adopt the plan by which his own was superseded, and to ensure the success of which he was turned out of his office. That this is the fact, no man can doubt, who remembers that when the scheme which Lord Ripon advocated on Monday was broached in the House of Commons, his Lordship's colleague, or master (for such he was), in Downing-street (Lord Howick), not only deprecated and decried it in private, but got up and opposed it in a long, and, as he thought, powerful speech. No wonder that Lord Ripon should flinch and flounder—poor man—when he found himself mounted upon Mr. STAN-

opposed it in a long, and, as he thought, powerful speech. No wonder that Lord RIPON should flinch and flounder—poor man—when he found himself mounted upon Mr. STANLEY'S prancing horse sixteen hands and a half high, after having been used to his own little quiet punch of a pony; no wonder that he first got down to shorten the stirrups—to tighten the girths—and then to get a hold of his mane; all would not do—he never was easy in his seat, and through the whole of the exhibition made a most tailor-like appearance. This is GOD's judgment against rattery. Lord GARY's delight is to degrade those members of his Cabinet who once were Tories. To reduce a man, who had been a Tory Prime Minister, to the painful duty of eating his own words, recanting his own opinions, and advocating a system wholly at variance with his own, in a subordinate post in a Whig Ministry, must be beyond measure agreeable to the Noble Earl. How did he serve Lord PALMERSTON, another Tory rat, in his direct correspondence upon "Goeign affairs?" It is all part of his system, and certainly his triumph on Monday was complete. To see the amiable, kind, and most unstatesman-like Earl of RIPON in tears and trembling—an object of ridicule to his colleagues, and of pity to his early friends and present approach. object of ridicule to his colleagues, and of pity to his early friends and present opponents—was indeed most painful; but pity is, in such a case misplaced: the punishment of a deserter is his doom—and certainly the discipline lost none of its severity by being exercised in the presence of both armies.

An Tuesday a man of the name of PHILLIPS was tried in the Court of King's Bench, for publishing, in a book called and scandalous libels upon the character of His Royal Highness the Puke of CUMBERLAND—libels, it is true, emanating from the highest Whig authorities, and which have been continuously circulated by their creatures and adherents through their most favoured newspapers, but which were so concentrated and condensed in the publication proceeded against, as to afford the Royal Puke the opportunity of exhibiting the infamons falselood of the abominable insinuations at one view, and of silencing for ever, by a hold and

honourable appeal to a Jury of his countrymen, the base and dampable falsehoods which the faction have dared hitherto wannause susenoods which the faction have dared hitherto with impunity to level at the son and brother of their SOVEREIGNS.

with impunity to level at the son and brother of their Sovereigns.

The evidence adduced was of the clearest and most conclusive nature. One of the principal witnesses was Mr. PLACE, the Westminster patriot, who had been foreman of the Coroner's Jury which sat on the body of the miscreant Sells, whose crimes of ingratitude and assassination have made him a special favourite with the Radicals. Mr. PLACE gave his testimony in a manner which satisfied every man who heard him of the utter groundlessness of all the allegations made against the Duke. All the other witnesses were equally clear, all their statements equally satisfactory.

The Royal Duke himself was examined. When he entered the Court, the whole body of the people, Judges, Barristers, Jury, auditors, all rose to receive him. He gave his own account of the attempted murder—shewed to the Jury his deep and dangerous wounds—seventeen of which he received in the sanguinary assault; and when he retired, no one choosing to cross-examine him, he received the same marks of respect which had greeted his Royal Highness upon his entrance.

upon his entrance

Sir THOMAS DENMAN was the Judge. His His summing was in strict accordance with the evidence, and the y, without a moment's hesitation, pronounced the defendant Guilty.

Jury, without a moment's hesitation, pronounced the defendant GUILTY.

The patience with which the Duke of CUMBERLAND has endured the almost incessant calumnies of the Whig and Radical Press, luckily had its limits—we say luckily, for such is indeed the disposition of His Royal Highness that, between carelessness of imputations which he knew he did not deserve—contempt of his slanderers, and an unwillinguess to punish their wickedness, His Royal Highness has too long borne with the malignity and invectives of his political opponents. Every action of his private life, perverted and misrepresented, has been made the object of observation and obloquy, and the affectionate husband and devoted father, passing his life in the enjoyment of domestic peace and happiness, has been held up by every worthless libeller to the hatted of those who had no opportunity of judging for themselves, but who had learned to join in the cry against him from the mere force of example. Let those who had vesuffered their minds to be thus poisoned receive an antidote in the minutes of evidence given upon the trial—that evidence, and the verdict which instantaneously followed the Judge's charge grounded upon it, will speak trumpettongued to the country;—indeed the leaders of the assassins of his Royal Highness's fair fame have not ventured one syllable of remark upon the triumphant result of Tuesday's appeal to a Jury.

With every respectful feeling, we venture to congratulate

syllable of remark upon the triumphant result of Tuesday's appeal to a Jury.

With every respectful feeling, we venture to congratulate his Royal Highness—not upon the result, for that was secured to him by truth and justice—but upon the resolution to which his Royal Highness at last came of sacrificing his own feelings of leniency and forbearance in order to bring the important question to issue. From the complete exposure of this affair the country will easily judge what portion of reliance is to be placed upon allegations so made and insinuations so circulated, which, whatever their pretence may be, have their origin in the political hatred of a detestable faction, excited by the uncompromising and conscientious able faction, excited by the uncompromising and conscientious adherence to the KING and the CONSTITUTION of England which the illustrious Duke has, from his boyhood upwards, nobly, unflinchingly and invariably evinced.

nobly, unflinchingly and invariably evinced.

The Government has given notice to the Commissioners of Stamps, that they may retire—on pensions; a new constitution, as it is called, is about to be made, which will include their own friends, while the country is paying the efficient but pensioned Commissioners. Mr. MITFORD, the Chairman, whose salary for active service was 1,600l. per annum, retires in the full vigour of health upon a pension of one thousand four hundred a year; the other Commissioners making their bows, and being paid in equal proportions for retiring, all of them no only being able but willing to retain their places, and fulfil all the duties of them. In addition to this arrangement, it ought to be understood that the new board, which is forming, will contain an additional Commissioner, and that when these new Commissioners are appointed, such as do not choose to pay the ordinary fees usual upon such appointments, they are relieved from the charge by a Treasury minute, so that they may step into the warm shoes of their living predecessors without the smallest drawback.

It should not be forgotten, that the Government has all the fell when the smallest drawback.

It is smallest drawback.

It should not be forgotten, that the Government has already filled up every office connected with the new West India measure, although the Bill has not passed; and that such is the urgency with which they are endeavouring to secure as much as they can before they go, that the letters, offering these situations, contain a request to the parties addressed, to send immediate ansuers. And this activity for patronage is not confined to the better sort of things—every Custom-house officer's place, tide-waiter's place, clerk's place, messenger's place, is being settled, and filled up at all risks and sacrifices. These are signs of the times, and proofs of Whig moderation—but, above all, they are symptoms of an approaching retirement of the Government itself.

THE good sense and good feeling of the nation are decidedly at variance with the absurd attempts making by Sir Andrew Agnew, and his disciples, to enforce the observance of Sunday by a gloomy renunciation of all healthful enjoyments and pleasurable relaxations, and a return to the monstrous fanaticisms of the Roundheads of the Revolution; which, after having involved the nation in treason and murder, civil war and rebellion, produced, at the Restoration, a re-action sufficiently powerful to render England the most vicious and demoralized nation under the sun.

Religion—inculcate the observance of its ordinances and the fulfilment of its duties as you will—is still a matter upon

Religion—inculcate the observance of its ordinances and the fulfilment of its duties as you will—is still a matter upon which legislation must always be vain and futile: nothing in the world tends so much to produce a contrary effect from that which the gloomy sectarians affect to desire, as an attempt to force the inclinations, and constrain the feelings, of the less rigid portion of the community; and when to these efforts at religious restraint are to be added the most tyrannical civil enactments, the most ludicrous privations, and the most outrageous interferences with the domestic comforts of the people, on the day which, alone, they can call their own, it becomes a duty to exhibit to those who are likely to be frightened into supporting such measures by the threats of brazen ignorance, fulminated from the tubs of ranters and canters, the views and feelings of enlightened divines and the most outrageous interferences with the domestic comforts of the people, on the day which, alone, they can call their own, it becomes a duty to exhibit to those who are likely to be frightened into supporting such measures by the threats of brazen ignorance, fulminated from the tubs of ranters and canters, the views and feelings of enlightened divines and good Christians upon a subject which, if treated as the Scotch

puritans would have it, will, in a few months, be approache

puritans would have it, will, in a few months, be approached only under one of two feelings—awe or ridicule.

We have already noticed the striking similarity of the proceedings of the present time, with reference to the Church, to those which preceded the overthrow of Monarchy, the murder of the King, and the establishment of an arbitrary Protectorate in the days of the kind-hearted, conciliating Charles. What, but a part of the same scheme, parallel also in their efforts, are the affected purity and hypocritical sanctity of our sectarian Legislators? If these deluded people believe themselves to be acting piously, let them open their eyes before they produce a mischief which they have no power to stop. Let them not lend themselves to the same cause in which the villainous authors and publishers of blasphenies unmentionable, and works of ins. they have no power to stop. Let them not tend memseives to the same cause in which the villainous authors and publishers of blasphemies unmentionable, and works of infadelity too horrible to be named are embarked; for, if they see it not, all impartial observers are fully aware that, whether the attack upon the Protestant religion as established in this country (and with which, let it never be forgotten, the State is closely and intimately united), be made by making it disgusting or ridiculous in the eyes of the people, the end will be the same.

We have already expressed our opinion upon the character

We have already expressed our opinion upon the character of the English Sabbath-day—a day set apart for a cessation of labour—for prayer and thanksgiving—for recreation and enjoyment. If to keep holy be, as the rigid ones would infer, enjoyment. It to keep holy be, as the rigid ones would nier, to keep it in sorrow and repentance, and constant prayer and fasting, then the word holy would apply with equal force to those days pointed out as holy days, which at different seasons of the year are observed with all manner of gaiety and feasting by the most punctilious. The English Sabbath, divested of all the extravagant mirth and amuse gaiety and leasting by the most punctitious. The Englist Sabbath, divested of all the extravagant mirth and amusements with which throughout every nation in the world where the Roman Catholic religion is professed, it is celebrated, has ever been (except in the days of gloom, and rebellion and discontent, produced purposely under the influence of that gloom) a day devoted in the first instance to religious duties, and then to the recreation absolutely necessary to the health of the labouring classes, and to the enjoyment of those amusements which have never, by the wisest or best, been held either improper or injurious in the observance of what-according to the view we take of it, is a weekly festival. We do not, however, wish to trust ourselves upon such a subject, and therefore we borrow some observations which we find in last month's number of The British Magazine, in which good sense and good feeling are blended, and which are equally worth the attention of the would-be subverters of the present order of things, and that of their weak or wicked followers in the cause of innovation:—

"If they" (says the writer to whom we allude) "who take an active"

the present order of things, and that of their weak or wicked followers in the cause of innovation:—

"If they" (says the writer to whom we allue) "who take an active part in these measures, be not careful of the line they adopt, of the language they use, and of the notions they propagate, they may produce very great and important changes both in opinion and practice, and yet as far removed as ever from the object, at which they should aim. If, mistaking the nature of this Christian ordinance, they shall seek to observe it, not in newness of spirit, but in oldness of the letter, they may indeed re-establish the subbatical yoke of Judaism, or the superstitious opens operation of Popery, or may revive the self-exalting and uncharitable austerity of Puritanism; but they will not have advanced one step towards honouring the Christian festival, neither to the right observance of the day itself, still less of diffusion of the cheerful, meek, faithful, and charitable spirit of true religion, which is 'the end of the commandment,' the object aimedath by this and every other ordinance.

"Our moral obligation to keep the Lord's Day holy, arises from the aprirt of our duty to God and man; since neither the honour of the first nor the good of the last can be promoted without it. We need the spirit of our duty to God and man; since neither the honour of the first nor the good of the last can be promoted without it. The honour of the first nor the good of the last can be promoted without it. The honour of the first nor the good of the last can be promoted without it. The honour of the first nor the good of the last can be promoted without it. The honour of the first nor the good of the last can be promoted without it. The honour of the first nor the good of the last can be promoted without it. The honour of the first nor the good of the last can be promoted without it. The honour of the first nor the good of the last can be promoted without it. The honour of the first nor the good of the last can be promoted without it. The

under the old dispensation, and content of the springs of religion;
"Continual heaviness of heart will break the springs of religion;
"the spirit would fail before me, and the souls that I have made."

the new. "Continual heaviness of heart will break the springs of religion; the spirit would fail before me, and the souls that I have made. Praise, bounty, and rest should be the distinguishing features of the day; and he who would have mournful faces and sad hearts on Sunday, the Christian featival, would act as incongrously as he who should bid his neighbour to a feast on Friday, the Christian fast. "The Lord's Day is nestival, and if any find, as many do, that their minds are checked in their thankfulness unless the body rejoices toothey are to be allowed and commended if they keep it as a featival of the body as well as of the spirit. In illustration of this, it is for their Sunday's dinner that the poor reserve their piece of meat; and thus to their minds, more easily influenced by bodily considerations that they who shose wants are more abundantly supplied, the return of the day is associated with thoughts of satisfaction and thankfulness. "The Lord's-day is, indeed, 'a day of mirth,' as Genous Herners, styles it; a 'day of holy joy,' as his worthy follower speaks; but they who have grace to understand the spiritual import of these terms, must 'take heed lest this liberty of their's become a stumbing block to them that are weak."

This moderation and ordering of mirth and joy must

they who have grace to understand the spiritual import of these terms, must 'take heed lest this liberty of their's become a stumbling block to them that are weak.'"

This moderation and ordering of mirth and joy must be the business of the individual hearts and minds of those men and women who, as free agents and rational beingsare fully aware of the heavy responsibility which an infraction of their duty must inevitably incur: but we repeat that legislative enactments to hinder amusements and recreation; to denounce as contrary to the law—not of God alone, but of the nation—the crimes of eating and drinking, of walking, of riding, of diving, of sailing, of rowing, of meeting at the social board, surrounded by family and friends, enjoying such good things as God has been pleased to afford them, would not only create disgust but insurrection. For a people to be put at the mercy of common informers, under a staute, because they did as they pleased on the only day of rest secured to them, is somewhat too much. In that land of free-dom, America, where slavery exists in all its glory, we are told they draw chains across the streets leading out of the towns on Sundays. Let the Puritans try the experiment in England—let the canters shut the Park-gates on Sundays—let them, in short, interfere authoritatively with that which specially concerns each individual as much as the professing law-maker, and the consummation of the object in view will be soon at hand. Thus provoked, the best disposed part of the population will join the worst, and in doing themselves of the Figure 1 and consequence of an affected veneration for its ordinances.

tigating the existing civil and criminal jurisdictions of the municipalities of the several boroughs and cities. The inmunicipalities of the several boroughs and cities. The inquiry is to be conducted with promptitude, so that the evidence collected may be brought early next Session under the consideration of Parliament. Every Commissioner who is to receive anything for working, is, we have no doubt, already appointed. The Secretaryships of these Commissions, too, are good things in their way. We should not be surprised to find those offices filled by members of the Political Unions, absurd as some people thought the caricature Ministry of Mr. FINCH the other night. Perhaps Mr. RUBSELL, of the Calthorpe-street Society, or Mr. Parkes, of the Birmingham Union, may be selected for this purpose—nothing will surprise us.

THE outcry against the arrears of business in the Court of Chancery is becoming every day stronger and louder. Want of inclination is not so much the CHANCELLOR's fault, as a total inclination is not so much the CHANCELLOR's fault, as a total want of power sufficiently to comprehend that which comes before him, to make any decision upon it. The reversal of his long-laboured judgment in the case of DRAX v. GROSVENOR, which, after all the coddling in the Council-office, and the foisting of a falsehood into the "Council-office, and transpired, haunts him as the "Head" haunts Lord GREV. The fear of doing wrong leaves him only the option of doing nothing. As a Whig lawyer said the other day, upon seeing a notice in the papers that the "LORD CHANCELLOR would sit in error"—" Why mention that—he always sits in error, and decides in error too."

That Lord Brougham, like the monkey who shows his tail most, when he tries to jump highest, has exhibited his tail most, when he tries to jump highest, has exhibited his legal inability since his wonderful exaltation from the Northern Circuit to the Woolsack—matgré the outcry of the whole profession and the intentions of Lord Grey—his best friends cannot deny. What the House of Commons think of his measures, the decided rejection of his Registry Bill in that House pretty clearly proclaims; and what the Lords think of them, the unqualified rejection of his Local Courts Bill by the Lords next week will equally well declare. Talk of a collision between the Houses!—When it may happen, or about what, we cannot pretend to guess; but as far as the CHANCELLOR's legislative amendments go, their unanimity is most harmonious.

As their friends say, their defeat in the Lords and their

Is most narmonous.

As their friends say, their defeat in the Lords and their retreat in the Commons have given them two gentle hints of their real position. We must think that the demolition of the Registry Bill in one House, and the annihilation of the Loral Courts Bill in the other, will not decrease the agree-shapes of the inclusive. ableness of their situation.

sileness of their situation.

SIR HENRY PANNELL on Friday presented a petition from the newsvenders against certain neglects and misconduct in the conduct of the subalterns of the General Post-office. Nothing remarkable occurred in the debate which arose upon the petition, except the total innocence of Lord Althorp upon every part of the subject,—of the arrangement of the Post-office—of its functions—its privileges—the manner of its working. The Times of yesterday says, with reference to this innocence :—

"In speaking, for instance, on the difficulty of an arrangement with respect to the optimal franking of letters addressed to parties in France is Lordship is reported to have said that the attempt would lead to "inextricable confusion." Does his Lordship in the experiment has been already tried on a great scale in France and over the continent—that it has perfectly succeeded for a long time—and that it has been the source of great public convenience? Does he not know that the French Post Office has the same treaty with Prussia, with Belgium, and with every bordering continents state, which the directors of the French Post Office lately proposed with England? Jose he not know that they proposed to undertake the teaching of our unapt administration, and that they wild probably have sent over a clerk to instruct them in the details? Whether he knows these thinks or not, he ought to have reflected upon propositions which must beneficially have affected the revenue of the state, as well as have promoted the convenience of the public. The matter, however, cannot rest here. We must again and again knock at the gates of this "castle of indolence" and corruption, till we rouse its inmates to a feeling of their duties, and a sense of their dangers."

There is another point more immediately connected with the Post-office is the highest devactored with the first of its.

knock at the gates of this case. We rouse its immates to a feeling of their duties, and a sense dangers. There is another point more immediately connected with the Post-office in the highest department, which is of infinitely more importance, and which is not likely "to rest here" any more than the minor negligences of less interested bersons.

The system of breaking open parcels under the pretence of searching for letters continues. From Leeds, we have seen a letter from a legal gentleman, who had occasion on Tuesday to forward a parcel containing papers and documents, stating that he had been forced to detach his opinion and voter from the same thousefless and send them opinion and notes from the papers themselves and send them by post, because in that town the practice of breaking open parcels. cels, either

by Post, because in that town the practice of breaking open Parcels, either arriving or departing, was in full exercise; and that the most disastrous consequences could not fail to ensue from the perusal of confidential communications—legally sent in those parcels—by the underlings of the Post-office and their associates.

It seems very extraordinary that Ministers, who affect to be the champions of liberty, should attempt such measures; or that their opponents in Parliament, who, if possible, tanscend them in liberality, should quietly suffer them. Perhaps, Mr. HUME, who is our Member, might feel disposed to ask a question on the subject; or it might be more seasonably asked in the House of Lords, where the Duke of MICHMOND (decidedly the most active and accessible Postmater of our time) will be at hand, to afford an answer and a justification. As the Times says, the matter will not rest here.

CITY matters are not generally interesting—we mean matters concerning the Corporation—but something has occurred which is curious—we suppose unprecedented; it is therefore necessary to give an outline of the fact:—

It is known to the cubic that in the Recompan's last report of

Receasing to give an outline of the fact:—

It is known to the public that in the Recompen's last report of the primers under sentence of death to His Majesty's Privy ing £5 aut of a letter, appeared, and, in the account given in the flowing £5 aut of a letter, appeared, and, in the account given in the flowing £5 aut of a letter, appeared, and, in the account given in the flowing £5 aut of a letter, appeared, and, in the account given in the flowing £5 aut of a letter, appeared, and, in the account given in the flowing £5 aut of a letter, appeared, and, in the account given in the waw was made, and that the Recompens sent down his warrant to Newpate for the account of the Cox, but it is as frue that His Majesty's extreme particular of the Cox, but it is as frue that His Majesty's extreme particular of the cox, but it is as frue that His Majesty's extreme particular of the council never sanctioned that order for carrying into effect the case had been laid before them by the city law officer. How so strange matter ground a mistake could have been made will, no doubt, be We tay the control of the correctness of the substance of the account there is not under the control of the correctness of the substance of the account there is not under the control of the correctness of the substance of the account there is not under the control of the correctness of the substance of the account there is not under the control of the correctness of the substance of the account there is not under the control of the correctness of the substance of the account there is not under the control of the correctness of the substance of the account there is not under the control of the correctness of the substance of the account there is not under the control of the control

In Wednesday morning Sir Thomas Denman, the Lord Chief Jus-e of the King's Bench, on casting his eyes over a newspaper, saw

the paragraph representing the fact that Job Cox was ordered for execution on Tuesday. He considered it to be one of those errors which are sometimes made by the "flying reporters" of the press, who jumble facts and falsehoods together in the hurry of collecting news; and soon afterwards his Lordship adverted to the circumstance in the presence of one of the Under Sheriffs, as of a very mischievous nature. The Under Sheriff, in some surprise, observed to his Lordship that the paragraph was correct; that the Reconnex's warrant had been received on Wednesday evening, at half-past 6 o'clock, at Newgate, that the intelligence had been communicated to the unfortunate culprit, and that notices had been sent to the Sheriffs and other officials. "What!" said Sir Thomas Dennan, "Cox ordered for execution? Impossible! I was mysell one of the Privy Council present when the report was made, and I know that no warrant for the execution of any one was ordered. Cox was ordered to be placed in solitary confinment, and to be kept to hard labour, previously to his being transported for life, to which penalty the judgment to die was commuted."

The Under Sheriff repeated the extraordinary information to his

in solitary comment, and to be kept to hard labour, previously to his being transported for life, to which penalty the judgment to die was commuted."

The Under Sheriff repeated the extraordinary information to his Lordship, who instantly requested that he would forthwith apply at the Secretary of State's office, where he would be reassured of the fact, and receive an order to the contravention of the Learned Recorder's warrant. It is needless to say, that the Under Sheriff, who was very glad to be the bearer of such good tidings to a poor unhappy follow-creature, very speedily executed his mission. He found that the correction of Sir Tromas Demman was accurate according to Mr. Copre's books, in which his allotted punishment was regularly entered; and Lord Melbourske, immediately upon being informed of the mistake under which they laboured at Newgate, sent thither an authority to countermand the warrant with the black seal, signed "Newman Knowlts," Cox had just 22 hours previously been told in the usual solemn way to prepare for death. He received the awful news as if he lad been struck to the earth with lightning. The mistake, upon being mentioned to him, it is unnecessary to state, gave full relief to his heart.

We are given to understand that the Learned Recorder was, up to a late hour on Thursday night, "of the same opinion still." Nobody doubte that the firm impression upon his mind was, that Cox was ordered by the Privy Council for execution, but every one who has heard of the circumstance is astonished at the strange and serious nature of the mistake.

The result of all this has been the resignation of the Re-

body doubts that the firm impression upon his mind was, that Cox was ordered by the Privy Council for execution, but every one who has heard of the circumstance is assonished at the strange and serious nature of the mistake.

The result of all this has been the resignation of the RECONDER, who has served the City forty-seven years; and his successor will be, we conclude, the Honourable E. LAW (brother of Lord ELLENBOROUGH), now Common Serjeant. The office of Common Serjeant is in the gift of the Common Council, and there are two candidates, Messrs. MIRRHOUSE and HILL—the latter is, we believe, a Member of the House of Commons.

It must be admitted that the convict Cox was nearer being cul prit than his SOVERRIGN intended, and his preservation adds a new proof of the advantages of newspaper reading. Lord GREY has officially stated that he only knew of the violation of our neutrality with Portugal by reading the newspapers, and added, on another occasion, that all he had heard on the subject of the French intention of colonizing Algiers he had read in the newspapers—and here, if Sir THOMAS DENMAN had not happened to read the newspaper, Jon Cox's job would have been done.

This affair, which has caused great excitement among the Livery, from a sympathetic feeling, perhaps, of the perils of such "close shaving," reminds us of a story which is told of a Judge, when trying a prisoner for a capital offence—a story which we are not quite sure has not already appeared in Bull—but if it has, it must have been a long time since, and therefore does not matter.

Upon the occasion to which we refer, the Judge had summed up, and the Jury having turned round to deliberate for a few minutes, delivered a verdict of acquittal.

His Lordship being extremely deaf, bowed, and began a suitable address, as he imagined, to the prisoner at the bar. "Prisoner," said his Lordship, "after a long and patient investigation of all the circumstances of your case, and therefore does not matter.

Upon the occasion to which we refer the Judge had

my Lord," said a barrister, in rather a "Acquitted, my Lord louder tone—all in vain.

touder tone—all in vain.

"Nothing now remains," continued his Lordship, "but
"to pass upen you the awful sentence of the law." Hereabouts his Lordship groped about and produced the
fatal black cap. "The sentence of the Court is, that
"you".

Here the High Sheriff placed before his Lordship a slip of paper announcing the real state of the case. His Lordship started, but recovering his presence of mind, continued—"that you should be discharged forthwith—but I tell you what, young mau—notwithstanding the mercifulness of the Jury, you have had a very narrow escape indeed," So Jon Cox has had a very narrow escape indeed, and we should not have been inclined to joke about it, but that Mr. LAMB, the Under Secretary of State, assured the House of Commons that Jon could not have been hanged even if Sir Thomas Denman had not happened to cast his eye over the Newspaper.

even if Sir Thomas Denman had not happened to cast his eye over the Newspaper.

The aged Recorder has quitted office with no ungentle rebuke from the Court of Aldermen for a mistake, which, except needlessly agitating the feelings of the convicted felon, could, in fact, have produced no serious consequences. His retirement is judicious and satisfactory—judicious as regards himself, and highly satisfactory to his probable successor, by whose election the Court of Aldermen will secure as much Law as any man in the profession can bring them. We have just heard that it is more than possible that the Court of Aldermen will save the Common Council the trouble of an election, by electing Serjeant Arabin, who is Deputy Recorder, to the Recordership, and thus leave Mr. Law, for the present, Common Serjeant. No choice, we think, could be more acceptable than that of Serjeant Arabin, whose talents are acknowledged, and whose patience and impartiality are proverbial. patience and impartiality are proverbial.

WE cannot resist the temptation of speaking in terms of We cannot resist the temptation of speaking in terms of high praise of a very beautiful work which has recently been published by Bentley (for Colburn), in which the skill of the engraver is powerfully exhibited in aid of the kill of the engraver is powerfully exhibited in aid of the biographer. The book to which we allude is entitled "The Beauties of the Court of Charles the Second," and contains one-and-twenty prints, from originals in Windsor Castle, and other collections, accompanied by lives of the Beauties, written in a very delightful style by Mrs.

JAMESON, whose father, Mr. MURPHY, as it appears by the Preface, made the drawings by command of the late Princess CHARLOTTE; some of them are now engraved for the

Amongst the most beautiful specimens are—the portrait, by LELY, of the then notorious Duchess of CLEVELAND; whose attainment of such a title, with the character she possessed, is a proof of immorality in a Court and corruption in a Minister, which, as it never before had its example, so has never since found its equal. The Counters de Grammont is beautifully engraved; the wild playfulness of Madame ELLEN—NELL GWYNNE (who, as mistress of the KING, was appointed Lady of the QUEEN'S Privy Chamber, and founded the noble family of BEAUCLERK) is admirably maintained from the original. But the most attractive of the collection is that of Louisè de Queroaille, Duchess of PORTSMOUTH, from whose intrigues sprang the illustrious house of LENNOX. The negligence of the costume, and the ease of the head-dress, give a freshness and naïveté to the lovely countenance, which render it highly attractive. A striking contrast to this is afforded in the more pathetic and interesting expression of Miss BAGOT, afterwards Countess of FALMOUTH, and subsequently Countess of DORSET. We will not injure the excellence of the literary portion of the work by extracts, but most earnestly recommend it to our readers as a striking specimen of playfulness mixed with history, which, as an illustration to PEPVs and his contemporaries, cannot fail to be as valuable as it is entertaining and interesting.

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history, which, as an illustration to Per's and his contemporaries, cannot fail to be as valuable as it is entertaining and interesting.

Another work has made its appearance, of a different nature, but the utility of which is unquestionable: we mean "Sharpe's British Peerage." This book is constructed on a different, and infinitely better, plan than any Peerage we have yet seen. The genealogical history and the actual state of the noble families mentioned in it being brought together in one view, thus obviating the necessity of referring to another work, as is the case in Lodge's Peerage, where the fruits of the author's personal knowledge, historical lore, and professional experience, are separated from the coeval histories of the junior branches. Sharpe's work is beautifully printed, and the arms of each Peer, judiciously prefixed to each account, are executed in the best possible manner.

Mrs. Trollofe is in the field of literature, riding three horses at once—a poem, a novel, and another work. Her poetry, we confess, is not sufficiently smooth to please us; her novel, The Abbess, is a very extraordinary book. We confess we see none of the indelicacy in it of which our excellent contemporary, the Literary Gazette, complains. That it is improbable, is most true—perhaps, in some parts, impossible; but it is, in many other parts, poetical and picturesque, and highly interesting. The only clumsy portion of it, is the shipwreck in the Channel; the more to be wondered at, as the authoress has herself made long voyages. She talks of "letting down the sails," and "untying the ropes," and makes the hero and heroine, and all the party, sit upon deck during a gale of wind, and only "go down stairs" when it gets too bad to stay up. ropes," and makes the hero and heroine, and all the party, sit upon deck during a gale of wind, and only go down stairs" when it gets too bad to stay up. These blunders must arise from carclessuess. There is much good writing in the book, and, probable or not, possible or impossible, it will amply repay the reader in its perusal.

## PEMICAN.

The ministerial papers, which represent the Marquess of Queens-BERRY as a solitary instance of a Scotch Peer of equal rank to himself without an English title, must purposely have overlooked the Duke of ROXBURGH and the Marquess of TWEEDALE. The fact is, that Lord QueensBerry, by the grace and favour of Lord Guey, sits cheek by jowl with Lord WESTERN, the venerable and late rejected Member

In the number of Blackwood's Magazine for the present month there is a well-written, authentic, and extremely interesting memoir of the late Sir HENRY BLACKWOOD, which, while it does justice to his high professional character, puts his private qualities in the most agreeable point of view.

Mr. Alderman Wilson and Mr. Alderman HARMER are the new Sheriffs, and the late Alderman Scales is re-elected, although previously refused for want of dignity. Surely Mr. Scales might have appealed to the Court, in the words of Lady MacDuff,—

"You have no children, butchers; if you had!"

Mr. Harmer, we believe, is the only attorney in the Court, except Colonel Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, who has left off business.

The following is a correct list of the new Governors of the West

India Islands:—
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Sir Lionel Smith, Barbadoes; Lieut.-Governors, Right Hon. Sir Geo. F. Hill, Bart., Trinidad; Major-General Darling, Tobago; Major-Gen. Middlemore, Grenada; Caotain Sir C. M. Schomberg, R.N., Dominica; Captain Tyler, R.N., St. Vincent's; Lieut.-Colonel Nixon, St. Kitt's; Major-General Sir James C. Smyth, Bart, British Guiana, comprehending the Colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY .- Lord DARLINGTON has given notice July 18, of the following motion:—" That whilst it is desirable to diminish the practice of military flogging as much as possible, nevertheless to abolish the power at present vested in military Courts of inflicting corporal punishment in certain cases in the British army would be dangerous as well as inexpedient."

The Fancy Fair on the grounds of Putney House, of which a considerable part has been kindly lent by the Hon. Colonel Lincoln Stanhope for the purpose, combined with a Regatta on the Thames, on Tuesday next, in aid of the Charity Schools of Putney and Rochampton, can scarcely fail to prove highly attractive.

Post Office Liberality .- " By the following extract, it appears that the impediments which exist at the Post Office, tending to obstruct the prompt circulation of the continental newspapers in this country, are now extended to the American papers, which have

thereto been exempt from these inquisitorial visitations:—
"'Interpolal, June 25.
"'Interpolal, June 26.
"'Interpo

At a meeting of the proprietors, &c. connected with Jamaica, held At a meeting of the proprietors, e.c. connected with Jamaica, neur on Tuesday, it was resolved that the mode in which Mr. Stanley proposed to allot the compensation to the West India proprietors

opposition."-They object to the measure as not effecting the immediste and entire abolition of slavery; and they call the payment of twenty millions to the planters " a monstrous injustice" to the people of this country.

The Duke of RICHMOND has prepared a Bill "requiring that general annual statements of trustees of turnpike roads be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and that they afterwards be laid before Parliament." It was on Monday presented to the House of Lords.—There can be no doubt that Lord MELBOURNE will give these statements the closest attention—the duty is exactly suited to the proverbial assiduity of his Lordship's official character.

The apples promise so abundant a crop in the cyder countries that wine pipes and hogsheads are in high demand

By the death of STEPHEN LAVENDER, the High Constable of Manchester, and formerly an officer of Bow-street, a vacancy has socurred. The authorities at Manchester have made an application Geourred. The authorities at Manchester have made an application as the Metropolitan Police Commissioners for a fit and proper person to succeed the late High Constable, expressing a wish that Mr. Trossas, the Superintendent of the F division, may be appointed. We understand that Mr. Trossas accepted the situation, and that he will forthwith proceed to Manchester. The place, It is said, is worth about 6001. per annum.

A Meeting of the College of Physicians was held at their Hall, in Pail mall East, on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the appual Harveian oration, which Dr. Paris was this year appo to deliver. As this speech is a species of commemoration of the more illustrious physicians who have been members of the College, it is almost impossible, after the lapse of so many years, for any man, however highly gifted, to produce any new matter upon a subject so trite and hackneyed. The most that the orator can be exscted to perform is to place their more distinguishing characteristic pacted to perform is to place their more distinguishing characteristics in a conspicuous light, and to exhort their successors in the medical ast to imitate, if they camot suppass, them. This task was very creditably performed by Dr. Paris, who took a cursory view of the progress of physical science from the first origin in Egypt down to its more extensive and beneficial development in our own times. He concluded his oration by a warm tribute to the memory of Dr. BABINGTON, whose various high qualifications, both as a man and a physician, he enumerated with affectionate partiality. In this panegyric the meeting appeared to sympathise warmly; and the recommendation which he gave to the junior members of the profession to tread in the footsteps, and form themselves after the example of that good man and excellent physician, was received with unanimous approbation. At the conclusion of the speech the members of the College, in conformity with their usual practice on this occasion, entertained their friends with a banquet, which, we believe, like the speech, is ex instituto Herveii. Among the company present were the Marquis Campen, Earl of Brecknock, Mr. H. Gurney, Sir ASTLEY COOPER, and many of the first medical practitioners in the metropolis and its vicinity.

FLIGHT OF A PATRIOT.—One of the orators who on the 10th inst. at the Radical Meeting on Brandon-hill, enlightened the people with his views of political affairs, and talked most indignantly of the "gentlemen" putting their hands into the "people's" pockets, took his departure on the following morning for America, leaving his wife and family to get their maintenance out of the pockets of the ratepayers of the parish of Clifton .- Felix Farley's Bristol Paper.

Emigration to America continues very brisk. Since the departure of the Corsuir, which carried out to Canada 154 respectable pasof the Corsair, which carried out to Canada 103 respectator, passessengers, chiefly from Lanarkshire, and who were estimated to possess among them nearly 40,0001., the Tamerlane has saided for Quebec, with upwards of 500 emigrants, mostly in comfortable circumstances.—Greenock Advertiser.—The extent to which emigration is carried is past conception. One house of agency alone has, during the last year, exported 400,0001. on account of emigrants.

The following, which we extract from the Exeter paper, sounds very encouraging to dramatic authors, and gives us a high opinion of the advantages to be derived from the Theatrical Bill before Parliament:—At a meeting lately held at the Garrick's Head, of dramatic authors, it was agreed on, it seems, that the following should be the fees exacted from the managers of country theatres:—10s. per night for a five-act comedy or tragedy, 7s. for a two-act piece, and 4s. for a one-act interlude.

We understand Mr. FAUCIT SAVILL has opened a portable theatre. capable of containing 800 persons, at Herne Bay. It is built of sheet iron, and may be taken asunder for conveyance from town to town, by van or waggon, without drawing a nail. We think this theatre will have a just right to be considered as one of the patent houses.—
This is really a return to first principles.—Thespis redivivus.

A letter from Dover says :- " Many of the wounded and discarded ps of the tyrant Peorso still linger about the town in the most able state of poverty and affliction. That Peorso has acted towards these poor men with the most heariless perfidy is apparent, for on their leaving Portugal, they were promised sixteen francs for provisions, but they have been able to obtain only five. On their arrival in England they were to receive six pounds sterling, but to their further disappointment the agent here (Mr. Bushell) had received no orders to make any advance. We believe this gentleman Aas already made considerable sacrifices in the cause of PEDRO. Hence it appears these poor men, from first to last, have been half-starved, badly clothed, and further, have sacrificed home, health, very thing dear to life, for the sake of a hard-hearted and worthless despot.

By a return on the wine trade, printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the consumption of wine in this country commons, it appears that ne consumption of which it has country bas greatly fallen off. In 1829 the quantity of all sorts of wine permitted out of stock was 4,790,076 gallons; in 1831 it had fallen below 4,500,000 gallons; and in 1832 it was reduced to 4,323,325 gallons. By this table the consumption of French wines had fallen off, though not to a great extent. The number of gallons permitted out of stock in 1829 was 219,663 gallons, and in last year, 191,289 gallons, making a difference of more than 20,000 gallons. additional duty imposed on the wine consumed in the greatest quantity has not brought any great accession to the revenue. The duties in 1831 were 1,535,484l.; and in 1832, 1,566.758l.

Dr. Bowming, the translator of the unintelligible jargon of Humbusivonia, who has been sent over by our wise Government to learn accounts from the French, says—at least so the people say who know him, that the French are mightily pleased with the notion of a commercial Tresty between England and France. The chief obtacle to an arrangement is the refusal of our Government to pledge self to the immediate and extensive reduction of the duty on brandy. Our Government have intimated that such a re may be fairly expected after a few more concessions from French brandy. the French, but that we have already made many concessions which to not been reciprocated. It appears that the advantages of the

one in favour of the French nation.

During the discussion upon the subject of allowing French gloves and silks to be admitted into this country, we heard much of the reciprocity of commerce and other free-trade topics, and it was anticipated that our French neighbours would show their liberality by mitating our's. Hitherto, however, the Gaula have been polite enough to accept the boon we offered them without making any return. By the official accounts of imports and exports in the yea ending 5th January, 1833, it appears that while we imported to the value of 3,056,1541, from France, the latter country received from us to the value of only 8921,0091, nearly one third of which sum consisted of foreign and colonial merchandise. In the same year we exported to the United States to the value of 12.5961,1731.; Germany. 9,473,6971.; Holland and Belgium, 6,450,2251.; Italy, 5,348,8051. There are only four of the European States (Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway) which take so little of us as France!

THE GLOVE TRADE .- While the general condition of the country THE GLOVE TRADE.—While the general condution of the country is certainly improving, this branch of trade continues greatly depressed. Last week a manufacturer of this city attended in London for the purpose of making his periodical sale of gloves, when out of 2000 dozens of pairs he could only dispose of 40 dozens! The number of persons employed in this manufacture throughout the county is said to amount to 600, of whom, it is calculated, 300 only are fully employed; in this city there are about 250, one-half at least having merely partial or occasional work.—Hereford Journal.

On Tuesday the first stone of the Waithman obelisk was laid by Alderman Harmen, his two Deputies (Blackert and Ticknen), and the Committee of Management, attended by the Architect. A pair of immense shears, fifty feet in height, were elevated over the spot, and the stone, a beautiful cube of Haytor granite, and which form the lower step, was suspended by the tackle blocks and fall. On arriving at the ground the Alderman deposited a bottle containing the inscription, list of subscribers, &c., hermetically sealed, in a cavity formed in the lower foundation stone, also a block of Haytor granite eight feet square and two thick. The stone was then deposited in its place. Alderman Harmers said that as they were then assembled to lay the first stone of a commemorative tribute to the memory of a man whom they all respected he trusted that it would be an imperishable monument to public worth and private integrity and be a powerful stimulus to all public men to imitate the uncom promising public spirit of their departed friend, whose memory they were by this testimonial of their feeling holding up to public tion and regard. The entire structure is nearly thirty feet in height and consists but of five blocks of granite, namely, the lower and upper steps, the die, on which is the inscription, the capstone and the obelisk, which is nearly twenty feet in height. The whole design is obelisk, which is nearly twenty feet in neight. The whole design is Egyptian and eepulchral, consisting of inclined lines similar to the obelisk, and bevilled on the upper surfaces. The capstone is formed of the deep Egyptian cavetto and torns, in the centre of which are globular bosses, sculptured with the arms of the city of London, and of the deceased Alderman. On the die of the pedestal Isinscribed, in deeply sunk Roman letters:—" Erected to the memory of ROBERT WAITHMAN, by his Friends and Fellow-citizens, MDCCCXXXIII."—The situation chose for this pillar is the site of the shop where WAITHMAN first began business—but it is not calculated for eternity, for it stand upon an erch over Fleet ditch, into which, some of these, days its

wn weight will no doubt bring it, lead, bottles, coins and all.

The following is from the *Times*, and is worthy of notice:-THE WAITHMAN OBELISK.—Although it has been o bjected that the copie of England are too prone to destruction of works of art, and that England is the only country in Europe where it is necessary to protect such works by iron railings, and to request persons to leave their sticks and parasols below at exhibitions of pictures, and to keep them at arm's length by bars, the committee and architect of the Wattaman Obelisk, in consideration of the extreme hardness of the materials, and broad simplicity of the design, had determined not to inclose it with railing, but to give their fellow-citizens an opportunity of redceming this part of the national character. Yet a few hours had hardly passed after opening it to the public when wantor

late afterations in the tariffs of the two countries have been five to a to declare the result.—After the Wardmote was re-spened b Beadle, the LORD MAYOR rose and said: " Having Beadle, the LORD MAYOR ruse and said. Illaying vacuimed the poll-books, I find the numbers polled for the respective candidates to be as follows:—For Michael Scarzs, Esq. 155; and for Thomas JOHNSON, Eq. 70; making a majority in favour of the former Gen-tleman of 85. I therefore declare Michael Scales, Eq. Citizen and Butcher, duly elected for this Ward."—The announcement was and Butcher, dury elected for this ward.—The announcement was received with loud and long continued cheering.—The thanks of the Wardmote were then unanimously voted to the Lord Mayor, for the courteous and impartial manner in which he had presided during the election. A second vete of thanks to his Lordship was also unanimously carried, on the motion of Mr. Scales, for the m in which he had upheld, at his own expence, the dignity and hospitality of the city of London on the recent visit of her Majesty. The LORD MAYOR, after each of these votes, briefly expressed his acknowment of the honour conferred upon him. The thanks of the Wardmote were also given to Mr. D. Pollock, his Lordship's Learned Assessor, after which the Wardmote was dissolved.

> TAXATION.—An account has been printed, by order of the House of Commons, "of the gross and net amount of all taxes repeated. expired, or reduced in each year since the termination of the war and also of all taxes imposed in the same period, showing the several articles on which the alterations of duty were made, together with an estimate of the amount of reduction or increase of duty space each article." The return does not include the reductions in the present year. It appears that the gross estimated amount of taxe repealed since the close of the war is 42,345.5291. The estimated gross produce of the taxes imposed in the same time is 5,836,110. leaving a balance of taxes reduced above those imposed of above 36,500.0001. Of the taxes so reduced about 9,000,0001, have been costom duties, 14,000,0001. excise duties, and above 18,500,0001. the property and assessed taxes.

### TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—I recommend to your notice, as possibly available to remark in these days, the following lines, extracted from the Epilogue to Davnen's Play of the Duke of Guiss;—
"'Tis a fine world my masters! right or wrong.

"Tis a fine world my masters! right or wrong,
The Whigs must talk, and Tories hold their tongue.
They must do all they can,
But we, forsooth, must bear a Christian mind,
And fight, like boys, with one hand tied behind; And fight, like boys, with one hand tied behind; Nay, and when one boy's down, 'twere wondrous wise, To cry,—box fair, and give him time to rise. When fortune favours, none but fools will dally: Would any of you sparke, if Nan, or Mally, Tip you the inviting wink, stand, shall I, shall I? A Trimmer cried, (that heard me tell this story) Fie, Mistress Cook, 'faith you're too rank a Tory! Wish not Whigs hang'd, but pity their hard cases; You would have to see the problem was few types. rie, Mistress Cook, 'hath you're too rank a Tory!
Wish not Whigs hang'd, but pity their hard cases;
You women love to see men make wry facea.—
Pray, Sir, said I, don't think me auch a Jew;
I say no more, but give the devil his due.—
Lenitives, says he, suit best with our condition.—
Jack Ketch, asys I, is an excellent physician.—
I love no blood.—Nor I, Sir, as I breathe;
But hanging is a fine dry kind of death.—
We Trimmers are for holding all things even.—
Yes; just like him that hung 'twist hell and heaven.—
Have we not had men's lives enough already?—
Yes, sure; but you're for holding all things steady.
Now, since the weight hangs all on one side, brother,
You Trimmers should, to poize it, hang on 'toher.
Damn'd neuters, in their middle way of steering.
Are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring:
Not Whigs, nor Tories they; nor this, nor that;
Not birds, nor beasts; but just a kind of bat:
A twilight animal, true to neither cause,
With Tory wings, but Whiggish teeth and claws."

Your's, obediently,

AN OLD T

AN OLD TORY.

Temple, June 27, 1833.

An OLD TORY-tunity of redeening this part of the national character. Yet a few lours had bardly passed after opening it to the public when water and defaced the fine arrives and points of some of the bold Roman interes, and other parts of the sculpture, and dirty feet-marks are visible in clamberine on the steps and cornice. The British nation have now the disprace of seeing this beautiful work of eart inclosed by a temporary cleams of seeing this beautiful work of eart inclosed by a temporary cleams of seeing this beautiful work of eart inclosed by a temporary cleams of seeing this beautiful work of eart inclosed by a temporary cleams of seeing this beautiful work of eart inclosed by a temporary cleams of seeing this beautiful work of eart inclosed by a temporary cleams of seeing this beautiful work of the markable, is its appearance in a paper which is commandy at the authorities for not opening every thing to the Pronxal As far argards the Wing Journals in London, and especially the Popurary than a the authorities for not opening every thing to the Pronxal As far argards the Wing Journals in London, and especially the Popurary than a the authorities for not opening every thing to the Pronxal As far argards the Wing Journals in London, and the Authorities for not opening every thing to the Pronxal As far argards the Warrinax obeliance, it has a second to the Pronxal As far argards the Warrinax obeliance in the authorities for not opening every thing to the Pronxal As far argards the Warrinax obeliance of the Capital of Portugal; the London and the Authorities for not opening every thing to the Pronxal As far argards the Warrinax obeliance of the Capital of Portugal; the London and the Authorities for not opening every thing to the Pronxal As far argards the Warrina of the Warrina

before them; but this "monater," and this "tyrant," Don Micrent, before much aimsed and so little understood or appreciated out of foreign, and line destroy Opotto, or the lives of any more Portuguers than he can possibly avoid, even to put an end to this opportunity, and capitvating, and his talents are of the first order. His is used in a part of the Duble de Baacasza as his person, and is proved to the control of the co

TO JOHN BULL.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—In reply to your question relative to an extract copied from the Tipperary Free Press, I have to answer that there is no such Protestant clergyman in the diocese of Cashel as the Rev. Mr. QUINLAN, nor has there been any one of the name of Bergine that his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel (of course I mean Dr. Laurence) about a year since collated the Rev. Jonas Morris Poole to the Rectory of Golden or Union of Athassel, wearn by the martyrdom of the Rev. Irvine Whitty—and that since that period no vacancy has taken place.

I have the honour to be, Sir. your most obedient, WILLIAM A. HOLMES, Chancellor of Cashel.

## ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Chancellor of Cashel.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Wm. Gillmon. M.A. has been appointed to the Incumbency of St. Peter's Church, Earls Heaton, Dewsbury, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Tresham Dames Gregg, M.A.

The Dean and Chapter of Carlisle have preferred the Rev. Chas. Edward Durknyield, to the Vicarage of Edenhall, Cumberland, void by the death of the Rev. Thos. Watson.

The Lord Bishop of Exter has lately licensed the Rev. Thomas Hernay Mattland. to the Perpetual Curacy of Southmolton, on the nomination of the Dean and Canons of Windson.

The Rev. James G. Wulfer, Clerk, B.A. has been collated to the Vicarage of Gwinnear, in the county of Cornwall, by the Rev. the Precentor, under commission from the Lord Bishop of Exter.

The Rev. Charles Mayre, son of the late Judge Mayre, is collated, by the Archibishop of Cashel, to the Rectory of Kilmastulla, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Galwey of Kilmastulla, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Galwey to the Perpetual Curacy of Liechryd (Cardigan); Rev. W. Geonow to the Perpetual Curacy of Liechryd (Cardigan); Rev. W. Geonow to the Perpetual Curacy of Lingmillo (Cardigan), but the dave all withdrawn except the Rev. our Galwey (Lardigan); Rev. W. Geonow to the Perpetual Curacy of Lingmillo (Cardigan), but the have all withdrawn except the Rev. our Galwey and Fellow of Jesus college, has been preferred to the vicarage of Hinxton and Swavesey, on the presentation of the Masters and Fellows of Has society, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Ernball, M.A. Fellow of Jesus College, has been instituted to the vicarage of Camberton, Cambridge, on the presentation of the Masters and Fellows of that Society.

The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough have appointed the Rev. Challes Cookson, B.A., to be one of the Minor Canons of the cathedral church of Peterborough, in the room of the Rev. John Hopkinson, resigned.

The Rev. James Ernball, M.A. Fellow of Jesus College, has been instituted to the vicarage of Camberton, Cambridge, on the presentati

The Rev. C. M. R. Norman. A. M. has been instituted to the Rectory of Northwould, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Bishop of Ely.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Henry Hutton, Rector of Reaumont, Essex, aged 83. At Edinburgh, the Rev. J. Andrew, Lt. D. and F.R.S. late Principal of the Hon. Beat India Company's Seminary at Addiscombe, aged 60.

Oxford, June 27.—This day the following Degrees were conferred: —Doctor in Medicine—C. Badbam, Radchille's Travelling Fellow, University.—Bachein in Medicine—(with lieence to practice)—W. Duke, Magdalen Hall.—Masters of Arts.—J. Mitchell, Cloratonounder; P. Twells, and the Rev. T. Whitaker, Worcester; Rev. R. J. Kolles, and E. H. J. Machinesh, Fellows New College; G. F. Fowle, Fellow of Exeter.—Buchelors of Arts.—K. Dighy and J. Ellison, Christ Church; C. W. Bingham, H. B. Williams, and T. B. Fooks, Fellows of New College; A. Harris, Exeter; and T. M. Co-krelse, Orled.—Taxmonound having presented to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke college; A. Harris, Exeter; and T. M. Co-krelse, Orled.—Taxmonound having presented to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke college a bust of Mr. Prr., beautifully executed by Mr. Canxrney, the Members of the British nonound, heing himself a member of another college, was prompted to this distinguished act of liberality solely by a desire to honour the memory of his friend in the college where he had been educated.

Sons of the Cleroy.—Thorstoy the Anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated at St. Paul's Cathedral, where a numerous was delivered in support of the Charity. The instrumental and woos performers were numerous, and arranged similarly as a their exercises of years. The dinner, which was more that has been performer were numerous, and arranged similarly as a charter enemy of the Clergy was a desired and extrawgant, and attended by Nublemene, Bishops, the Judges, and the Clergy. A handsome subscription was entered into at the cathedra.

sufficient of the possanis. You can form no idea of the harred signs are provided to a possanis of the possanis of the possanis. You can form no idea of the harred signs are provided by sill never forcave Do formed to the control of the sill never forcave Do formed to the sill never forcave Do for

the choice of churchwardens in the particular parish mentioned in the paragraph, could only have turned upon the question so much agitated, and yet undecided, whether the vestry in that purish had not have affected the right of Select Vestries by aucient custom, which, by sec. 8, 38th Geo. III. chap. 69, (the act relied on in the paragraph as the foundation of the Archdeacon's decision) are expressly exempted from the operation of the statute; a section which, though controlling the whole statute, the writer of that paragraph appears to have entirly overlooked. This exemption of Select Vestries from the operation of the statute that we writer of that paragraph appears to have entirly overlooked. This exemption of Select Vestries from the operation of the statute, the writer of that paragraph appears to have entirly overlooked. This exemption of Select Vestries from the operation of the statute that she been sanctioned by the opinions of the his-hest civilians on the construction of the act in question."—Bristol-Journal.

The Archdeacon's annual Visitation Court was held on Friday week at Plymouth, when Divine Service was performed at St. Andrew's Church. A most excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Yonoz, Rector of Newton Ferris, from the last verse 4th chapter 1st Timothy. The Rev. Archdeacon Fnoun then stated that the Bishop intended to visit that part of his divices during the present summer. He also spoke at considerable length on the enmitty displayed towards the Church, and argued on the necessity, which existed for an established religion; saying that order could not be maintained in a state which was devoid of religion, and that the poor had a deep interest in the perpetuity of the Establishment; and, on the subject of tithes, said, the Clergy had no desire to raise any difficulties, if the payment of tithes according to the present method were considered an evil, and another form could be adopted.

The intended Confirmatione, by his Grace the Archbishop, are postponed to a later

MIS. DAVICES OI ASHOTA, In honour of the approaching visit of insertice of race the Archibishop, has caused the pulpit and reasing desk to behung with rich crimson velvet and gold fringe and tassels, at her sole expense. We have much pleasure in recording this set of pious liberality.

The Bishop of Baistol, has brought an action against the Corporation and inhabitants of Britol. for compensation for the loss his Lordship sustained during the late riots. It is expected to be tried at Bridgewater.

Newpownland and Baitish North America Society for Education and Shalland and Baitish North America Society for Education and Shalland and S

withhold the publication of it.

Sir.—I beg you'o accept my warmest thanks for bringingto my knowledge the existence of the very interesting Society for educating the Poor in British North Americs. Feeling, as I do, the dutt which beiongs to every Country to regard and Colonies, while they continue under its rule, as I destribed to all their most as Colonies, while they continue under its rule, as I destribed to all their most as Colonies, while they continue under its rule, as I destribed to all their most as Colonies, while they continue under its rule, as I destribed to all their most as Colonies, as the colonies to secure to them (under Providents) the means of Christian country towards its colonies to secure to them (under Providents) the means of Christian instruction. That in this respect there is much to lament in the conduct pursued by Great Britain towards her cides, and critainly, I may add, not her least valuable Colony, Newfaundland, cannot, I fear, be questioned. I rejoice, therefore, and am thankful (as an humble individual) to be invited to co-operate in such a cause. May: Please God to crown that Cause with success, and to further it with His Blessing! I am, Sir, your very faithful servant, SAMUEL CODMER, Eq.

# CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS-(MONTHLY REPORT).

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS—(MONTHLY REPORT).

Appleton, Robert, Chaplain to Reading Garey

Bedford, Bichard, Rural Dean for the Deanery of Bristol

Bloom, J. H., Chaplain in ordinary to the Duke of Sussex

Campbell, J. Usher, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Pomfret

Eyre, W. T., A Surrogate for granting Marriage Licenses in the Diocese of Lino.

Hedges, Edward, Second Master of Stepney Grammar School

Massey, T., Second Master of Newark Grammar School

Parkinson, R., Fellow of the Collegiate Church, Manchester

Steath, Dr., Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal

Snooke, H. B., Domestic Chaplain to Earl Grey.

Sleath, Br., Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal
Snooke, H. B., Domestic Chaplain to Sail Grey.

PREFERMENTS.

Backhouse, R. D., to Perpetual Curacy of Walmer, Kent—Patron, Archbishop of Canterbury
Baines, Haygarth, to Curacy of Satterthwait, Lancah.—Patron, Rev. L. Cooper
Baker, Robert, to Rectory of Stevenage, Herta—Patron, the Devisees in trnst
Betham, Wm., to Core of Stoke Lace, Hereford—Patron, T. Apperler, Esq.
Biomberr, Dr., to Vicarage of St. Giles's Cripplegate, London—Patron, Bishop
of London
Bolland, W., to the new church, Waltham Cross, parish of Cheshunt, Hertford—
Patron, Bishop of London
Braumail, D., to Vicarage of St. Giles's Cripplegate, London—Patron, Grant, St.
Parck, Wim., to Rect. of Bishop's Waltham, Hants—Patron, Br. of Winchester
Carter, Josh., to Rectory of Baynon, E. York—Patron, St. John's Coll. Oxon
Cheales, Henry, to Vicarage of Bution Pedwardine, Lincolas—Patron, T. HandClitton, G. H., to Vicarage of Bution Pedwardine, Lincolas—Patron, T. HandClitton, C. H., to Vicarage of Smitterfield, Warwick—Patron, Bp. of Worcester
Carter, John., to Vicarage of Bution, Hong, Petron, Petron, G. Winches,
Garnier, Thos., to Vicarage of Bution, Petron, Patron, Dakeof Portland
Grav, J. D., to Vicarage of Busiower, Derby—Patron, Dakeof Portland
Hadfield, Alfred, to Cursey of Trinity, Bolton, Jancashire—Patron, Vicar of
Balton, W., to Vicarage of Crondall, Hauts—Patron, Mas'er and Brethren
Harrisen, W., to Vicarage of Crondall, Hauts—Patron, Mas'er and Brethren

Hadfield, Allied, to Curray of Thinky, Donoth, Bolton,
Bolton,
Harrison, W., to Vicarage of Crondall, Hanta—Patron, Mas'er and Brethren
of St. Cross Hospital
Isham Robert, to Rectory of Shengian, Lelcester—Patron, Sir J. Isham, Bart,
Jones, Rev. D., to Vicarage of Liandevellog, Cardigan—Patron, R., Stanley, Eeg
Kemson, E., to Curecy of Bromwich in Asion, Birm, Par., Warwick.—Patron

Assum, S.R. J. Isham, Bart.

Remson, R., to Curacy of Bromwich in Aston, Birm, Patro, R. Staniey, Eag

Barl of Bradford

Langton, T. H., to Vicarage of Kirmond, Lincoln—Patron, C. Turner, Eag.

Moison, W., to Perpet. Cur. of Markby, Lincoln—Patron, C. Turner, Eag.

Moison, W., to Perpet. Cur. of Liselberty, Cardigan—Patron, S. O'Brico, Eag.

Owen, Rev. J., to Perpet. Cur. of Liselberty, Cardigan—Patron, T. Lloyd and

C. Longroff, Eagr.

Compared, Eagr.

British and Cardiness of S. Albaris, Wood street, and St. Olave's, Siver
atreet, London—Patron, Eton College

Russell, J., to Perpet. Curacy of Swymbridge and Landkey, with Vicarage of

Bishop's Tawton, Devon.

Smalley, J. S. to Coun, Pilint—Patron, Bishop of St. Asaph

Shooter, J., to Vicarage of Bishop Wilton, Yorksh.—Patron, Shr T. Sykes, Bart,

Thomas, A., to Perpet. Curacy of Leinthall Earls, Hereford—Patron, Rev. 1

Landon, Vicar of Aymeslay

Money, J. D., to necon, v. Denney, S. Denney, Cardigan—Patrons, T. Lloyd and Owen, Rev. J., to Perpet. Cur. of Liechryd, Cardigan—Patrons, T. Lloyd and C. Longeroft, Esprs.
Powell, W. H., to Lianpumsaint and Lianliawddog, Pembroke
Roberts, J. A., to Rectories of St. Alban's, Wood street, and St. Olave's, Sikwrstreet, London—Patron, Eton College and Landkey, with Vioarage of
Bibboy's Tawton, Devon, Eliot—Patron, Bishop of St. Asabi,
Smalley, J. S. to Cwo, Fliot—Patron, Bishop of St. Asabi,
Shooter, J., to Yiearage of Bishop wilton, Yorksh.—Patron, Sir T. Sykes, Bart,
Thomas, A., to Perpet. Curacy of Leinthall Earls, Hereford—Patron, Rev. J.
Landon, Viear of Aymeslay
Venn, J., to Viearage of St. Peters and Rectory of St. Owen, Hereford—Patron, Rev. H. Gipps
West, W. E., to Rectory of Goathill, Somerset—Patron. Br. of Bath and Wells—
Williams, J., to Mareross, Glamor,—Patron, Arch, and Ch. Llandaff

### STOCK EXCHANGE-SATURDAY EVENING.

The Consol Market has been rather inanimate this week, and the variation in price has been slight. The chief fluctuation has been from 89 to 901; and the closing price was 904 t. The speculation in Bank Stock has been of little moment, and the price is 2021 to 2031. India Bonds and Exchequer Bills are both better, the former being 31 to 33, and the latter 33 to 5.

In consequence of the sailing of the expedition against Lisbon, the Portugueae Scrip, which had been previously very dull at 3 discount, advanced to 14 discounts and closed this afternoon at 21 14 discount. Dutch Bonds left of 31 494; Belgian at 911 21, and Russian at 1045 5.

The accounts from the Real del Monte Mines to day have been so good, that an advance of 101, per share took place in the morning injunction with respect to the United Mexican Mines being atill in force, the shares have been heavy, and closed at 131. 10s. to 121, after having been as low as 91. 5s.

3 per Cent. Consols... shut.

3 per Cent. Reduced... 885 9

33 per Cent. Reduced... 885 9

34 per Cent. Reduced... 885 9

35 per Cent. Reduced... 885 9

36 per Cent. Reduced... 885 9

37 per Cent. Reduced... 885 9

38 per Cent. Reduced... 885 9

39 per Cent. Reduced... 885 9

30 per Cent. Reduced... 885 9

31 per Cent. 1826 ... 1021 18

Lisbon papers to the 12th of June were received yesterday. The

Lisbon papers to the 12th of June were received yesterday. The accounts from Oporto in these papers are to the 31st of May, which represent the condition of the besieged to be most deplorable. It stated that deserters were continually coming from the city, and that the batteries playing upon the city and on the boats employed in landing provisions had done great execution, several of the latter having been sunk, and numbers of the men killed. These papers state that Dox Myouch, on his visit to Coimbra, was received with the greatest delight and enthusiasm.

Friday, the workmen began to prepare the foundation for the new ables for the Queen, in the Birdoage Walk, St. James's Park.— here is to be a new lodge erected at the George Street end of the ark, to correspond with the one erected last year at the James-

reet. Most of the Cabinet Ministers, accompanied by many of their poli-cal friends, proceeded yesterday afternoon, by water, to the Crown of Sceptre Tavern, at Greenwich, to partake of the Annual White-it Resst

A Cabinet Council is summoned to the first this street.

Most of the Cabinet Ministers, accompanied by many of their political friends, proceeded yesterday afternoon, by water, to the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, at Greenwich, to partake of the Annual Whitebait Feast.

King's College.—Friday, the commencement of the new academical year, the distribution of the prizes awarded to the students in the different classes took place. The theatre was crowded by ladies and gentlemen. The Archbishop of Cantenaura, the Bishops of Lonson and Barn and Wells. were present; the former expressed the satisfaction he felt at the prospectify of the institution.

The French Government have ordered vessels with engineers on board to take a survey of our coast under the direction of the French Admiralty.

The bills which on Friday night received the Royal assent are—the stamp duties repeal, militia ballot suspension, sewers, river Liffey, Gravesend pier, Haverfordwest bridge and water works (2) Lewes waterworks. Herne and Edinburgh improvement, Forehoe (Norlok) poor, Lanarkshire jails, Haddingtonshire, and Kentish Town and Ifolloway roads, Leeds gas company, Fettey's Stockton charity schools, and Clowes's estates, Lougher (Glamorgan) inclosure, and Semme's naturalization bilis.

Falsoura, June 27.—His Majesty's steamer Fire Fly arrived this mornine; sailed from Corfu th June, Malta Sth, Gibraltar I7th, Calliz, ISth. His Majesty's ship Britannia, bearing the flag of Sir P. Malcolm, arrived at Malta on the 8th June, and was to sail innediately to the astward, with all the men of war in port. The Flamor steamer had arrived at Gibraltar in six days. The Tallwers, line-of-battle ship, Captain Chetham, and the Stag frigate, which left the chade also me few days since, sailed direct for Oporton in Ireland has used from the Royal College of Steptic Royal College and the stage of the Copporation of the body to which the long from order to prote the Copporation of the body to which the befind another piece of the Court of Exchedy to the requesti

GENTLEMAN, whose Residence is about midway between Windows and Read W. In a delivited by the country, which abouted game, whise to LETE, PURNISHED for 12 months un very moderate. The house is a moderate size, and is handsomely furnished, has good, a capital garden. a birubbery, and nearly 20 acres of pasture.—Particuof Mr. M'Shane, Upholsterer, House Agent, &c., 32, Foley-place, Cavenouare.

Ilsh square.

FINE ARTS.—NEW SYSTEM OF PAINTING, totally different from the present practice of Oll or Water-colour, combining the advantages of both, with wonderful facility of execution. Printed particulars may be had of Mesus. Ackermann, Strand; Fullers, Rathbone-place, and Mr. Newman Soho-square; or at the Teacher's Residence, 53, Newman-street, Oxford-street, between the hours of two and fire.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. XCVIII. will be published on SATURDAY, the 6th of July.

will be published on SATURDAY, the 6th of July.

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# **JOHN**



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Vol. XIII.—No. 656

# SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1833.

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The Committee are gradied in stating they have succeeded in obtaining the property of the property of

consequence of which arrangement. the heavy scenery and machinery connected with that Drams has (by permission of Capitain Polhill) been removed for the occasion from Drury-Lane Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—The Nobility, Gentry, The Agrand Polhill are respectfully informed that arrangements have been made with Signor PAGANINI for a Serice of POUR CONCERTS, the first of which will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 10.—In Part I. a Grand Control Signor PAGANINI for a Serice of POUR CONCERTS, the first of which will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 10.—In Part I. a Grand Control Signor PAGANINI. In Part II. a Grand Sonata Militaire (in which will be introduced Mozart's Aria, "Non Paganini.—The Evening's Entertainments will conclude with the Ballet and Agrand Control of Paganini.—The Evening's Entertainments will conclude with the Ballet control of Paganini.—The Evening's Entertainments will conclude with the Ballet control of Paganini.—The Evening's Entertainments will conclude with the Ballet control of Paganini.—The Evening's Entertainments will conclude with the Ballet venture of Paganini.—The Evening's Entertainments will conclude with the Ballet venture of Paganini.—The Evening's Entertainments. Tiketis and Paganinia Boxes to be had off Mr. T. Green 29, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitznos-sq. Paganinia Paga

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The Assured with this Company participate periodically in the profits.

The Bonos declared on the 3d of July, 1831, attaches to all Policies effected on the 3d of December, 1839.

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bowere, offered a handame salom as a public room for single travellers and tourists. Lockup Goach-hand and escelent Stables are on the pteniese.—
Hot Cold, and Shower Baths.

A PIELIANG of PROPPHET ORS, MORTUGAGEES, ANNUTANTS, and others holding Property in JAMAICA, is requested at the THATCHED HOUSE On TUESDAY NEXT, the 2dd state, at 2 olock, to take into consideration the Bill for the Abolition of Slavery new elegan Parliament, as it affects that Island. WILLIAM BURGE.

It alies and Gentlemen,
To THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Take the earliest opportunity of announcing to you that a VACANCY has occurred in the East India Direction by the retirement of Mr. Gorge Smith.

The grounds of my pretensions to the favour of your support have been so recently and so fully submitted to your notice, that on this occasion I have only to express my acknowledgments for the very favourable reception I have met with a the course of my canava, by which I am encouraged to look forward with consistent of the course of my canava, by which I am encouraged to look forward with consistent of the proposal property of the prop

the bight respect which I entertain for the character and pretensions of Mr. Bayler.

I trust, therefore, that those Propietors who have done me the honour to premise me their support, but whose approval of my present determination I have not had time to obtain, will concur in the propiety of It.

On the next vacancy that may occur, I shall certainly proceed to the ballot, when the acquisition of may powerful result.

On the next vacancy that may occur, I shall certainly proceed to the ballot, when the acquisition of may powerful result.

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HOOLBRED and RENWICK, Tailors, and Patentees of the Elastic Belt, 3d, Jermyn-street, St. James's, ber to announce to Gentlemen, they have reduced their prices 20 per cent. (to those who pay cash), as pet at all they have reduced their prices 20 per cent. (to those who pay cash, as able articles of Dress. The many losses that arties from giving long creating induced Shoolbred and Renwick to adopt the following plan, leaving it at a Gratient of the standard of the standard st

Discount to a .	Cash on delivery.				2-yearly	ï
Blue or Black Dress Coats	••	••	£3 16	0		ò
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Blue, Black, or other Trousers	··	••	1 16	0		ă
Blue or Black Frock Coats, with	Silk Skirts		4 15	0		d
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Cass me e or Valentia Waistcoats	·	••	0 18	0		ŏ

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Jame, at the rate of 55 per cent.

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and to advance money on Annuity
old property, or on money in the
periodically in the profits.

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DAVID FOGGO, Secretary.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.
DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.
Minclog-lane, wine and spirit broker—J. R. CASE, Hunte

T. S. FLUDE, Minning-dane, wine and spirit broker-J. R. CASE, Hunterstreet, Brunswick-Sealenter, and spirit broker-J. R. CASE, Hunterstreet, Brunswick-Sealenter-enter, from July 9 to Aug. 6.

J. KABERRY, Leeds, leather-enter, from July 9 to Aug. 6.

BANKRUPTS.

J. STRANGMAN, jun, Queen-sireet, Cheapside, flour-factor. Atts. Young and Vallings, St. Mikited's-court, Poultry—T. ROYEDINO, Manchester-airret, Manchester-aguare, case publisher. Att. Walkeev, Morifica-ireet, Estrand-HiPence, South-square, Gray's Inn—J. A. TAYLOR, George-street, Hanoversquare, lodging-house keeper. Atts. Basendals and Co., King's Arms yard—W.
DELAMAINE, Wells-street, Maylebone, wine merchant. Atts. Druce and
Sons, Billiter-goare-R. STEVENS, Newgate-street, victualler. Att. Flich,
Lotbhury—T. CHRISTMAN New Church-street, Lisson-grove, flour-dealer,
Att. Young, Mark-lane—J. MOORE, Manchester, glasm-perchant. Att. Hidden,
Att. Young, Mark-lane—J. MOORE, Manchester, glasm-perchant. Att. Hidden,
ROBERTS, Llandillo, Carmarthenshire, limedraper, Atts. Clarke and Sons,
Britatel; Jenkins and Abbott, New Inn.

### PMDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major General Sir Benjamin D'Urban R.C B. to be Governor and Commander-ia-Chief in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

PANELLITCIES SUPPLEMENT

Good Hope.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. KNOWISON and W. SKIN, Ashton-under-Lyme, grocersBradford, woolcomber.

W. KNOWISON and W. SKIN, Aethon-under-Lyme, grocers—WM. WROE, Bradford, woolcomber.

G. GRAY. Great Portland-street, Maplebone, corn-dealer. Att. J. Nokes, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbuy.—J. TURNER, Lynn, jeweller. Att. Taylor, Great James-street, Bedford row—J. GREENWOOD, Liverpool, stone serehant. Atts. Green. Southampton buildings, Chancery-lane; R. Whitelead, Liverpool—E. & M. WHLON, Shipston upon-Storu vo-case-terheire, butchers, Atts. Pindon, Shipston-upon-Storu: Dynely & Co., Gray's lun—E. GARNETT, Jamester, coal dealer. Atts. R. B. Armstrong, Staple inn; Hall, Laneaster, J. and W. TUCKER. Exwick, Devonshire, indillers. Att. Ford, Exeter—B. GOOK, sen. Birmingban, brassfounder. Atts. Woodofe and Lewin, Newsquare, Lincoln's inn; Mole, Birmingham—J. LOWN, Eaton, Nottingban-shire, miller. Atts. Mea Birmingham—J. LOWN, Eaton, Nottingban-shire, miller. Atts. Mea Birmingham, Rivaling, Spray and Staple a

## PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord Belhaver presented a petition from the county of Lanark against the system of Church patronage in Scotland.—The Noble Lord also presented a petition from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland against the Government plan of education in Ireland. He assured their Lordships that this petition was not got up in any spirit of hostility to the Government, but from a sincere conviction that no plan of education could be a good one which had not the sacred scriptures for its basis.—After a conversation of some length, in which the Duke of Wellington and the Bishop of Exerta defended the conduct and motives of the General Assembly, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.—Adjourned.
Tuesday.—Lord Suprisum presented a petition from Kingston-upon-Hull, praying that Parliament would use their endeavours to prevail upon his Majesty's present Government to unite in negotiation with France and the other great European Powers, for the purpose of inducing the Emperor of Russia to restore the people of Poland to their former state of freedom and independence. He restend that from motives of policy as well as of humanity, the prayer of the petitioners would meet with due attention.—Ordered to lie on the table.

On the motion the Duke of Wellington Returns were ordered the substance of the House with the control of the Agricultural Labourers and the other many and the substance of the substance of the control of this Bill; but it was negatived on a division of 25 against 12.

The Woollen Trade Bill was referred to a Select Committee.
Tuennava.—The third reading of the Agricultural Labourers' Bill was postponed to Monday.

The Report on the Lord Chancellor's Local Courts' Bill was brought up, agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday next.

Lord Lyndhurser called the attention of their Lordships to the Gruel y and folly of Mr. Thellusson's disposition of this corretty, and only of Mr. Thellusson's disposition of this corretty, and

Thurshay.—The third reading of the Agricultural Labourers' Bill was nostponed to Monday.

The Report on the Lord Chancellor's Local Courts' Bill was brought up, agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday next.

Lord Lyndhaust called the attention of their Lordships to the cruelty and billy of Mr. Thellusson's disposition of his property, and presented a Bill for affording relief to the distressed members of the ruelty and billy of Mr. Thellusson's disposition of his property, and presented a Bill for affording relief to the distressed members of the ruelty and billy of Mr. Thellusson's disposition of his property, and presented a Bill for affording relief to the distressed members of the ruelty and billy in the meanwhile, nearly destinut. This vain and preposteous object had failed; the whole annual accumulation, up to the present time, being Il.0001, while the expense listense of the same them instead of the same them an administration of the same them an administration of the same them and the same the same and the same them and the same time. The same time the same ti

Monax — Several petitions were presented, and much animadversion offered, upon the conduct of the Pont Office, in attempting,
arising from that department of the revenue.

Mr. Consert was exceedingly antions, before the House resolved
it.

Mr. Consert was exceedingly antions, before the House resolved
it.

Chord: (Althror) convent to the appointment of a Scient Committee
on the subject of which he had given notice relative to the matter of
a strength of the property of th

to communicate to the House copies of the religious tests required of persons on admission into the Universities, or at the time of taking any degree: as also the dates of the orixinal imposition of those tests, and at whose suggestion, and by whose authority, they were then imposed, and what alterations they have undergone since their original imposition, with the dates of those alterations.

Mr. Vzanon Shith moved "that an address be presented to hadjesty for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations in England, Wales, and Ireland," which was agreed to.

state of the Municipal Corporations in England, Wales, and Indian into the state of the Municipal Corporations in England, Wales, and Ireland, which was agreed to.

The same Hon. Member brought up the report on Lord Althorp's Bank resolutions, which was agreed to, and a Bill pursuant thereto ordered to be brought in.—Adjourned.

Faiday.—The remaining clauses, with some amendments, of the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill were agreed to; and the report was presented and adopted.

Mr. Roszuck rose to give notice that he would on Monday night move for the production of certain papers connected with the late meeting in Coldbath-fields, and also for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the conduct of the police of that occasion.—Lord Altronar said that as it was his intention to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the conduct of the police on the occasion.—Lord Altronar said that as it was his intention to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the conduct of the police on the occasion.

Mr. Roszuck compiled with this request.

Mr. S. Rice brought in the Bank Charter Bill, which was read a first time.

Mr. S. Rice brought in the Bank Charter Bill, which was read a first time.

Lord Assury then brought forward his motion, "that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Factories' Regulation Bill."—
The motion was met by mamendment on the part of Lord Altraoa, who proposed that the Bill should be referred to a Committee above stairs. This proposition was resisted by several Members as being an attempt to defeat the Bill for another Session. After much dignary and the House divided, when the numbers were, for Lord Ashley's motion, 164; for the Committee above stairs, 141; being a majority of 22 against Lord Althory's proposition.

Mr. Stander brought in the Bill for the Abolition of Slaveryh the West Indies, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Straker brought in the Bill for the Abolition of Slaveryh the West Indies, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesdy next.

PARISIAN CORRESPOND ENCE.

My Dear Bull.

Paris, 3d July, 1833.

In my last letter I communicated the latest intelligence for the control of t

thing more to be done than merely to fix themselves down at Oponand therefore he determined on sending off this expedition to Algavea.

These freebooters may land, and doubtless will do so—but white
reception will they meet with? Will their number he auxmented by
the inhabitants? Will the Portuguese flock round the standar
of rebellion? Will nobles, peasants, clergy, landed proprietors, and
bublic officers, the militia, and the regular troops in Algaryes, join
the cause of Donna Maria, or run away from it? This we shall serjent will not be made to the result in order to predict it. As Legation fifteen days—or even longer, say three weeks—them enaughermight land, pillage, massacre, burn, violate, and examined the surrounding country will rise at the bidding of the clergy, the
listo fifteen days or three weeks must arrive. The inhabitants of
the surrounding country will rise at the bidding of the clergy, the
Government and the proprietors. The Government will send of
ward the necessary number of troops—but without taking from the
besleging army at Oporto—and, in a few days afterwards, clubtle,
rebels must take to flight, or they will be shot on the field of batch
was format taken to flight, or they will be shot on the field of batch
is they must expect no mercy. The skulking haranding cown
who descends far from the capital, far from the seat of Government
was descended far from the capital, far from the seat of Government
far from troops. and who hopes to pillage, and to gratify his just
and appetites, his avarice and his crimes, in the mides of a quiet and
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and appetites, his avarice and his crimes, in the mides of a quiet and
and appetites, his avarice a

July 7.

Jeeds of civil discontent amidst a happy and tranquil people, who here where withal to live upon, but none to give to the robber, ester in the shape of a soldier or assassin: such a fellow as this stating coward must not expect mercy, if taken prisoner on such as expedition. All, then, that I desire of the readers of the John Bull, is a little patience. If they will be satisfied with a satisfactory result, and will not be too anxions about the time which is consumed. I promise the limit of the continuation of the prison of the John Bull, is a little patience. If they will be satisfied with a satisfactory result, and will not be too anxions about the time which is consumed. I promise the limit of the continuation of the prison of the patients of the prison of the pris

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAN OFFICE, JULY 5.

2d Regt. Light Dragoons—R. A. Smith, Gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Tribary, promoted in the 9th Light Dragoons.

Bis Light Dragoons—Cornet J. W. Yerbury, from the 3d Regiment of Light Dragoons, the Light Dragoons, the Cornet of the Cornet o

ab Licht Dragoons—Corset J. W. Yet-ury, from the 3d Regiment of Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Broadhead, promoted. It Foot—Statist Surg. S. Dickson has been permitted to resign his commission. 6th Foot—Gent. Cadet R. W. M. L. Fraser, from the Royal Military College, be Emilgn, without purchase, vice Young deceased.

2d. His Foot—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Alexander M'Grigor to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gillice, appointed to the Staff.

13th Foot—Lieut, E. Inge, from the half pay of the 18th Regt, of Foot, to be districted by the Military Mose appointment has not taken place.

13th Foot—Lieut, E. Inge, from the half pay of the 18th Regt, of Foot, to be districted, with the Military Alexander Military, whose appointment has not taken place.

13th Foot—Ensign J. A. Cole to be Lieutenant, without purch, vice Grueber, etc., Gent. Cadet H. B. F. Dickinson, from the R. Milit. Col. to be Ensign, vice Cole, 3lit Foot—Ensign B. T. R. White to be Lieut, without purch, vice Grueber, Salitary and Salitary and the Alexander Military and the Alexander Military and the Lieutenant, by the Ensign, by England Salitary, who retires; Lieut. H. R. Connor, vice Coddington, vice Serjeani-Salitary, has been cancelled —To be Lieutenant, by purchase; the Salitary and the Alexander Military Cole, and the Alexander Military Cole, and the Military Co

Linual, deceased: Emign and Adjutant A. M'Ewen to have the rank of that: Snaign R. Ransome, from the half-pay of the 11th Regt. of Foot, to be build. Snaign, vice Montgomery.

Our Foot-Lieut. A. Cumming, from the half-pay of the 25th Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut, vice T. Forter, whose appointment has not taken place.

Sult Foot-Dapt. H. Seymour, from the half-pay of the 25th Light Dragoons, obtocaptain, vice J. W. Cross, who exchanges.

Salt Foot-Major P. Taylor, from the half pay Unattached, to be Major, vice J. W. Cross, who exchanges.

Annealey, who exchanges receiving the difference.

Annealey, who exchanges receiving the difference, vice W. H. Pickthorn, 78th Foot-Rangar W. Fi-her to be Lieut. Do purchase, vice Fisher.

Salt Foot-Major P. Thorarth to be Lieut. Colonel, by purchase, vice Phillips, Moran, from the Jay Unattached, to be Capt., vice M Kay.

Salt Foot-Major J. M'Kay be Major, by purchase, vice Hogarth; Capt. J. Sath Foot-Capt. H. R. Milner to be Major, by purchase, vice Snedgrass, proceeds: Capt. H. R. Milner to be Major, by purchase, vice W. Barton, Miller M. Salt Foot-Capt. H. R. Milner to be Major, by purchase, vice W. Barton, Milner and M. Salt Foot-Capt. H. R. Milner to be Major, by purchase, vice W. Barton, Milner and M. Salt Foot-Capt. Salt Foot-Capt. H. R. Milner to be Major, by purchase, vice W. Barton, Milner and M. Salt Foot-Capt. Salt Foot-Capt. H. R. Milner to be Major, by purchase, vice W. Barton, Milner and M. Salt Foot-Capt. Salt Foot-Capt. H. R. Milner to be Major. Portuguese service, to be Second Uleat. Alexander for by purchase, vice Walker, and M. Milner and M. M. Milner and M. Salt Foot-Capt. Heat. Milner and M. M. Major. H. B. Froadbead, from the Hospar, December of the Major of the Milner and Major. And Major. And Major. And Milner and Major. And

The Cameride Meeting of the British Association for the Robotion of Science.—Of this interesting Meeting a copious secount appears in the Literary Gazette of Saturday, July 6, detending the seen and detailing the scientific proceedings, with indux of 1200 visitors, its entertainments, &c. as well as a digest of lour, seems and state of science in every branch at the present lour.

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JOHN CHARLES DENHAM, Screetary.

JOHN CHARLES DENHAM, Screetary.

The stable cloths of various sizes, with several ouz-no of splendid damask napkina to table cloths of various sizes, with several ouz-no of splendid damask napkina to match, all to be immediately sold without reserve; together with about 18,600 pieces of fine India naskeens, 7 yards in length, all at is, 11d, per piece, worth, 274, Hambre's and Russis abeetings, French silks, and silk actokings, all seized, and are selling at CLARKE'S, 184, Oxford-attreet, who has on sale also about 3,000 pairs of servants' abeets, 3 yards iong, at 5s, per pairs; 14,000 dozen-knife cloths, 3s, per dozen; infended distable, 3s, per dozen; damask table and 13,000 pairs of servants' and hall cloths; all, ner oratic iroing blankets, 2s, 2d, each; 570 dozen nursery dispers, is, 6d, per dozen, worth 9s, 6d. India nog cloths at 6s, 9d, per plece of 25 yards, also a magnificent stock of superior grass bleached fish and Scotch linens, sulted for gentlemen's wear, is, 6d, per yard, those at 2s, are worth 3s, 6d. India and superior grass bleached fish and Scotch linens, sulted for gentlemen's wear, is, 6d, per yard, those at 2s, are worth 3s, 6d. India and prices—Observe the address, CLARKE and Co. Grosvenor House, Na. 134, Oxford street, between Duke-Atreet, and Oxchards for domesticus, all axas prices—Observe the address, and oxchards for domesticus, all axas prices—Observe the address, and oxchards ox oxchards with the service of the favour by increased defuts on his part, begs respectfully to inform them that he has added the alijoining House, and the service of the service of the service of the service of the service ox oxer like and constrained to exert his account to merit a continuance of their favours by increased diffus on his part, begs respectfully to inform them that he has added the alijoining Ho

in London, viz.:—
DAMASK TABLE LINEN, &c. the Stock of a Dumfermilne manufacturera of the very best make.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN, &c. the Stock of a Dumfermilne manufacturera of the very best make.

IRISH LINENS, all warranted of the best fabric, and greatly under their unual prices, consisting of 7.8ths and 4-sths, and every width in Sheetlings.

The HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT is under enlarged, and quite novel, consisting of Morcens, Dannaks, Dimities, Printed Furnitures, Printed Window Blinds, Hollards, Quilte, Dannaks Covers, &c. &c.

The SILK DEPARTMENT is very choice, and consists of every variety of gured and plain Ducases, Gros de Tours, De la Rehes, Challs, Hersand. Dresses, &c. &c.

An unequalice assortment of PRINTED MUSINS and CAM BRICS, plain, embroidered, an aprilate Craps Squares, fancy Hondwersheft, Vells, Saurfe, the Foreign and British Blooms, And BRICD BERY and LAUE GOODS, the Foreign and British Blooms, And in addition to the above magnifosmit assortment, C. M. has purchased the entire Stock of Monsteur Chanlon (the otherwise Manual Chang and Chang and

and Children's cotton and silk hose, suitable for the present season; also Gloves, Parasols, Furs, &c. at unequalled prices.

POWLAND'S KALYDOR is recommended for the Skin and Complexion.—A mild and inusern production, owerfully effected and recedition, owerfully effected and recedition, owerfully effected and recedition, owerfully effected and recedition, the production of the constant and production of the constant and production of the complexion; preserving it from the heat of summer; a fords sooidang relief to cases of sundurns, attings of issects, or any inflammations. It immediately allays the installing the skin, difficulty of the confers they comfortable and refreshing. To gentlemen after shaving, and travelling in sun and sust, its allays the irruitating and smarting pain, and renders he skin smooth and pleasant,—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.—To prevent importion, affixed over the cork of each bottle. All others are sportions.

A ROMATIC SPIRIT of VINEGAR.—This agreeable perfumed laptor (the original invention of Air. Hearry), which is of well-known eminestic close, or infected air, continues to be prepared in the green of the standard close, or infected air, continues to be prepared in the prepared in every principal town; but it cannot be genuine, unless the names of the above preparers are engraved on the Gevernment Stang, Manchestery, it is sold in London, wholesale and retail, by Messrs. BAYLEY, BLBW and CHAPMAN, Perfumers, Ockspur-street; and retail, price 2s. 9d., by one of the above preparers are engraved on the Gevernment Stang, which is fixed over the cork of each bottle. Proper Sponge Boxes are sold by Bayley, Blew and Chapman, as usual.

A COMINGE MACNESIA, in hottless at 2s. 8d., or with glass stoppers at 4s. 5d. A Comfort of servicesble Teeth.—It is well known that these are indicated and the contraction of the cork of each bottle.

CALCINED MAONESIA, in hottles at 29, 50, or with glass stoppers at 46, 564

A DRESSED to those who value the Use, Ornameat, and
Comfort of serviceable Teeth.—It is well known that these are indispensable assistants to our ease, and often chief auxiliaries in exertions for fame contribe. In presend full this cerevicities, the AJOM \$5, Densite to their contribe. In presend full this cerevicities, the AJOM \$5, Densite to their contribe. The contribution of the cont

Carlous and tender Teeth wholly preserved from the progress of decay, and rendered useful by A. Jones's usequalled Andonyne Cement. Every operation pertaining to Dental Surgery. At home from ten to five, 64, Lower Grosvenors street, Bond street.

BURGESS'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES.

Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London,
OHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous endeavours made by many persons to impose a spurious article for their make, feel it incumbent upon them to request the attention of the Public, in purchasing what they enceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and Address correspond with the above. The general appearance of the spurious descriptions will deceive the unguarded, and for their detection, J. B. and Son submit the following Cautions: some are in appearance at first sight "The Genium," but without any name or address—some "Burgess's Essence of Ancient," but without any name or address—some "Burgess's Essence of Ancient," but without any name or address—some "Burgess's Essence of Ancient," but without any name or address—some "Burgess's Essence of Ancient," but the supplementation of the supplementation

85 A Monday Edition (for the Country) is published at Three o'Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

# JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 7.

THE KINGsheld a Levee at St. James's on Wednesday, and returned to Windsor in the afternoon.

THE KINGSHEIG A LEVECU AT SAMES'S ON WEGINESURY, and returned to Windsor in the afternoon.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Lord Althorp, who seems obliged to play the "actor of all work" there, endeavoured to shuffle off the Committee on Lord Abhlev's Factory Bill. All the fine orators of the Ministry aided his Lordship in the great effort against humanity, and in support of White Slavery. The Right Hon. Mr. Thomson spoke; Lord Morreth (of the Master-faction) spoke; Mr. Stanley spoke; every exertion was made—the whip was laid on as unsparingly as in the factories themselves; but all in vain—humanity and decency triumphed, and Ministers were acain bearingly as The House of Commons by a majority of Twenty-threfe! The Government, it thus appears, can neither carry the measures which they believe to be good, nor resist those which they pronounce to be useless. The Times says, yesterday:—

"It is difficult even to guess at the Noble Lord's motive for such persevering resistance to the expeditions adoption of a measure on which the country has so long ago decided, and on which scarcely 141 men in any other assembly than St Stephen's could be found who had not made up their minds. Of what use was the long delay to collect evidence if, after all, new evidence was still to be collected? Of what use was the ambulatory commission to the north, if a stationary committee was still to be collected? Of what use was the ambulatory commission to the north, if a stationary committee was still to be collected? Of what use was the ambulatory commission to the north, if a stationary committee was still to be collected? Of what use was the ambulatory commission to the north, if a stationary committee was still to be collected? White seemed to require no evidence—that children below a certain age are able to work only a certain number of hours a day, and that they cannot exceed that amount of exertion without the secrifice of their health, and perhaps of their lives. When all the world was convinced of this, why should Lord Alth

To such a question a decided negative is the only rational answer; but we very much doubt whether any thing like consideration for his colleagues ever enters into the calculations of any one of them. It is to their own hatred, contempt, and jealousy of each other, mingled with the general incompetency of the whole as a body, which must infallibly salit them to pieces. split them to pieces.

split them to pieces.

That disunion exists amongst them in the highest degree, we need not go back so far as the impudent intrusion of Brougham to the Woolsack, or his insolent treatment of Lord Greev's judicious offer of the Attorney-Generalship; we need not look back to the retirement of the mild, amiable, and placid Earl of Durham (whose recent indisposition, we are enabled to state upon medical certificates, has not been caused by any political excitement, but merely by the agitation arising from the mutiny of his yach's crew); nor need we refer to the resignation of the agreeable Lord Howick; still less have we occasion to notice the unfeeling degradation of Lord Ripon, or the contemptuous throw-up of Sir John Cam Hobhouse—we have only to look to the occurrences of Thursday evening, when Mr. Edward Ellice, the successor of the said Horhouse, the Secretary at War of Lord Grey's Government, rushed out of the House with Lord Duncannon and Mr. Charles Wood, and, like a huge bell-wether, made the flock "fain to follow him," in order to divide in favour of the Liverpool Election committee, in the teeth of Lord Palmeraton and Mr. Stanley, two Cabinet Ministers, who voted against it.

It is not to designate this Committee, which, because the That disunion exists amongst them in the highest degree

STON and Mr. STANLEY, two Cabinet Ministers, who voted against it.

It is not to designate this Committee, which, because the Radicals were defeated in their attempts to fasten bribery upon the candidates at the last election, is now to rip up every past election which has taken place at Liverpool either before or since the passing of the Reform Bill, that we notice this affair; but to let the reader understand that when Mr. Ellics stated, in an official and authoritative tone, that he would divide the House till daybreak upon motions of adjournment, and was reminded by an Honourable Member (we believe, Sir Henry Hardings) that he was assuming somewhat of an authoritative tone considering that two Cabinet Ministers had voted in opposition to his views, he emphatically declared that "it was a matter of perfect indifference to Him whether his votes coincided with those of his colleagues or not."

What Lord Palmerron may think of this, we cannot surmise, but surely Mr. STANLEY, with all the spirit for which everybody gives him credit, will not endure this. At all events, as a proof of the unanimity of the Government, it is quite sufficient to answer the question of the Times.

THE CHANCELLOR's favourite, the Local Courts Bill, stands for its third reading in the House of Lords on Tuesday. The powerful criticisms which it has already undergone in Committee, and the trimmings and croppings given it by Lord LYNDHURST and other Noble Lords, have all failed, as everybody seems to think, in making it endurable.

as everybody seems to think, in making it endurable.

That it is Lord Brougham's measure, is enough for the

Times; and it is accordingly bepraised to the skies, and

called the poor man's law. The Standard praises it, and

the Chronicle praises it; while those who represent the la
bouring classes—the poor men—in contradistinction from

the rich—denounce it as the most absurd and incongruous

of all the absurd attempts of even this very absurd Administration.

nistration.

LordBrougham being no lawyer, and being conscious that he is no lawyer, and conscious also that Lord Grey gave him the moststriking proof of his Lordship's opinion upon the point when he gave him a subordinate legal office, is constantly in a fume and fidget whenever he has anything to decide—(Vide the ease of Drax v. Grosveror, and his Lordship's peculiar caution in all cases of appeal to confirm the judgments of the Courts below)—and just. now having been beaten in the House of Commons in his Registry Bill, he fumes and fidgets more than ever, lest a second defeat should crush his second effort at amending the administration of justice, and has even gone the length of losing his temper during some of the discussions in Committee, upon which occasions his Lordship had the misfortune to look exceedingly small indeed. occasions his notesing near the misiortane to room ingly small indeed.

The Bill has now received every attention—it has

The Bill has now received every attention—it has gone through a patient investigation—no party feeling has been allowed to mingle in its consideration, and, as we have just said, it stands for a third reading on Tuesday. As far as the profession are concerned it is ridlouled and abused, matter, of which the effects will be partially pernicious; the practical principles of the whole common laware at stake, as every Judge as the profession are concerned it is ridlouled and abused, matter, of which the effects will be partially pernicious; the practical principles of the whole common laware at stake, as every Judge as the profession are concerned it is ridlouled and abused, matter of the whole common laware at stake, as every Judge as the profession are concerned it is ridlouled and abused, matter of the whole common laware at stake, as every Judge as the profession are concerned it is ridlouled and abused.

except indeed by those who happen to be either at the tail or under the wing of his Lordship:

"In the monster of a fowl, while the person of the control of the second of the control of the second o

indusion that profession or of any other, which to us seems to set the question in a clear point of view, and which must go a great way to decide the controversy. The letter, it will be seen, was written a short time previously to the Lord Chancelloa's appointment to office.

To HENRY BROUGHAM, Esq. M.P.

"Dear Sir,—I have carefully read and re-read your Local Jurisdiction Bill and Abstract, with a view to draw the account of fees by way of Schedule, last desired. But I have been enable to do so on a scale of any in the least degree adequate remuneration for any practitioner of liberal education, and desirous of holding a decent situation and honest character in society.

"Under this sapect, I cannot but consider your measure as calculated to become the greatest civil scourge ever inflicted on this courtry by creating an indefinite and universal appetite for litication, which will be industriously catered for with corresponding energy by an accession to the profession in lacreased numbers, of that class of practitioners designated pettilogers, whom to discountenance and extinguish, has been a primary object with all the leading Solicitors of the present day.

"It appears to me utterly inconsistent with the avowed purposes of the Common Law Commission, the repeal of the Law Taxes, the appointment of additional Judges, the intended laying open of the Court of Exchequer, and the facilities afforded to practice in the superior Courts, thus at once to withdraw from them two thirds at least of their ordinary business, subjecting it to a new and experimentititibunal, and superveding much of the labour engaged in the elaborate machinery of Westminster Hall, with no compensating reduction with the working it. A drudgery of nearly thirty years, much with drawn from active practice, and meditating at no distant day entire secession from it. Hectoo much sense of gratitude, and I hope a landable egonit dwa corps in favourous of your proposed new Hill, which I repeat, will necessarily bring into action a large class of the L

will hold it in sinceure; and the duties will be performed by the Clerk, who will make it pay better than is in the contemplation of the Act.

"The Registrar, to give knowledge, experience, and efficiency in the conduct of the business, ought to be an Attorney of at least five years' certificated standing, and strictly debarred from practising directly or indirectly.

"The summary jurisdiction of the Judge over the Attorneys exceeds that of the superior jurisdiction; and the power of mulcting them is an arbitrary novelty, fraught with the most mischievous consequences of subjection and oppression, and only of a piece with the whole apparent scheme for degrading to one uniform standard of low cunning and subserviency the great bulk of country Practitioners.—I remain, dear Sir, yours, &c.

"23d June, 1830.

"The forecogine letter obviously applies to the first edition of the Bill in its original crude and imperfect state, it has since been rendered more intelligible by persons having some knowledge of the subject, without however at all abating the essential evilsit involves, of IMMENSE AND INDEFINITE EXPENCE, ANDE BY PATRONAGE, AND DEGRADING THE STANDARD OF ENGLISH LAW AND LAWYERS."

Here we have a legal opinion upon a legal measure, and that the measure, which, after having undergone a protracted and dispassionate consideration, is to be rejected or adopted on Tuesday.

As the Morning Post of Thursday says—

The House then went into a Committee of the whole House upon the Bank Charter.

Lord Althour said, that in rising to move the second Resolution upon the Bank Charter, he intended to propose an alteration, which to his mind did not appear to be of any great importance, but still an alteration which he was given to understand would meet with the astistaction of many persons interested in the discussion of this great question. He begged leave to premise that for the present, and that in order to avoid any unnecessary panic throughout the country. He proposed, therefore, to alter the reading of this Resolution, excluding payment in the country for all sums "above five pounds;" so that a five-pound note being presented for payment in the country would entitle the party presenting it to five sovereigns. (Hear, hear:)—It was not such sums that occasioned a run.

Sir R. Pezt.—[I I rightly understand the Noble Lord, he means that for every five-pound note a man presenting it shall receive five sovereigns. Of course, then, if he takes one hundred five-pound notes he will receive gold for them all.

Lord Althour—No, no.

Sir R. Pezt.—I he takes them separately, then?

Lord Althour—No, no.

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Lord Althour — No, no.

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Lord Althour — No, no.

Sir R. Pezt.—I am sorry if I have shaken the Noble Lord's confi-

would be to destroy the effect of the Resolution I shall not persever in it.

Sir R. PEL—I am sorry if I have shaken the Noble Lord's confidence in his own proposition, which I most certainly cannot think he has well considered. Nothing could be so absurd as that a man-presenting a five-pound note should not be able to get the sovereigns, but upon presenting two five-pound notes should not be able to get the sovereigns.—("Hear, hear," and laughter).

Can it be imagined that the finance minister of England, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, having on his hands the charge of making the most important changes in the section property to the control of the ground possibly and the control of the ground property to the section of the ground possibly and the control of the ground property to the section of the ground possibly and the control of the ground property to the control of the ground possibly and the control of the ground property could nossibly the control of the ground property could not the control of the ground property could not be able to get the ground property could not be able to get the ground property that the ground property the ground property that the ground prope

but upon presenting two five pound notes should not be able to get en sovereigns.—("Hear, hear," and langhter.)

Can it be imagined that the finance minister of England, the CHANGELOR of the EXCHEQUER, having on his hands the charge of making the most important changes in the most important transactions of the country, could possibly produce such a proposition as this, as part of the great scheme?—but this, even this, is not all. On Wednesday night he exceeds himself, even taking Monday into the calculation. On Wednesday, Mr. Hearies said that before the House went into Committee he was desirous of asking the Noble Lord whether there was any truth in the report which had got into circulation, both and out of the House, that it was his intention to postpone and and out of the House, that it was his intention to postpone and and the House, that it was his intention to postpone and and the head at the head intended as soon as they had formed themselves into Committee to make a statement that would in fact have resolved the question put to him by the flight Hon. Gentleman. The iscolution which he had proposed respecting joint-stock banking companies in the country certainly formed a part of the measure as it originally stood, and to that resolution which head proposed respecting joint-stock banking companies in the country certainly formed a part of the measure as it originally stood, and to that resolution which would enable joint-stoch but and the proposed respecting joint-stock banking companies in the country. It was, however, desirable that a sound and wholesome will be a supplied of the plan which would enable joint-stoch but and the proposed respective the found that the lody was at the same time aware that any measure laving this object in view would be sure to meet with the strenuous opposition of a power, the proposition of the plan which related to country banks read and and become and the probability therefore was that the lody of men or had heard that the lody of men, or had his anticipations in this r

bust, and that hold Albitour will fetch to the cheapening of pigs and tickling the ribs of fat oxen. Not only do we suspect this consummation to be near at hand from the miserable

and tickling the ribs of fat oxen. Not only do we suspect appearance of official matters, but because the Times has taken a turn highly indicative of the downfal of the Reformers. The Times, of Friday, alluding to the melancholy exhibitions which we have just noticed, says—

"The Conservatives, some months ago, expressed an alarm—real or affected we shall not stop to inquire—that the Reform Bill had filled the House of Commons with theoretic innovators—with foes to eriating establishments—with hazardous experimenters in liberal legislation—with bidders for mob popularity—with the pledged delegislation—with bidders for mob popularity—with the pledged delegislation—with bidders for mob popularity—with the pledged of the national volition, instead of the deliberative organs of the national volition, instead of the deliberative organs of the national volition, instead of the deliberative organs of the national volition, instead of the Janke that to modify or improve, our institutions: but could any House of Commons, even of the rotten borough dynasty, have agreed to a more extravagant bargain with the West India body and the Bank Directors, granting the former 20,000,0001. Was too much, and receiving from the latter 120,0001, when 250,0001. Was too much, and receiving from the latter 120,0001, when 250,0001. Was too much, and receiving from the latter 120,0001, when 250,0001. Was too much, and receiving from the latter 120,0001, when 250,0001. Was too much, and receiving from the latter 120,0001, when 250,0001. Was too much, and receiving from the latter 120,0001, when 250,0001. Was too much, and receiving from the latter 120,0001, when 250,0001. Was too much, and receiving from the latter 120,0001, when 250,0001. Was too much, and receiving from the latter 120,0001, when 250,0001. Was too much, and receiving from the latter 120,0001, when 250,0001. Was too much, and receiving from the latter 120,0001, when 250,0001. Was too much, and receiving from the latter 120,0001, when 250,0001. Was too much, and receiving fr

have spoken out in the language of indignant protest."

So much for the House of Commons—now for the Minister:—

"In order, without further repetition, to show, for the last time, that we are not singular or unreasonable in requiring better terms for the public from the Bank, we shall just recur to the opinion of a great authority on the Bank, we shall just recur to the opinion of a great authority on the Bank, we shall just recur to the opinion of a great authority on the Bank Directors in April last, after, and make of family of the property of the p

These opinions, expressed where we find them, convince us either that Lord ALTHORP is BROUGHAM-doomed to be expelled from the Cabinet, or that the whole fabric is tottering, and about to fall. The defeat of the Local Courts Bill will probably be made the pretext for retreat, and if they go in time the country may yet be saved from the effects of their yet unfinished bargains.

MR. GROTE presented a petition to the House of Commons one day last week, purporting to be from the more chants interested in the safety of the wines at Villa Nova. How many of the individuals in question either signed or saw this petition we do not pretend to say, but Lord Palmeron was in his place ready to speak to it, that being the purpose for which it was gotten up.

It appears that Lord Palmerston has some idea of using force to remove the wines, if the Government of our

It appears that Lord PALMERSTON has some idea of using force to remove the wines, if the Government of our ally, the King of Portugal, does not exactly meet his Lordship's wishes. We perceive also that expeditions, composed of foreigners of various nations, are in preparation in the ports of France to further this great object, and others, connected with the overthrow of Don MIGUEL.

We would cantion Lord PALMERSTON not to meddle too much in this system of intervention. We would ask him, buting the question of claim aside, whether the Portuguese King, as Blegium has to select Prince Leopold. Greece to receive Prince Otho, or France to nominate CHARLES GROTE's petition is concerned, whether he ever received or heard of petitions from Loglish and Dute'n merchants when his Lordship was pleased to lay his fanciful embargo on

Dutch ships and Dutch property? We can tell Lord PAL-MERSTON that he had better banish from his recollection his fine speeches about Terceira, get rid of his personal pique against Don MIGUEL for laughing at him, and confine himself to the principle of neutrality which the Government still so impudently profess. Impeachments are rare events, but they are not impossibilities.

A VERY numerous Meeting of the West India Body was held on Wednesday at the Thatched House Tavern—the Earl of HAREWOOD in the Chair—the chief object of which Earl of HAREWOOD in the Chair—the chief object of which was to consider the expediency of protesting against the Bill which Mr. STANLEY is to bring into the House of Commons, as legislating for the Colonies without the sanction or consent, or co-operation of the different Colonial Assemblies, in whom the right of legislating is unquestionably vested.

We have already quoted the highest opinions and the best authorities upon this point, and there can be no doubt that it becomes the imperative duty of the Colonial agents here to protest in limine against the innovation which, in fact, is to violate every charter and annihilate every right which the Colonies possess.

Colonies possess.

Mr. BURGE most ably and eloquently defended the principle of remonstrance and protest in the present stage of the proceeding (copies of the proposed Bill having been forwarded exclusively to the Colonial agents), which was opposed by several gentlemen, not placed as the agents officially are, in the situation of guardians of the rights of their constituents, on the ground that although the agents had been furnished with a draft of the Bill, they had not, and that therefore they were not constituents. that therefore they were not competent to support any resolutions founded upon a proceeding of which they had no official knowledge.

been furnished with a draft of the Bill, they had not, and that therefore they were not competent to support any resolutions founded upon a proceeding of which they had no official knowledge.

Several gentlemen were of opinion that having presented a memorial to Mr. STANLEY upon the particular points under discussion, the resolutions which Mr. Burge proposed would be superfluous, and Lord HAREWOOD coinciding in this view of the case, Mr. Burge withdrew them; and it was agreed that the Earl of HAREWOOD should apply to Mr. STANLEY to furnish a draft of the proposed Bill to abolish Negro Slavery in the Colonies, and that a Committee should be appointed to receive the same from the Earl of HAREWOOD, and to report upon it to the Meeting on Friday. The Meeting, at about half after six, adjourned to Friday at two o'clock, at Willis's Rooms, instead of at the Thatched House Tavern. On Friday the Earl of HAREWOOD took the chair at Willis's Rooms, and stated to the Meeting that in consequence of what passed at the last Meeting he advertised Mr. STANLEY of the wish of the Meeting to be furnished with a copy of the Bill; and that he himself called at the Colonial Office yesterday, and saw Mr. Lefevre, who communicated to his Lordship that Mr. STANLEY objected to furnish the West India body with a copy of the Bill previous to its being laid before Parliament. It was not for him, his Lordship said, to call for the reasons why such a course was adopted; but he observed to Mr. Lefevre that he supposed the reason was, that the Bill was still liable to alterations; and that Gentleman replied, "Yes, that is one of the reasons," But on Thursday evening his Lordship received the following letter from Mr. STANLEY:—

Downing-street, July 3, 1833.

My Lord-I have the honour to acknowledge this day the receipt of your Lordship and the overlaining of the continuing a Resolution process of the continuing a Resolution of the West India Body, Invited the intentions of Government in atrict confidence to the Agents of the Grain and the verti

Lord as to the absurdity of Mr. STANLEY'S allowing the agents to see the bill without permitting them to consult the proprietary. He maintained that, let the conditions of the proprietary. He maintained that, let the conditions of the Bill be whilat they might, the fact that the Government here are about to legislate for the Colonies, independently of the Colonial Legislatures, was quite sufficient ground for the resistance which he felt it his duty to make to the Bill in its outset. Mr. Burge concluded a most able speech by

"That this meeting had received with astonishment and dismay the refusal of Mr. Secretary STANLEY to comply with their applica-tion; and that they consider this refusal as contrary to the principles of justice, and as manifesting indifference to the safety of the Colonies. They cannot be ignorant that an opposite course has hitherto been pursued in all cases where the welfare of individuals or com-munities has been at stake."

munities has been at stake."

The debate upon this Resolution turned rather upon the time of passing it than the matter it contained; and, upon a division, it appeared that 61 persons voted for an adjournment, while 55 voted for the resolution: it being thus decided, by a majority of six, that the time for offering resistance to the principle of the Bill is when the Bill shall be in the House of Commons.

the House of Commons.

The Meeting will have one effect upon the proprietors and planters in the Colonies: it will shew them, that neither their friends nor their agents have been unmindful of their interests; and it will also shew the true character of the present Government, which can have no good motive for withholding the communication of its plans from a vast body of men so deeply interested in the proceeding; but which, on the contrary, if it meant even fairly by the Colonies, would gladly submit a practical experiment of such magnitude and importance as that which, if the House of Commons

really suffer them, they are about to try to the most extensive and liberal discuss

YESTERDAY, somebody in James-street, Buckingham-gate, opened a Bazaar for the relief of the Poles, and in order to distinguish the house, stuck a long Pole out of the window. This is all as it should be.

gate, opened a Bazaar for the relief of the Poles, and in order to distinguish the house, stuck a long Pole out of the window. This is all as it should be.

A MOST erroneous notion appears to have obtained, that if a change of Ministry were to take place, a dissolution of Parliament would be a necessary consequence. Why should it be so? The present House of Commons is as much Tory as it is Whig—it is essentially Radical, and the Radicals support Lord GREY'S Government, not because it is a Whig Government, but because it is the Government from which they had been taught to expect great things, and from which, although day after day their disappointment increases, they do not like to withdraw their support, because it is the King's Government, and

"The King's name is a tower of strength."

But, if the King choose to change his Government, or if, inother words, the present Government find themselves unable to carry on the public business, which it is pretty clear they do—or are defeated again in divisions, which it is pretty clear they will be, the present House of Commons, in spite of the bad character given it by the Times newspaper, is just as likely to support a new Government which the King might form, as this which appears to be on the eve of dissolution.

It would be a wise, prudent, and convenient measure to continue the present House of Commons as it is. Any Government which should be formed, would, we are pretty well convinced, meet with its support; for no Government could exist and do so little for the good of the PEOPLE as that which is just flickering in the socket. There is no denying the fact, that the feeling of the great populous and manufacturing towns is totally changed; the callous indifference of Ministers, not to call it cruel partiality, on the Factory question, has wholly estranged that part of the population from them; the mercantile people laugh at them; the Political Unions revile them with boundless malignity; the respectable portion of society abhor them; and their supporters are ash

EVERYTHING seems infected by the destructive spirit which is abroad. One of the Chancery advertisements in the newspapers announces a cause, CHURCH v. KING.

THE harvest is of vast importance to this nation always—how much more so now, when the first Reforming Ministry, besides all its other bunglings and underminings, foreign and domestic, is, in one Session—the first Resion of the first Reformed House of Commons—adding, or has proposed to add, about forty millions to the debt of England. Such, ye deluded advocates—such, ye deluded victims of "The Bill," is the "RETRENCHMENT" of "REFORM!"

Such, ye deluded advocates—such, ye deluded victims of "The Bill," is the "RETRENCHMENT" of "REFORM!"

The present prospect of the harvest is, perhaps, the most various that was ever seen. Upon all the strong lands, that are well farmed, the crops are extremely promising everywhere. Much of the corn upon the light soils is thin, and insome cases very weakly and poor; but upon such of these lands even, as have been well managed, the recent genial rains have greatly improved the crops, and, should similar showers recur occasionally, the produce from these soils (generally) will not be much less than usual; and this deficiency the cultivators will be better able to bear, because, for the last three years, the light lands have produced two-fold, threefold, and in some places four-fold, more than was ever taken into the calculation of the rent in their lesses.

Judging from the appearance of the crops throughout the kingdom, and confident in the mercy of an all-bountiful Providence—whose goodness to this highly-favoured country has ever been most great—there is every reason to hope for an average crop from the aggregate produce of this happy land—happy still, in spite of "Reform," though less happy in consequence of "Reform;" as, from the universal press of the empire, metropolitan and provincial, it is now quite evident, that almost all persons, and all classes, are beginning to perceive—ARE BEGINNING TO FEEL.

THE affair of the Stamp Office will of course be sifted-THE aftair of the Stamp Office will of course be sifted—we are told again that there is to be an additional Commissioner in what is called the new Constitution of the Board. We are also told that Mr. Woop, for whom the whole arrangement is making, has taken advantage of our hint about Treasury minutes, and refuses to pay the fees usual upon such promotions. The Treasury have agreed to pay for him. Somebody will, of course, move for returns to establish all these facts.

THE neighbourhood of Charing-cross was enlivened to a degree of excitement, on Tuesday, by the opening of the New Hungerford Market. The day was fine; and there were cannon fired, and flags flying—and a procession, and a speech, and a band, and a ball, and a balloon. So many attractions could not fail; and, accordingly, crowds were early in the morning pouring to the scene of action, where, for the trifling consideration of five shillings, all the show inside and out was to be seen.

where, for the trifling consideration of five shillings, all the show inside and out was to be seen. It is always agreeable when the gaiety of a spectacle is sanctioned by some useful object. This was the case on Tuesday: the establishment, or rather revival of the market, with all its facilities of water-carriage, cannot fail to be of great advantage to the populous neighbourhood by which it is surrounded; and if—we hear it is not yet permitted—the sale boats of fish were to come up direct to its wharfs, without the ceremony of touching at Billingsgate, the people of the west end of the town might get their turbot and salmon at a somewhat more reasonable rate than at present. According to the programme, the procession was mar-

According to the programme, the procession was mar-shalled, and marched up one side of the market, and down the other side of the market; and passed along one row of columns, and repassed by another row of columns; entering by one tavern, and making its egress by another; and at every pause they made, cannon fired—at every step they took, cannon fired—when the flags were hoisted, the cannon fired—and when the parish beadly bleadly bl and when the parish beadle blew his nose, the cannon fired:

and then the Chairman made a speech descriptive of the benefits hereafter derivable from the undertaking; and then Mr. Graham, and two gentlemen of the name of Hancock, ascended in a balloon. Nothing could be more beautiful than the ascent—nothing clearer than the atmosphere; and the effect produced by the rising of the vast machine could only be equalled by that produced upon the amateur agronauts by the vast expanse studded with human heads which met their eyes.

The party, according to their own account, were most admirably calculated to make the trip pleasant. One Mr. Hancock delighted himself by looking at the earth, and picking out buildings, and roads, and greens, and squares, while the ether Mr. Hancock amused himself by watching the clouds, while Mr. Graham, observing a happy mean, occupied

out buildings, and roads, and greens, and squares, while the ether Mr. HANCOCK amused himself by watching the clouds, while Mr. GRAHAM, observing a happy mean, occupied himself in "scientific pursuits." Thus every man after his own fashion was pleased; not but that the scientific pursuits of the learned master of the balloon must, we should think, have heen somewhat restricted for want of space. Three men packed in a basket, and hung by a string to the bottom of a bag of smoke, have not too much room, and the bodkin least of all. However, they proceeded V.V. at an easy swing over the Isle of Dogs (or more properly speaking now, the Isle of Docks), at which period the Land-seer of the party asserts, with a confidence which no man can doubt, that he distinctly saw Greenwich Hospital; and thus were they wafted until Mr. GRAHAM, having an eye to the comestibles of the Hungerford supper, set down his fare in a field near Ockendon, six miles beyond Romford, where, having as usual met with all sorts of kindness and hospitality, they proceeded to pack the balloon on the top of a chaise, with themselves in the inside, and so reached the starting-post about midnight, when the company received them with shouts of applause, and an enthusiasm fully deserved by the adventurous heroes.

The gategites were undamped by a cross look or an angry heroes.

The gaieties were undamped by a cross look or an angry word, and the amateurs of the evening had only departed just in time to make way for the mercantile marketers, who epened for business the moment the pleasure had ended.

THERE has been a numerous and splendid Meeting, during the last week, at Cambridge, of the "British Association for the advancement of Science," at which were congregated all the learned and scientific men of the age. In the Literary Gazette of yesterday there is a copious detail of all the proceedings of this highly-gifted congregation.

During the sittings of the illustrious body, the degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred by the University on Admiral DUNDAS. For what particular service this honour was administered we know not; nor have we room to put upon record all the great things that were achieved in the course of the week.

course of the week.

course of the week.

There was a magnificent dinner given to upwards of five hundred persons, in Trinity Hall. The wines were of the first quality, and the vocal department extremely well arranged. MALIBRAN was in high voice at the concerts, which were admirably selected. There was a ball, which was crowded to excess: the newest gallopades, and the mazurka, were introduced with great effect; and a display of fraworks with which this most interesting assembly broke fireworks, with which this most interesting assembly broke up, was pronounced to be splendid in the extreme.

## PRO AND CON.

The Times says: -- "In the House of Lords last night, the report of the Lord Chan-"In the House of Lords last night, the report of the Lord Chancallon's Local Courts Bill was agreed to, and without alteration or objection. We might have represented this as a subject whereon to congratulate the country, had it not been for a rumour, sedulously put about, though surely almost incredible, that the party adverse to the bill—that is to say, the Peers lately entered under the banners of Lard Lyndhussy—have not been disbanded, but are merely held in reserve, and that a fatal blow will be struck at that excellent and popular measure on occasion of the third reading next Tuesday.—The bill is the poor man's bill; as such it ought to be deemed more peculiarly under their Lordship's protection. But the overthrow of the bill will be equivalent to the denial of justice to the poor. We are confident that Noble Lords are incapable of such an act; they are incapable of deuch an act; they are incapable of deliberate injustice. We shall, however, wenture upon another admonition before the day of trial."

COBBETT. in his Register, says:—

COBBETT. in his Register, says :-

"It is the most damed thing for oppressing the poor man that ever found its way from the heart even of a Scotch feelosopher. If the Lords definot throw out this Bill before they have done with it they will show themselves to be that which I will not describe."—(Reg. June 22.)

THE following letter is recommended to the attention Lord PALMERSTON, with the view less of communicating to his Lordship the occurrence of a calamity, the cure of which is "not in his department," than to shew him the comparative influence of parties in that place. As His MAJESTY'S Ministers admit that they obtain all their

comparative influence of parties in that place. As His MAJESTY'S Ministers admit that they obtain all their foreign intelligence through the newspapers, we think his Lordship will be obliged to us:—

Extract of a letter of the 19th all, from Ancona:—"A merchant yessel which has just arrived here in nine days, from Corfu, brings letters, with the following particulars of a horrid catastrophe, which took place in the town of Ara, in Epirus, on the 25th, 25th, and 27th of May last. Several thousand armed mountaineers suddenly invaled the town win the night of the 25th of May, and immediately began slaughtering the inhabitants, setting their houses on fire or plundering them. Those inhabitants who wished to save their lives were forced to pay large sums of money; such as could not satisfy these exactions were unmercifully massacred in their own houses. The women were treated with the most brutal barbarity, sad the children massacred in cold blood. Several rich inhabitants were conveyed out of the town as hostages, in order to obtain from their families the money required of them. Some of these were murdered after the money had been paid down. Many houses have been destroyed by the flams. The Consuls of Russia and England were not respected, but forced to pay large sums to wave their lives. The Russian Consul paid about 5,5000fr. The French Consul alone was respected, and several individuals of different nations saved their lives by taking refuge in his house. The Turkish authorities and the small Turkish garrison fled to the forts. This frightful massacre lasted three days, after which the infernal hand, laden with booty, returned to the mountains. The whole extent of the damage caused has not yet been ascertained. The hand is said to consist of Turkish and Greek soldiers, who formed part of the irregular troops of Greece. The number of persons killed and would be considerable. Every house is more or less damaged. The next steam-packet will bring a more circumstantial account of this horrid event. The inhabitants o

GREEKS.

The next communication we have to make is for the benefit of his Grace CHARLES Duke of RICHMOND, Militia Aid-du-Camp to the King, and Postmaster-General:

"A]case having been sent to Mr. Joseph Andison, of the Temple,

for his opinion respecting the right assumed by the Post-office department to open solicitors' parcels—Mr. A. has replied—
"'I am of opinion that the Postmaster General has no general authority to detain parcels passing through the Post-office, or going by carriers. " " Upon the whole I recommend solicitors not to be deterred from inclosing letters in their parcels, giving the usual instructions relative to their contents, and with the usual mention of other matters, if necessary. And further, if such parcels should be detained at the Post-office, I should not hesitate to advise an action of trover to be brought against the Postmaster-General and his D'eputy, who may be more immediately concerned in the detention."

The matter will shortly be brought before both Houses of

in the detention."

The matter will shortly be brought before both Houses of Parliament, some of the cases being of a most flagrant description.

To Vice-Admiral Sartorius.

(ANSWER.)

Vice-Admiral Sartorius informs Sir J. M. Dovid that his reception of Sir John at Vigo, when sent in execution of the commission, which the Vice-Admiral has always felt as unjust, illegal, and impolitic, was such as he most certainly ought to have calculated upon,—the arrester became the arrested. The Vice-Admiral leaves to the private feelings of Sir John to decide whether it was delicate to charge himself gratuitously (for most certainly he could not be compelled to it) with so ungracious an affair, bearing on the liberty and honour of that same Captain Sartorious to whose exertions and wisits in prison, seconded by the aid of the Consul-General, was mainly owing the liberation from the imprisonment au secret, and ultimate entire liberty, of Sir John at Lisbon. If, however, any of the brother officers of the Vice-Admiral air of opinion that the conduct was not entirely of a public nature, or that his language or manner was not such as was becoming a gentleman in the execution of a disarreable public duty, the Vice-Admiral will be happy to meet Sir John at any time or place he may appoint, upon their meeting abroad or at home.

818 John's REFLY. to. June 13. Vice-Admiral Sartorius.

Sir John at any time or place he may appoint, upon their meeting abroad or at home.

SiR John's REPLY.

Imperial Palace, Oporto. 10 a.m. June 17.

Sir—Having addressed you a note, dated the 13th instant, to which I have this moment been honoured with a reply, it now becomes an imperative but painful duty on my part to request your Excellency will do me the favour to conceive that you have been horsewhipped by Sir J. M. Dovle, K. C. B. and K. T. S., who laments that your unaccountable and unwarrantable conduct should oblige him to adopt this as the only step your intended flight from the scene of your gallant exploits has left open. But should your Excellency, on more mature reflection, revoke your intention of proceeding forthwith to France, I shall be most happy to receive you at the Fox whenever you are pleased to appoint, and to assure your Excellency that every attention and requisite accommodation will be provided for you during the short period that your residence may be necessary on that occasion in Portugal. The undersigned regrets your extraordinary mode of acting precludes him from the possibility of having the honour of subscribing himself with consideration and respect, your Excellency Vice-Admiral Sartorius.

To his Excellency Vice-Admiral Sartorius interference in his behalf at Liebon to have here by the direction of the Earl of Aberdeen, then Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

deen, then Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The Times suggests to the Vice-Admiral to adopt the well-known precedent of desiring Sir John "to believe himself run through the body," and a good suggestion too. As we suspect the Foz is at present in the possession of the King's troops, the gallant heroes must fight it out elsewhere, if they really mean to carry the farce to its conclusion.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY SINCE OUR LAST.
Thursday morning, at seven o'clock, the annual change of quarters
of the Household Cavalry commenced in the following order, viz.:—
The lat Regiment of Life Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-The lat Regiment of Life Guards, under the command of Licutenaut-Colonel Lycon, marched from the Regent's Barracks, Regent's Park, to Knightsbridge Barracks; the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, under the command of Lieut. Colonel B. Lycon, from Knightsbridge Bar-rocks, to Windsor; and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), from Wind-sor Barracks, to the Regent's Barracks, Regent's Park, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Sir Rosert Hitt. 12th Lancers, from Manchester to Dublin.

24th Foot, from Montreal to Quebec. 50th Ditto, Chatham, under orders for New South Wales.
51st Ditto, from Vido to Cerfu.
59th Ditto, from Enniskillen to Dublin.

80th Ditto, from Belfast to Stirling.
2d West India Regiment, from Bahamas to New Providence.

The 77th and 93d to return to England early in 1834.

## PEMICAN.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of KENT and Princess VICTORIA arrived at Cowes, for the summer, on Monday, in the Emerald cutter. They were received with a salute from the Castle, and the firing of guns from the different yachts.—The inhabitants

and the firing of guns from the diff-rent yachts.—The inhabitants presented the following address to their Royal Highnesses:—
"May it please your Royal Highnesses.—We, the inhabitants of East and West Cowes and vicinity, beg leave to approach your Royal Highnesses with the dutiful assurance of the grateful leelings with which we hasten to welcome the arrival of your Royal Highnesses on these our shores. This second honour conferred upon the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight is duly appreciated by us, and we eagerly embrace the opportunity now afforded of teatiging our faithful attachment to the illustrious Family of which your Royal Highnesses are such distinguished members. We sincerely pray that it may please Divine Providence to watch over the valued life of the illustrious Princess, who, under the special guidance of her sugust and exemplary parent, may become eventually the good and popular Sovereign of a free and loyal people."

Their Royal Highnesses received the Deputation with condescen-

Their Royal Highnesses received the Deputation with condescension and affability; and after the Address had been read by the Rev. J. B. Arkinson, the Duchess of Kenr was pleased to return the

the Princess and myself feel the sentiments you express. We recollect with pleasure all the former kindness shown us in the Island; and the reception given us yesterday on our arries was most gratifying.

"It is preculiarly agreeable to the Princess and myself to see that the inhabitants of Cowes, distinguished always for their loyalty to their King, seize this occasion to evince it by showing attention tow as members of his Family.

"We come thus early, that I may have the happiness of allowing the Princess to participate in those national recreations and amusements peculiar to this place; my object being in this, as in every other action of my life, to bring her up with the feelings that should distinguish a British Princess who may be called upon, but I trust at a very distant day, to preside over the destinies of a free and loyal people."

The French Kine and his wife arrived at Ville d'Eu on Sunday morning, and preparations were making in Dieppe to receive them, who were expected in that place about two o'clock. At the time the packet left, an escort, composed of the National Guard, were paring to leave the town to meet their Monarch and his Consort. was expected that the King would review the National Guarda, afterwards dine with the Authorities, and close the day by attending the Ball given by the Mayor. Some very magnificent presents were prepared for the Queen and the female branches of the Royal Family. The King and Queen are attended by two Cabinet Ministers (MM, Thierry and Argout), and are expected to be absent from the motropolis about a week.

A Court of Aldermen was held, on Tuesday, at Guildhall, for the election of a Recorder, and for the dispatch of public business, wh was fully attended.—The Hon. C. Ewan Law was unanimou elected Recorder, sworn into office, and took his seat,—Mr. Alderm Wilson and Mr. Alderman Harmen, the Sheriffs elect, gave bond to take upon themselves that office on the 28th of September next.— The Sheriffs presented their Report of the state of the several gank Court were afterwards occupied in a debate upon the filther Puddle Dock, when the subject was referred to a Committee, and orders given for the security of the public.

On Monday a meeting was held at the Thatched House Tavers, St. James's-street, consisting of the principal proprietors, mort-gagees, and merchants connected with the Island of Jamaica, and of several influential persons connected with the other West India colonies. About seventy gentlemen were present. Viscount Sr. VINCENT was called to the Chair, and was supported by the Earl of HAREWOOD, and several Members of the House of Commons. A. ARCEDECKNE, Esq. took part in the business of the meeting.— The following resolutions were agreed to after much discussion:— "1. It is the opinion of this meeting that the mode of appropriation adopted, or supposed to be adopted by Mr. STANLEY, is unjust and not fair as regards the Island of Jamaica. 2. That the distribution of the grant per capita is most simple, the speediest, and most generally just, both as it concerns the colonies and individuals.

—3. That a Committee be appointed to draw up a Memorial to be presented to Mr. STANLEY, conformably to the two preceding Resolutions, and that the following Noblemen and Gentlemen do form the said Committee:—Viscount St. Vincent, the Earl of Harewood, and Messrs. Burge, Philipotts, Hodson, and Barrett."

From returns just made to the French government, it appears that there are in the lodging-houses of Paris 20,500 workmen, of whom only 1,500 are out of employ.

We suppose the following will surprise nobody, except, perhaps, Lord PALMERSTON. Lord GREY is prepared, for he reads the news-papers:-" Letters from the Russian capital to the 16th ult. state, that the War Department was more active than customary. A Manifesto had been issued by order of the Emperor, directing the completion of the last levy of recruits in the provinces of Volhynia, Wilna, Brelostock, &c.; and also that a fresh levy of four recruits in every thousand inhabitants should be completed in the provinces of Rieff, Volhyuia, Minek, &c. The Emperor had also directed that the Riga Engineer Corps of twelve regiments should be reorganised."

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Trinidad, 11th May, The following is an extract of a letter, dated Trinidad, 11th May, 1833:—" This island is in a great state of ferment; on several of the estates the negroes have struck work, as they are in daily expectation of their emancipation. When they are liberated God know what will become of them. We have a few hundreds of Barbadoes slaves here (who have been seized by the customs and emancipated) committing nightly depredations. In the year 1819 there were neither locks are holts to the does in this island, and now as much has locks nor bolts to the doors in this island, and now, so much has crime increased, you require a nightly watch to protect your property.-Bristol Journal.

The following hand-bill has been published; as one of the signs of

The following hand-bill has been published; as one of the specific the times it is racker important:—

"The inhabitants are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the Vestry held on the 13th and 14th instant, having, both by show of hands and by poll, decided against making a Church-rate, and the funds in hand for the purposes of the Church being nearly exhausted, the Wardens will, after the 12th of August next, be under the painful necessity of discontinuing as well the other current expenses of the Church as those which are attendant upon the performance of divine service.

"William Joshua Tilley," Churchwardens."

The New Sporting Magazine has the following :- Sergeant Onston was changing horses at the White Hart, at Reigate, one day, the was changing horses at the White Hart, at Reigate, one day, use landlady of which kept calling him Captain. "What are you Captaining my master for?" inquired the servant when he got her away; "don't you know its Sergeant Onstow?" "Yes, yes," answered the landlady with a knowing look, "I know he is only a Sergeant but they like to be called Captains."

We have to announce the death of Lieut.-General the Earl of POMPRET, K.T.S. His Lordship entered the army in 1791, when he was appointed to an ensigncy in the 3d, now the Scots Fusiler was appointed to an ensigncy in the 3d, now the Scots Guards, and was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and at the battles of Famars and Lincelles. He served in Ireland during the Rebellion, and in the expedition to the Helder, where he was present at several engagements. March 16, 1800, he was appointed to a company, with the rank of Lieut-Colonel. He served with the Guards in Spain and Portugal until his promotion to the rank of Major-General obliged him to return to England. He was resented the helder of Salescapes for which he had the honour of present at the battle of Salamanca, for which he had the honour of wearing a medal. He succeeded to the family honours on the death of his brother Groups the think of his brother Groups the of his brother George, the third Earl, April 3, 1830, and married January 23, 1823. Amabel Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard and the Hon. Lady Borough, by whom he has left two sons and two

The following, we should think, will be found equally interesting to the sportsman and the Society for preventing Cruely to Animals. We copy it from the New Sporting Magazine.—"The following description with across discrete with first terminal description. description, with some directions as to the mode of baiting it, with a limit at the first with a trust, with a little attention, enable the sportsman to use the net hook successfully:—The hook is the common trimmer, of an inchest and a quarter in length to be the sportsman. following gracious Answer:—

"Gentlemen,—I cannot sufficiently express to you how deeply and a quarter in length, to which a piece of gimp, two inches long, is

the series at the case a mount, an incision is arst made with a per-knife close behind the gills, along the side of the bait, into which the shank of the hoot is inserted, and the gimp before mentioned put in at the gills and brought out at the bait's mouth. The gimp is then at the gills and brought out at the bait's mouth. The gimp is then looped on the swivel, from which a small leaden plummet is suspended by two rings; the plummet is put in, and the mouth of the bail seen up through the ring nearest the swivel, and it is ready for business. Care should be taken not to sew up the bait's mouth through the loop in the gimp, but to leave the gimp in one corner of it: nor should the mouth be seem up so strong as to greent its tearing open when you strike the pike; for, as no impediments can arise, very slight hold is sufficient to enable you to cast and work the bait without losing it."—This is the refinement of rness, and excels in that particular ISAAK himself .- The same todernees, and excels in that particular issae in insert.—The same Magazine pays the following tribute to Lord Serron's liberality and horemanship:—His Lordship has now abandoned fox-hunting, but, says the Sporting Magazine, "Lord Serron's style of riding over a country was peculiar. He was one of the quickest men I ever met with in making up lost ground, or turning to his hounds; but when hegot well away, he had seldom much ground to make up, and considering his great weight—which eventually estranged him from for hunting—he was a very brilliant performer in the field. He was for hunting—he was a very brilliant performer in the field. He was averse to timber fences in a run, always avoiding them, if possible, and—as all heavy weights have the power to do—boring through the thickest blackthorn hedges in preference to them. But Lord Serrow, I believe, does most things well, and certainly no man everkept fox-hounds in greater style than hedid. In allusion to his weight, and the pace he travelled at over a country. the author of Epwell Hunt Poem, in a ludicrous description (never published) of a run he saw in Leicestershire, in his time, thus speaks of his Lord-

wip:
"Earl Serron came next, and, for beef on the rib,
No Leicestershire bullock was rounder;
A wonderful weight, at a wonderful rate,
He flew like a twenty-lour pounder!"

Ministers are cutting down the labourers to appoint inspectors and paring off the shillings to get the patronage of pounds. Various alterations in the establishment at Sheerness Dock-yard have been made during the last week, which came into operation on Monday, the lst day of July. A letter from the Lords of the Admiralty, bearing date the 27th of June, 1833, gives directions as to the hours which the artificers are to work in future. They are in all cases to breakfast at home. The superintendents are to fix the hours for breakfast at home. bell-ringing according to the local circumstances of the yards. They bell-ringing according to the local circumstances of the yards. They are to work ten hours in summer and eight hours in the winter. In the shortest days they are to work only seven hours. Five impectors are appointed, at a salary of 1001, per annum, and several leading men at five shillings per day. The shipwrights are divided into two classes; the first to have 4s. 6d. per day, the second to have 3s. 6d. per day, and to work five days per week. Messrs. Duff, Cheesman, Creen, Sole, and Canham are appointed to be the five inspectors of shipwrights in Sheenness Dock-yard. At Chatham the following persons are appointed "Inspectors," with Custnam the following persons are appointed "Inspectors," with a salary of £100 a year each—viz. Messrs. Brookes, Cheesman, Hogo, Pounden, Pittleirs, late measurers, Driver, Graff, Johnston, Sturgeon, Banes, Buck, French, Carter, Knight, English, Bankaby, Harding, Couchman.

FURSEY, the man charged with stabbing BROOKS and REDWOOD, the policemen, has been acquitted by the Old Bailey Jury; the ver-dict was received with loud revolutionary yells and other cries peculiar to the Political Unions, in correspondence with certain members of the Government.

The Commissioners of Police have given directions to the differ ent superintendents and inspectors to order all the constables in their respective divisions to apprehend any person committing an sault, whether they saw it committed or not, where the injured Party is in any way cut, bruised, or wounded, and is willing to give the offender into custody on such charge.

COINCIDENCE — INFLUENZA.—March 25, 1743.—Horace Walfole, in a letter to Sir Horace Mann, in Florence, No. lxviii, says:—Well, my dear Sir, the Genii, or whoever are to look after the sea-800s, seem to me to change turns, and to wait instead of one another like lords of the hedchamber. We have lad loads of sunshine all the winter; and within these ten days nothing but snows, north east winds, and blue plagues. The last ships have brought over all your five or six ill; many people have been forced to him and and a scaped under Guernier, the apothecary, took two new apothecaries, and yet could het drug all his patients. It is a cold and fever. The physicians ay that there has been nothing like it since the year THIRTY-

A new piece called My Wife's Mother, was produced on Wednesday and we prece called My Wye's Mother, was produced on the architect, and was completely successful. We rejoice to find the meritorious Haymarket looking up remarkably.

The annual sum paid by attornies practising in England for the likence to exercise their profession, has amounted, during the last few warms. is the profession, has amounted, during the investigation of the profession, has amounted, during the investigation of the profession, has amounted to this, about 1,000 young men are articled annually to attorneys, paying each a stamp duty of 120%, on their indentures, or 120,000 per annum; of these shouts into the profession of these shouts into the profession of the p any duty of 120% on their indentures, or 120,000 pc. annually these about eight hundred probably are admitted to practice on payment of a further stamp duty of 25% each, or 20,000% per annum is that the theory of 25% each, or 20,000% per annum and the standard of the st that on the whole Government receives from this profession alone an annual revenue of upwards of 200,000%.

One or two legal decisions have been recently made, which are of hortance. It has been decided by Lord Lyndhurst, in the Court for the court of cattle the owner of the """

of Exchequer, that in cases of agistment of cattle, the owner of the field had no lien on the cattle; neither could a horse be legally de-lained for its keep. This decision is very important to livery-stable keepers.

At the Surrey Sessions, on Wednesday, a long Memorial was preented to the Bench from the Grand Jury, who, t will be recollected,
was prevented some time ago from inspecting the interior of the
County Prison at Hausmanner, lone complaining of this which they County Prison at Horsemonger-lane, complaining of this which they deemed an invasion of their right, and also of the conduct of Mr. Brogra, the Chairman, who had fined one of the Jury 10\(lambda\) on accidecussion upon that occasion. Mr. Lawson, the Clerk of the Peace, legal right of the Grand Jury to inspect prisons, negatived their claim, and adduced numerous authorities in support of his opinion. Sam, and adduced numerous authorities in support of his opinion. Upon this Mr. Hawzs, who had warmly supported the pretension of the Grand Jury, consented to withdraw their Memorial.

In the case of Hodson v. Territt, which was an action respecting Cricket Clubs, Mr. Baron Balley delivered the judgment of the

to be tied at the shank, and a loop made at the other end to slip into Court of Exchequer, which was, that under the "Act to prevent excessive gaming," if at any game the stake exceeded 101. it was excessive, and the losing party might recover the deposit from the stakeholder before it was paid over, and if it was paid to the winner, the loser might recover it back within three months, in a special mode by action of debt; and if the loser did not sue within that period, it was competent to any person to sue the winner for penal-ties to five times the amount of the bet. In the present case his Lordship said, there was a dispute whether the game was lost or not; but the decision of the Court did not turn upon that, for the it for granted that the game was lost. He had doubted wheth that, for they could be deemed to be won at one time or sitting, but on considera-tion he thought that the fair meaning of the words were "one transaction;" and though this game occupied more than one day, still it was but one transaction.

There was caught in a stake net, near Findhorn, on Tuesday last, a sturgeon, eight feet six inches long, three feet in circumference, and weighing 203 bs. It was immediately packed in ice, and was sent by the Brilliant steam host to be forwarded to Lonand weigning 200108. It was immediately product to be forwarded to London.—Inverness Journal.—[We have heard of Major Sturggeon, but this is evidently Sturggeon maximus.]

HETHERINGTON, the printer and publisher of the Poor Man's Guardian, was discharged from the New Prison on Saturday, the 21st of June, after an imprisonment of six months, the maximum of punishment authorised by the Stamp Act, under which he was convicted. His sentence was indeed for twelve months, but as both victed. His sentence was indeed for twelve months, but as noun convictions took place on the same day, and the commutations were dated accordingly, they fell due on the same day, and the authorities could not detain him longer. It appears, however, that no sooner were Government accquainted with his unexpected release then they instructed the authorities of Bow-street to prefer an indietment against him, on a charge of sedition, in having recommended to the working classes to attend no public meetings for the future without being well provided with knives, in order that they might resist any effort of the police to crush them. A bill was accordmight resist any effort of the police to crush them. A bill was accordingly presented before the Grand Jury of Middlesex on Tuesday afternoon.—[We do not mean to say that Mr. H. does not deserve all he has got, and may get, in the way of punishment at the hands of the Government; but of this we are certain, that treason, sedition, and blasphemy are daily published in the minor prints which transcend in infamy any of the things for which he has suffered, and which (being, we presume, sanctioned by the Political Unions) are permitted without the slightest notice from our excellent Secretary for the Home Department or from our liberal ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

On Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, about one thousand persons assembled in the neighbourhood of Portman-market to witness the sale of a wife. At the appointed time the husband, accompanied by his wife, entered the crowded arena, the latter having been led to the spot in the usual manner, with a latter having been led to the spot in the usual manner, with a halter round her neck. The business then commenced, amidst the hissing and hootings of the populace, who showered stones and other missiles on the parties. The first bidding was 3s., and the next 4s., after which an interval elapsed, amidst the call of "Goiny, going," from the auctioneer. At last a dustman stepped forward, and exclaimed, "I wool give five bob" (5s.) The woman was "knocked down" for the sum, and the dustman carried her off amidst the hisses of the crowd.—[How is it that the Magistracy or even the police suffer such degrading and illegal exhibitions

THEATRICAL—Marylebone.—A young man, respectably attired, and assuming an attitude as dignified as that of the late John Kemble in Coriolanus, took his stand at the bar on Wednesday morning, to answer to the following charge preferred against him by a y woman named Mary Smith:—Complainant stated that she woman named way sample-companies act of the planting down the Bayswater-road with a friend at about twelve o'clock the previous night, when the prisoner, without any provocation, laid hold of her and knocked her down. On her friend going was at the time much intoxicated. Ann Parry corroborated com-plainant's statement; in addition to which she said the prisoner had stolen a white handkerchief, her property. Police constable G 25 gave evidence as to the assault and the finding the handker. Police constable Chief on the person of the prisoner. Prisoner: The statement is all false, and such characters will swear anything.—Mr. RAWLINSON:
You seem to speak very freely of their characters; pray what are you, Sir?—Prisoner (with much emphasis and dignity of manner): I belong, Sir, to the theatrical profession.—Mr. Rawlinson: A tragic actor, I suppose, from your last night's conduct, when no doubt you thought you were rehearsing the handkerchief scene in Othello. (Much laughter.) The pugnacious votary of Melpomene was them americed in the penalty of five shillings for being drunk, and was allowed to retire with Desdemona and Emslia, for the purpose of making compensation for the assault, which not being able to do to their satisfaction (they requiring the immense sum of two shillings and sixpence each), the tragic actor was consigned to the

shillings and sixpence each), the tragic actor was consigned to the lock-up rrom.

TO JOHN BULL.

Str.—In your Paper of yesterday, you have been pleased to state, in speaking of the Waithman obelisk, that "the situation business; this pillar is the situ of the shop where "the state that the pillar is the situ of the shop where "the state that the pillar is the situ of the shop where "the state of the stat

Fleet-ditch.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant.

JAMES ELMES, Architect to the Committee.

Servant, JAMES ELMES, Architect to the Committee.
We are extremely sorry to have aunoyed Mr. ELMES by our observations upon what the City people call Mr. WAITH-MAN'S "Monument Yard"—we really had no idea that an architect had been employed in the business.

# ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS.
The Rev. W.M. PARKER, A.M. has been instituted to the Rectory of Saham Tony, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.
The Rev. Dr. Sleath, head-master of St. Paul's School, has been appointed Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, in the room of the Rev. W. Holmes, deceased.
The Rev. Mr. Lewis has been appointed Chaplain to the Royal Navy Hospital at Chatham, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Drage, resigned.

NAVY HOSPITAL AL CHARLAM, IN THE FOUND THE PRESENCE.

The Rev. GEORGE WADDINGTON, M.A. Prebendary of Chickester, and Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, has been presented, by the Master and Fellows of that society, to the Vicarage of Masham own Kirby Malzeard, Yorkshire; vacant by the death of the Rev.

the Master and Rellows of that society, we have death of the Rev. own Kirby Malzeard, Yorkshire; vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Lawson.

The Rev. W. A. Chatyield, B. A. and late scholar of Trinity college, Cambridge, has been presented, by the Master and Fellows of that society, to the Vicarage of Stotfold, Beds; vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Brasse.

The Rev. Jonn Athawse, M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, has been presented, by the Master and Fellows of that society, to the Rev. Mr. Basket.

The Rev. Evand Marshall Kempe, has been instituted, by the Bishop of the Diocese. on his own petition, to the Vicarage of Linkinhorne, Devon, void by the death of the Rev. J. Coffin.

The Rev. S. J. Etty, of New College, Oxford, has been appointed a Minor Canon of Winchester Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Hill Newbolt, D.D.

The Rev. John Hillon, A.M. has been collated, by his Grace the Archibishop of Canterbury, to the Vicarage of St. Nicholas Atwader, void by the death of the Rev. J. Davis.

OBITUARY.

At Wordesley, in the 68th year of his age, the Rev. Crables Neve. A.B.

Rev. Wm. Hill Newbolt, D.D.,
The Rev. Josh Hiltron, A.M. has been collated, by his Grace the Archbishog of Canterbury, to the Vicarage of St. Nicholes Atwade, void by the death of the Rev. J. Davis.

OBITUARY.

At Wordsley, in the S&B. OBITUARY.

At Wordsley, in the S&B. oBITUARY.

At Wordsley, in the S&B. and the Rev. Calaliz Nave, A.B., Vicar of Kilmerston, Somersetabire, in the gas and faithful dischage of his clerical duties, his humane attention to the sick, and his extensive and unastentations chartles, rendered him, while living, universally belowed, and his death generally regretted.

Alter a short but asvere illness, deeply regretted, by his family and a large circle of friends, gaed St. the Rav. Wet Bonnov Ykorakos, D.D. Rector of S. A. Grena short but asvere illness, deeply regretted, by his family and a large circle of friends, gaed St. the Rav. Wet Bonnov Ykorakos, D.D. Rector of S. A. Grena short but asvere illness, aged 48.

At Greenwich, the Rev. Quongo Mataraw, Vicar of that parish.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRINGE, July 5.—At a congregation on Saturday last, the following degrees were conferred: —Honorary Muster of Arts: Sir David Brewster, Trinity coll.—Doctor of Civil Law: R. S. Dixon, Trinity. hall—Licentiate in Physic: D. L. Thorp, Caius, coll.—Bachelor in Civil Law: J. S. Roupell, Trinity lall—Bachelors in Physic: G. F. Evans, Caius, A. Hicks, Magdalene coll.—Bachelor of Arts: Henry Barlow, St. John's coll. At the same congregation, the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, of Trinity college, Dublin, was admitted ad enudem of this, University.

On Tuesday last, being Commencement day, the following Doctors and Masters of Arts were created:—
Docross in Pravic—W. G. Peene, C. M. Levian, J. Johnstone, Trinity coll. Docros of Civil Law — C. Tucker, O. H. Vachell, R. Pawcett, E. Cory, W. Fletcher, H. Davell, M. D. Williams, W. F. Raymond, T. Moore, W. J. James, R. Hawborn, and J. Kinghar, W. H. Malinerax, W. P. Baily, T. D. Hall, W. K. Occara Causari College, J. M. Rollege, T. S. Slackhedoni, G. Remere, E. Cor

STOCK EXCHANGE .- SATURDAY EVENING.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The Consul Market has but slightly varied during the week, the general price having been at 90. The closing quotation this after. noon was 90 § J. There has been considerable speculation in Bank Stock, which has advanced to 20%, 20%. India Bonds are 32 to 34, and Exchequer Bills 52 to 54. There has been some activity in the Northern Securities. Russian Bonds are 1044 5, Dutch 921, and Beigian 93. Brazilian Bonds are 684, and Portuguese Scrip 24 & disc. Spanish Bonds have been as low as 18, and have since rallied to 18\$ \$\delta\$, but the market is flat.

3 per Cent. Concols... shut. 3 per Cent. Reduced... 89‡ 34 per Cent. Red... 96‡ å New 3‡ per Cent. ... shut. 4 per Cent. 1826 ... 1(2‡ å Bank Long Ann.... shut.

The Hamburgh papers of the 2d instant contain a very long article, dated Berlin, June 25, in which the existence of very serious disturbances in the Prussian states is most anxiously denied. It is admitted that some six or seven foreigners have been arrested, but the native Prussians areasid to be perfectly contented with the present order of affairs in the kingdom.

native Prussians are said to be perfectly contented with the present order of affairs in the kingdom.

The Standard of last night has the following:—"We have received the official documents of the capture, by the Governor of Peniche, of a fedroite seement with the content of the following of that had outline the seement of the following of the following of the following the fedroite seement of the following of the following the fedroite seement of the following the following the fedroite seement of the officers, as well as we can decipher them from the Portuguese spelling, are—Andrew Andersow, Gonore Fitter, Gonore Sanuter, Swins, John Gray Woodwand, Heutenants; Hamilton Alchson (Acheson?), surgeon; John Field and the following the fo

was no opposition on the part of the Crown, or any intention to prosecute the prisoner, he must be discharged. The prisoner then retired.

Loss of the American Steamer Lioness.—The steamer Lioness, Capt. Cockerelle, on her passage from New Orleans to Natchitoches, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 19th uit. Several lives were lost; among whom was the Hon. Josiah S. Johnson, U.S. Senator, of Louisians; Hon. E. D. White, a representative in Congress, was badly wounded.

The long agitated question of the Deccan Prize Money is fixed to be heard before the Lords of the Privy Council on Tuesday next. All the Law Lords and most of the Cabinet Ministers will be present.

The accounts of the revenue, up to the 5th July, were yesterday made public. There is a deficiency on the Quarter of 5.251. The decrease in the Excise, on the whole year, ending July 5th, 1833, is 218,880.; of this sum 183,740. is the decrease of this Quarter, July 5th. It is observable, also, that the three last quarters, as compared with the corresponding quarters of 1832, all present a decrease of revenue; it is the Cotober Quarter only that presents an increase. In the quarter ending October, 1832.

12,003,868

Balance in favour of the October quarter of the year 1832, forming 468,847

the first quarter of the year in the official table ending July 5, 1833	£696,847
The decrease on the three succeeding Quarters stands th	us ;
5th January, 1832	11.818 545
5th January, 1832	11.789,072
	£29,473
5th April 1839	8,643,688
5th April, 1832	8,551,268
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
	£92,420
5th July, 1832	10.852 993
5th July, 1832	10,817.742
	£5.251
The total decrease on these three corresponding quarte fore, will stand thus :-	
January quarter	29,473
April quarter	92,420
July quarter	5,251
Matal danger on the three last acceptant	4107.144

Total decrese on the three last quarters.

£127,144
Deduct these decreases of the three last quarters, 127,144, from
he increase on the October quarter, 686.847f, and the surplus of the
sevenue of the whole year as compared with the preceding year
£696,847
127,144

Increase on the year ending July 5th, 1833

Increase on the year ending July 5th. 1833 —2538,743

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On the 29th of June was published, reice 5a, the Twenty-seconth Number of THE BRITISH CRITICA QUARTERIY. THEOLOGICAL CONTENTS—CRITICA QUARTERIY. THEOLOGICAL CONTENTS—Critis Misrepresentation of the Authorized Versions of the Bitle—The Religious and Poetical Character of William Couyer—Carvilbeth History of the Church of Bigland, Vol. III.—Montgomery's Lectures on Potty and General Literature—Abercombie on the Moral Peelings: Whereel's Bridge water Treaties—Rush's Residence at the Court of London—Hampden's Burpton Lectures—Miss Martineau's Religious Works—Travels of an Irish Gettleman in search of a Religion—State of the Diocrees in England Wales—Procedings of the Universities,
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ATION to the RESTORY 67 OVER, Donyshorne, otherwise Dounterborne Abbots, on the road between Cirencester and Gloucester, and only five miles from the former; comprising an excellent Rectory thouse, with numerous Offices, Gardens, and two Paddocks; also, in lieu of Tithes, a valoable Pame, containing about 356 acres, with a good Farm-house, Farm-building, Homestead, &c., and certain other rents, amounting to about 101. 13. per annum. The whole Income may be fairly estimated at between Four and First Bundred Pounds per annum, and the age of the present Incumbent is Sixtynine. Particulars at the Bell Inn. Gloucester; Hotel, Hereford; Kings Head, Cirencester; Star, Oxford; Hoop, Cambridge; of Messra, Tilleard and Miller, Solleitors, Old Jewry; at the Mart; and of Mr. Hoggart, 62, Old Broad Street, Royal Exchange.

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On the 4th July, at 26, Connaught-square, the Hon, Mrs. Stopford, of a sm. On the 1st Inst. in Grovenor square, Lady Charlotte Caithorpe, of a daughter—At Richmond, on the 29th ult. the Lady of Major It. H. Close of a daughter—At Br., on the 39th ult. the Picaedilly, the wife of Mr. Wheatley, of a daughter—At Br., on the 1st Inst. the lady or Thomas Page, Brq. of a daughter—On the 2d Inst. the lady or Thomas Page, Brq. of a daughter—On the 2d Inst. the lady of H. Kirk, Brq. of Pieccefeld Cottage, Regent Park, other—On the 2d Inst. at Southgate, the Lady of J. D. Taylor, Euq. of a daughter—On the 3d Inst. at St., the Lady of the Rev. J. H. Brainey, of a Consulter—On the 3d Inst. at Gayton, in the county of Northampton, the hady of the Rev. Bulkr, of a major Drie 2d Inst. at Sutton Cottage, the Lady of Robert Bower, Just. Baylor of a daughter.

inst. at Caston, in the county of Northampton, the Bady of the Bower, JazEan, of a daufilter.

On the 2d inst. at Belford, by the Rev. W. N. Darnell, Rector of Stanlogs,
Win. Atkinson, Esq. to Jane Margaret, vunniget daughter of William Clark, of
Belford Hull, county of Northumberland, Esq.
On the 25th June, 1833, at Holt, by the Rev. W. R. Taylor, Rector of Bringham. Thomas Andrews Girling, Esq. of the Grove, 1-bit, Cophain in P. Sh.
Regiment Confolk, and elected daughter of the late William Withers, Esq.
On the 27th nil. at the parish church of the Claimes, in the county of Worther, John Wrother Thomas, Esq. of the 80th Regiment, to Martianne, only subter of the late Richard Ingram, Esq. of the 80th Regiment, to Martianne, only subter of the late Richard Ingram, Esq. of the White Ladies, in the some countyon the 27th uil. at St. Ann's Shandon Church, Cork, the Rev. Isaac,
on the 27th uil. at St. Ann's Shandon Church, Cork, the Rev. Isaac,
at Portuna Chapel, Baker-street, to Margaret, vounget daughter of the
at Portuna Chapel, Baker-street, to Margaret, vounget daughter of the
at Portuna Chapel, Baker-street, to Margaret, vounget daughter of the
all county—On the 1st link at St. Georges, ilanover-square, John Stanlor,
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at Rougham, Stoffolk, the Rev. John Hull, of Brasenaes Rougham Stanlor,
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At Keneington, on the let last, god two per and two months, Lor daughter of George White, Esq.—On the let, lost, as Koras Kener Win, Salm the Inner Temple, lartister all two On the let, lost, at Nova Sealia Wich, Richard Hall Gower, aged 55—On the 2d inst. as Nova Sealia Wich, Richard Hall Gower, aged 55—On the 2d inst. as his residence; row, James Wood, Bag, of Temple-bar, London—Suddenly, at Harpen Herts, on the 23d uit Sarah, wife of T. Dommore, Commissary, Green Forces—At her son's house, Ewell, on Saturday, the 29th uit. Elizaboth Land Commissary, Commissary,

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# JOHN



# BULL.

"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

Vol. XIII.—No. 657.

# SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1833.

Price 7d.

UNDER THE SSPECIAL PATRUNAGE OF HIS MAJESTY.

AVAIL GARDIENS. VAUXHALL. — TO - MORROW, a
LADIES PANCY FAIR and FETE CHAMPETTE will be held in
the starlens, in add of the FUNDS of the ROYAL DISPENSARY for the
DISEASES of the EAR. at which several of the Ladies Patronesses have signified their intention of holding stalls,
The Gardens and Fancy Fair will open at One eclock, and a CONCERT of
Vocal and Instrumental Nusic will be given in the course of the Mornies,
sided Signor CHAMPET OF A CONCERT O

FIRE-WORKS.

Admission, Four Shillings,
Which will entitle the Visitor to Re admission, and to the whole of the Morning and Evening Entertainments. Further particulars in Monday's Papers. The Free List on this Evening will be suspended.
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 18th, the ANNUAL JUVENILE FETE will take place.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 18th, the ANNUAL JUVENILE FETE will take place.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Last Night of the Season.—The Pablic to respectfully interred, that Madame Malibran, Moniten De Beriot, Miss Saunders Osborne, Madame Montessu, and Moniten De Beriot, Miss Saunders Osborne, Madame Montessu, and Moniten De Beriot, Miss Saunders Osborne, Madame Montessu, and Moniten Des Guellot, have given their valuable services to all this night's Entertainment.—TO-MORROW, July 15, will be nerformed a New Grand Opera, entitled ASON-MB BULA. To conclude with the Third Act (in Italian) of Vaccaj's Opera entitled ROMEO E GIULIETTA. Romeo, Madame Malibran; Giulietta, Burs Saunders Osborne.—The Doors will be opened at Seren o Clock, and the Zefformances commence at half past Seven, precisedy.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—MADEMOISELLE AUGUSTA has the homour of amounting to the Nobility, Centry, and without control of the Control of Mascan Italian of the Control of the Contr

Most the Box Office, where places may be taken every day, from ten till four.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—The Nobility, Gentry,
and the Public, are respectfully informed, that arrangements have been
made with Signor PAHANINI, for a series of Four Connects; the Third of which
will take place TO-MORROW. In Part I a Grand Connection, in Two Paits, will
be performed by Signor Paganini on Two Strings. In Part 2, a celebrated
sound sometimentale, on One String only; and the humorous Variations on the
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London, 14th July, 1833.

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THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the PLANTERS, MORTGAGES, ANNUTANTS, and Others, baring property in JAMAICA,
will take place on MONDAY next, the 15th Inst., at One O'llock, at the Tha'ched
House, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to wait on Mr. Secretary Stanley.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I AVING been recommended by many of my Friends to postHardy to the post of the Ballot on the Vacaney occasioned
by the resignation of your worthy Director, cleage Smith, Eag, it is equally
my duty and my inclination to consult their wishes and the convenience of the
Proprietary at large; in doing so, I have also an opportunity of evincing the high
respect which I entertain for the character and pretensions of Mr. Bayley.
I trust, therefore, that those Proprietary also have done me the honour to promise me their support, but whose approval of my present determination I have
not lad time to obtain, will concur in the propriety of it.

On the next vacaney that may occur; I shall certainly proceed to the ballot,
when the acquisition of many powerful inviends, then released from their engageRepeating my grateful acknowledgments for the support I have hitherto recived, and carnedly entreating a continuance of it, I have the honour to be, rety
respectfully, Ladies and Gentlemen, your faithful and obliged Servant,
JOHN SHEPHERD.

37, Dorset-square, Saturday Evening, 6th July, 1533.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

A Will take place at the City of London Tavern, Bishopgeste street, on
TUESDAY, the 23d Inst. at One of Clock necessely, with a view to consider what
measure a should be adopted to secure that Gentleman's Election to a Seat in the
East India Direction on the first vacancy.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

measures should be adopted to secure that Gentleman's Election to a Seat in the East Inda Direction on the first vacancy.

Thurday, July 11, 1833.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

HAVE refrained, until a Vacancy in the Direction of your Affairs should be declared, from announcing, in an official form, the period when I should appeal to your Suffrages in support of my pretensions to a Seat in that Direction.

That event having now occurred by the retirement of Mr. Smith, I have the honour to inform you that it is not my intention to proceed to the ballot upon the present occasion; but that it is my ixed determination to do so on the next that shall take place, when I shall be leave most carriestly to solicit the favour of your suppose to a secular by retireds, and to form a third to the summer of a few days. I purpose to assemble my retireds, and to form a time course of a few days. I purpose to assemble my retireds, and to form a propose production of the present of the summer of the present of the summer of the present of the summer of the summe

R. S. BARNES, the entire conduct of this establishment has devo 'ved upon his Partner and Son, Mr. R. BARNES, who hears to apprise his Friends and the Public, that his School will OPEN on MONDAY, the 29th Instant, and will be conducted with the utmost attention, and upon the same liberal plan and moderate terms as heretoiore.

SECOND HAND SILVER TEA SERVICE, warranted of London manufacture, to be "OLD Chrap; it consists of a Toa Pot Sugar Basin, and Milk Ever. The ten not so fa full size, with alver handles and silver button; the sugar basin and mode are very strong and substantial, are very usually chard, and are in the most modera taste. To save trouble, the lowest pite is Twenty Gnineas.—May be seen at Thomas Savarys, Watch Manufacturer, St. Cornhill (three doors from Gnerchurch-street), London.

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COMPENDIUM of GEOGRAPHY, for Schools, Private Pamilles, and all these whe require a knowledge of this necessary Science. 3d edition, corrected a town of the control of the control

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.
DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.
S. Newsky-pon-Trent, grocer-S. STOCKTON, Long yard,
stret, wine-cooper.
SANWRUPTS.

Lamb's Conduit-street, wine-cooper,

BANKRUPTS.

J. BEVILL, Hanbyfork-blace, Kennington.common.succioneer. Atts. Smith,

Rew Bridge-street, Blackfairar; Graban, Copthall-buildings-J. WRIGHT,

Chancery-lane, law bookseller. Att. Rhipps. Weavers' Hall, Basinghall-street
T. BRTOGWOOD, Folloy-lane cod, Potteries, Staffordshire, clay merchant.

Att. Smith, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars-J. BOLTON and R. BARNES,

Preston, Lancabire, com merchants. Att. Blakelock and F-ddey-Serjeants

Inn, Fleet-street, London; Mesaus. Plikington, Preston—J. BOLTON, Preston,

Lancabire, coal inswehant. Atts. Adillation and Co. Bedford-row, London;

Parker, Preston; Walker, Freston—F. MARRIOTT, Jun. Eaton, Nottingham-T. BR(ADHURST, Stockport, Cheshire, builder. Atts. Gadsdeo, Furnival's Inn; Coppogk, Stockport, Cheshire, builder. Atts. Gadsdeo, Furnival's Inn; Coppogk, Stockport.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BARKUPFUY SUBERSEDED.

B. GUTHKIE, King-tirest, Helborn, tailor.

B. GUTHKIE, King-tirest, Helborn, tailor.

B. GUTHKIE, King-tirest, Helborn, tailor.

J. R. CASE, Huntgr-street, Brunswick quare, grocer. Att. Tinher, Castle-treet, Helborn, tailor.

J. R. CASE, Huntgr-street, Brunswick quare, grocer. Att. Addison, Verulam-buildings, Gray's fan-square—T. S. FLUDE, Mincing-lane, wine and epirit broker. Att. Brill, Road-lane, Fencharch-street.—T. FORD, Canal.

Houndedicto, baker, Att. Hill, Road-lane, Fencharch-street.—T. FORD, Canal.

Houndedicto, baker, Att. Hill, Road-lane, Fencharch-street.—T. FORD, Canal.

LANGRIDOR, Salishur-stay-maker, Att. Sutcolffice and Bisch, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars—B. HONS, Brighton, grocer. Att. Crosby, King, street,

Chospaide—J. and H. R. WiLSON, St. Oryth, Essex, grocer. Att. Messrs.

Davies, King's Arms-yard—E. LEDWARD, Liverpool, hat manufacturer. Atts.

Blackstecks and Bunce, Serjeante' inn. Fleet-street; Atkinson and Birch, Manchaster; Deane, Liverpool—J. MHLS, Wrigles, Pontefract, Yorkshire—J.

sand Co., Bedford-row—B. RADCLIFFE, Stockport, Cheshive, critton spinner.

Atts. Backy, Verulam-building, Gray's inn, London; Grandy, Bury—J. ARKELL,

Stratford upon-Avon, Waryleighire, appraiser. Atts. Lovedsy, Warwick; King,

Lyon's Ins., London; Hobbes, Siratiofa-tynon-Avon; Addington and Co., Bed
Handmary—M. TYLER, Lyncombe and Widsomhe, Somersteiblie, retail brower.

ARKELMENS. Helder, Chement's inn, Strand, London; Grand, Bon-Warminner, Wilt
shire—W. KENDRICK, Birmingham, jeweller. Atts. Harrison, Birmingham;

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

## PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

MONDAY.—The Corporation Officers' Bill was read a second time-Me. Beanat and others from the Commons brought up the Roya Ingineers' Pension Bill, and the Sea Apprentices' Bill. Read a first Ime.—Adjourned.

Monday.—The Corporation Officers Bill was read a second time.

Me. Bernata and others from the Commons brought up the Roya Engineers Pension Bill, and the Sea Apprentices' Bill. Read a first time.—Adjourned.

Tuesday.—The Royal ascent was given to the Serjeants' Inn, and several other Bills.

Several Peers were appointed to conduct a Conference in the Painted Chamber, with the Commons, upon the subject of the East India Resolutions.—Upon their return the Marquis of Lansbowks attact that they had met a deputation, and had acquainted them with the concurrence of their Lordships in all the Resolutions of the Commons without amendment.

The Lord Canacattos having moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Local Courts Bill, and the question being put that the Bill be now read a third time.—Lord Wansacture opposed the motion. It would not be proper to have prevented a Bill of this shelf from having undergone fair discussion and from being made as pand their Lordships were at therty reject it or not. He hored they would not be deterred from doing their duty by anything that major be said or done out of doors. If their Lordships? He admitted the measure as likely to be injurious to society they ought to reject it. If they did not do so of what use was their Lordships? He admitted that the law, as regarded the recovery of small debts, was such as required the interposition of the Legislature; but means might be found to society they only the reject it. If they did not do so of what use was their Lordships? He admitted that the law, as regarded the recovery of small debts without such a measure as their. The Noble Lord Moved that the Bill be read a second time thing day is months.—The Earl of Wickstow exposed some of the details of the measure, and declared his intention to oppose the Bill. Lord Lyndoursh and the would be gleave to thate the position in which he stood with the stood with the most of the measure and the felt that the ought to state to the country the grounds on which he had formed the opinio

WEDNESDAY—The Agricultural Labour Rate Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Municipal Officers Election Bill was also read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

und passed.—Adjourned.
TRURSDAY.—The Archbishop of CANTERSURY presented petitions
Tom the dioceses of Limerick and Armsgh, the Archbishop of Arsush being at the head of the petitioners, against the Church Temperalities (Ireland) Bill. They did not resist a consolidation of the
dioceses, abould that be deemed advisable, but they professed against

any appropriation of Church property to the service of the State.—
Earl Barturary presented a similar petition from the University of Oxford.—The Duke of Wassiawron also presented a similar petition from the Clierky of the dioceses of Cloyne and Youghal. His Grace observed, that he could not present these petitions without stating that in his opinion the measure to which the petitions referred was directly opposed to that policy which had governed the councils of this country since the Reformation, and perticularly as to Ireland since the Revolution, to the present moment. The measure was not only a sympton of such departure, but it was a consequence of the system acted upon by his Magisty's present Government for these two years past.—Earl Grav said, he hoped to be able to show, when the proper time arrived for doins so, that the Bill was perfectly consistent with a sincere statchment to the Established Church.—The Duke of Buckinsan said he should resist the Bill, because he deemed it to be one of spoilation.—Lord Harnowsy wished for some delay, for the purpose of gaining further information; and eventually Earl Grav consented to postpone the second reading of the Bill till Wednesday.

The Court of Chancery Regulation Bill was read a second time.
On the motion of Lord Lynpurar, the Standing Orders were suspended for the purpose of enabling his Lordship to introduce a Bill upon the subject of the Thellusson property—the Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.—Adj.—Faiday.—The Chancery Regulations Bill went through a Committee, and the Report was ordered to be taken into consideration on Menday.

The Lord Chancerson brought forward a Bill, founded on the Report respecting the Ecclesiastical Courts.—The Report recommended the abolition of about 300 ecclesiastical jurisdictions—their powers would be transferred to the diocesan officers. The Bill would also correct the abuse as regarded the prosecutions for "brawling" it proposed and the header of the Medical Science of the Vecto

Lord.—The Bill was read a first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Several petitions were presented making strong representations of the ruinous state of the sugar refining trade. Mr. Clay, Mr. Gaore, &c. supported the representations of the petitioners, declaring that large establishments and whole districts were rapidly progressing towards ruin, in consequence of the inability of the English sugar refiners to compete with foreign refiners.

The Church Temporalities (Irelaw!) Bill was read a third time. Several verbal and other amendments were moved. Mr. Shirt, moved an alteration in the clause fixing the incomes of the Archibishops and Bishops: he proposed to make those of the former 4,5601, and of the latter 3,0001. a year. After a good deal of discussion the amendment was negatived. Upon the final division the numbers were, for the passing of the Bill. 274, against it, 94; majority, 180. The Bill was then ordered to be carried to the Lords. It was arranged that the West India Bill should be postponed until the East India Bill had been disposed of.

The Royal Burghs (Scotland) Bill was read a third time.—Adj.

Tuesnay.—At the morning sitting, Lord Altraonr moved the order of the day for the House resolving itsell into a Committee of the whole House upon the Tithes (England) Commutation Bill.—The Noble Lord stated his intention to be to omit every part of the proposed measure which rendered compulsory the commutation of tithes. In the first place, the Bill would enable parties to contract together without restriction; and this part he intended to pursue. To the other portion of the Bill there might be greater objection. It was the dwire of the Government to give general satisfaction, and from what he had heard he did not think that the whole measure which the drive to the tower of the July were not so material.—After a short discussion, the Bill went through the Committee paraform, and was ordered to be taken into further consideration this day se'nnight.

Mir. Petera moved the order of the leak of

with the exception of two or three, which were not so material. After a short discussion, the Bill went through the Committee proforma, and was ordered to be taken into further consideration this day se'nnight.

Mr. Peter mo which the order of thelday for the second reading of the Bill for the hetter Observance of the Sabbath.—Mr. Extroux rhoped his Hon, Friend would withdraw it for the present Session.—Mr. Peters and he would have no objection, if it was allowed to be read a eccond time now, and referred to a Select Committee.—Sir A. Aoxew defended some parts of the Bill, when cries of "Divide," esounded from different parts of the House; but the Speakers said it would be useless dividing, as the division would go for nothing, it being past three o'clock.

The House resumed at 5 o'clock when Mr. C. Fernausson brought forward his motion respecting the wrongs and oppression of Poland, and the conduct of the Emperor of Russis towards that country. The Hon. Member, after cautioning Ministers against any attempt to meet his motion by an amendment of the previous question, a sulterfuge which he was convinced would gain them more unpopularity than any act of the Government since they took office, concluded by moving—" That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased not to recognize or in any way give the sanction of his Government to the present political state and condition of Poland, the same having been brought about in violation of the Treaty of Vienna, to which Great Britain was a party."—Mr. T. Arrwoon seconded the motion.—After a long and animated discussion, the House divided, when the numbers were—for the motion, 95; seginst it, 17; majority, 82.—Adjourned.

Wennesday.—At the morning sitting, Sir F. Vincent presented a petition complaining of the arbitrary and irresponsible rules which grided the Inns of Court, in calling or not calling to the Bar Individuals who sought that privilege. It as the same time gave notice, that he should move an amendment on Mr. H. H

out any division, and ordered to be consisted.

The Burglary Bill was referred to a Select Committee.—The Committee on the Imprisonment for Debt Bill was postponed till Wednesday next.—Adjourned.

Thursday.—In the morning sitting the adjourned debate on the account reading of the Sabbath Observance Bill was adjourned till Tuneday.

The sand and the morning sitting the adjourned websites are adding of the Sabbath Observance Bill was adjourned till Tursday.

In answer to a question from Major Beauclerk, Lord Duncannon said he had received His Majesty's commands to make immediate arrangements for permitting harkney coaches, and other vehicles of that description, to pass through St. James's Park from Storey's gate, along the Bird-cage-walk, to Fimileo.

On the motion for recommitting the Irish Grand Juries Bill, Colonel Consult expressed his hope, that after the strong desire manifested by the Irish Members, and by a great portion of the Committee, His Majesty's Government would consent to postpone the Irish Grand Juries Bill to next Session.—Mr. O'Connel. to standard the Bill not to be without its merits.—Mr. LITTLETON, Mr. Grand Tyrnes Bill to next Session.—Mr. O'Connel. Consult and several other Members expressed a similar wish, although they admitted the Bill not to be without its merits.—Mr. LITTLETON, Mr. Grand Juries Bill to next Session.—Mr. O'Connel. Consult and several other Members expressed a similar wish, although they define the Bill not to be without its merits.—Mr. LITTLETON, Mr. Grand Jury system, that a measure which avowedly contained direct the loud complaints that had been made for years against the Irish Grand Jury system, that a measure which avowedly contained direct the loud complaints that had been made for years against the Irish Grand Jury system, that a measure which avowedly contained direct the North Clay district (East Retford) the hops so of cider is still keeping down.

The House proceeded to the further consideration of the Repost.

The House proceeded to the further consideration of the Repost.

The House proceeded to the further consideration of the Repost.

on the Letters Patent Bill, when several veibal amendments were agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time to-morrow.—The Report on the Letters Patent Expenses Bill was ordered to be taken into further consideration that day six months.

a third time to-morrow.—The Report on the Letters Patent Expences Bill was ordered to be taken into further consideration that day six months.

In the evening sixting, a Message from the Lords announced that their Lordships had given their assent to the Astricultural Labourer Bill, the Corporation Offices Bill, and a number of private Bills.

Mr. H. L. Buuwes then rose to make his promised motion "for copies of papers respecting the measures pursued by Russian however, he saked whether there was any Administration existing this country at present?—The Chancellor of the Excheques replied briefly. Here we are!"—Mr. H. L. Bulwess and that their present there proved nothing; but, after the answer, such as it wesness there are not specify up to proceed the patent of the country and declared it to be his opinion that if the progress of Russian and declared it to be his opinion that if the progress of Russian not speedily checked, she would not only render hereelf misteres the great object of her ambition, Constantinople, but ultimate assential to the welfare of Europe, and to the balance of power among its different States. He admitted that the Sultan made his application of Egypt, and that it had been refused to him. He certainly on the power of Europe, and to the balance of power among its different States. He admitted that the Sultan bedieved upon the peak against the ambitious designs of the Power of Egypt, and that it had been refused to him. He certainly to rive to victory as he had done. Having made there admissions, the believed Russian would keep faith on this subject; and the subject was now proceeding that be believed Russian would keep faith on this subject; and the proper subject of the respect to the manner in which it had trampled on the nationality of Polandia violation of treaty.—Mr. Bulwes, in consequence of Lord Plansars ron's statement, would not press his motion, and withrew it as cording?

Liberty Progress of the feet of sheart-searment he research and the progress of the proper subject to refer

the manner in which it had trampled on the nationality of Poland in violation of treaty.—Mr. Burwer, in consequence of Lord Paramston's statement, would not press his motion, and withdrew it as cordingly.

Dr. Baldwin brought forward his promised motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the effect of absenteeism on the property offireland, and to devise a remedy for the evil; which was eventually negatived without a division.

Dr. Lushington moved for the minutes of the Court-martial of Capt. Robison, who commanded three companies of veterans at New South Wales. The Captain was brought before the Court, by Governor Darling, in 1828, and the trial lasted two months. Finally, Captain Robison was dismissed the service. A long discussion arose, and Dr. Lushington's motion was lost by a majority of 31, the numbers being, Ayes, 42, Noes 73.

Lord Altriore moved for the appointment of a Select Committe to inquire into the occurences in Calthorpe-street. The Noble Lord said that after the verdict of the Jury upon a late trial it was requisite, for the satisfaction of the public, that an inquiry should be instituted by Government proved that no material blame, if any, we imputable to the police on the 13th of May. He believed it would be found that, although the police had acted with some unnecessary violence, it was pot till one of their body had been murdered—Sir the Renthell of the proposition for instructions to the Committee, consisting of about thirty Members, forthwith appointed.—Adjourned.

Faida,—At the morning sitting, the House went into Committee on the East India Bill, for the purpose of filling up blanks, and making verbal amendments—hence motions for instructions to the committee for new clauser, &c., were not allowed to be put in this stage of the proceeding. On the proposition to fill up the blank for the term of the Charter, Mr. Hums moved, as an amendment, that instead of "twenty" years, in the "ten" years; afterwards propasing an addition to the first clause—namely, that the Charter should be te

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 12.

7th Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Cornet G. A. F. Chunynghame to be Lieutean by our vice Sir J Duntae who rettres; Cornet C. H. Thompson, from the life life in the life of the life in the life

Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Canyaghanae.

8th Rest. Light Drago.—Cornet T. W. S. Lowndes to be Lieutenant by give J. King, who retires; E. Mostyn, Gent. to be Cornet by puria, except the puriane, Cornet T. W. S. Lowndes to be Lieutenant by give J. King, who retires; E. Mostyn, Gent. to be Cornet by puriane, except Hawley, Bart. promoted.

11th Light Dragoons—J. J. Johaston, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, except Hawley, Bart. promoted.

11th Light Dragoons—W. A. Rose, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, except Grown, res. S. Diekson, respirated.

7th Prost—Lieut. D. Barton to be Captain by pur. vice C. La Touche, retired gent, res. S. Diekson, respirated.

7th Foot—Lieut. D. Barton to be Captain by pur. vice C. La Touche, retired little Foot—Capt. B. Broadhead, from the balf-pay Unattacked, to be Captain the Foot—Ensign A. Stewart, from the Royal Newfound and Vt. Gongatish.

10th Foot—Ensign A. Stewart, from the Royal Newfound and Vt. Gongatish.

20th Foot—Ensign A. Stewart, from the Royal Newfound and Vt. Gongatish.

20th Foot—Mart. F. W. P. Parker to be Captain by pur. vice Barker.

20th Foot—Ensign A. Stewart, the Captain by purchase plants.

20th Foot—Ensign and Adjutant T. W. Howe to have the rank of Lieutenath and the Foot—Ensign and Adjutant T. W. Howe to have the rank of Lieutenath and Foot—Ensign and Adjutant T. W. Howe to have the rank of Lieutenath and Foot—Ensign and M. Metcalfe to be Lieutenart by pur. vice Coke, prom. J. Jerningham, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice Hansone, who retires.

20th Foot—Ensign M. W. Bowen, from the half-pay Unattacked, to be Sange, vice Baker, appointed to the 40th Foot.

30th Foot—Ensign M. W. Bowen, from the Hold Regiment of Foot, for Browne; G. F. Bartley, Gent. by pur. vice Hansone, who retires.

50th Foot—Capt. P. Kason, from the half-pay Unattacked, to be Captain, for the Sanger M. W. Gent. by Dur. vice Hansone, who retires.

50th Foot—Gent. Secure State Sanger R. Gents by Durchase, vice Gorden, who retires of the Captain by Durchase, vice Gorden, who retires up

### PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Draw Bull.

Paris, July 10, 1833.

It is very amusing to those who are on the spot, and who know what lie really passing in Paris and in the Departments, to read the lucuise really passing in Paris and in the Departments, to read the lucuise and prosper of a similar character, which now and then appear in other letters of a similar character, which now and then appear in the Times. Those who read such letters as those to which I refer, would really imagine that France has become the most happy, united, peaceable, and prosperous nation in Europe, and that all the insurgence way to an era of happiness and prosperity. I will, therefore, given rate the facts of the last week, not travelling farther back enumerated the facts of the last seven days. These facts are not unknown published facts of the last seven days. These facts are not unknown published facts of the last seven days. These facts are not unknown published the several of them from the columns of Guignami's Messensel of confidence is to be placed in the opinions of the leading Whip for the process of the passing the several of them from the columns of Guignami's Messensel of Confidence is to be placed in the opinions of the leading Whip for the process they uttered terrible menaces. On arriving at the corner of the Rue Belzance, an earthenware vase was thrown upon them. They immediately took up stones and flung them at the windows of a coffee-house keeper. After this they proceeded on their course, amides thouts of "A base less Republicans! Vice Henri V.!" When they arrived in the Rue de l'Eveché, opposite the lishop's Palace, they shouted "A base less republicans, were bathing, and singing the Marsetliane. The Henri quinquists statecked the reprisals and the Republicans, were bathing, and singing the Marsetliane. The Henri quinquists statecked the mandat dealening shouts of "A base less Republicans, were bathing, who summored the Marsetliane." The Henri V.!" An attempt was made to shout a virie Henri V.!" An attempt was made to

is the control of the control of the revolution of the property of the propert

nas so recorded its opinion in the verdict! That is, I suppose, a proof of the general satisfaction with the conduct of the administration!

11.—Strict searches have lately been made at all the cane and slick shops in Paris, and slso among the tinerant deslers in those stricts, or the purpose of detecting which had swords and daggers in them. These have been seized by order of the Government, as also all sticks with heavy leaden heads. Why is all this? Because the Government is fearing another Republican insurrection. Is this then a proof of our return to order?

12.—For some time past political and party duels have been unaually frequent in and near Paris. On Vedneaday last two were fought in the Bois de Boulogne between four young men, two of whom were dangerously wounded An encounter also took place in the plain of Grenelle, where ten soldiers of different retiments fought with the sabre. Two grenadiers were wounded. At Vincennes an artilleryman killed his Brigadier in a duel. Other meetings are said to have taken place on the Plain of Mouseaux and near the Barrier de Charoune. So much for the return to peace, and order, and satisfaction, of which the Globe and Times' correspondents as often speak.

13.—Eleven inhabitants of Clichy, accused of rebellion, and resistance to the legal authorities, have been acquitted, though the facts were proved; and thirty-one inhabitants of Leves Vindon—a similar Garge—have likewise been declared not guilty. No where will arrymen find sullty those who are prosecuted by the Government, browner culpable may be the individuals! This is a striking proof awarding of the high estimation in which the Government is held by arrymen, that it is enough to be prosecuted by the Government to sure of the well-known Republicans, Caranoac, Borsaare, week estead, and some persons arrested. What fore Surveys and the Tribune of Monday last, have been acquitted, what for? For violent attacks on I over Parrents.

the Government.

16.—The Tribune of Friday, and the Tribune of Monday last, have been seed. What for? For violent attacks on Louis Paillippe!

18.—The Tribune of Friday, and the Tribune of Monday last, have been seed. What for? For violent attacks on Louis Paillippe!

18. The last is meant by the liberty of the Press, and by the satisfactor of France with the results of her Revolution.

18.—The lace and button makers of St. Eticune, in the Loire, are in a state of combination against their masters, whose lives are before each of the manufactories, and many of the workmen went and one, "naming one of the manufactories, and many of the workmen went and one," naming one of the masters. This is a proof of manufacturing order and happiness!

17.—The Breton, of Nantes, has the following article from Locminé, in the West of France, of the beginning of this month:—
"Yesterday a Corporal of the 48th Regiment, belonging to a detachment which remains at Bignan until the arrival of the 33d Regiment, having come hither with some of his comrades, was, on his return, stopped by some Chouans, who led him about all night, and at four o'clock in the morning tied him to a tree. There they mutilated him in the most horrid manner, and then untied him, saying, "If you are not satisfied with this, we will finish you."
This is a specimen of what is meant by "the pacification of La Vendee."

Saying.

This is a specimen of what is meant by the property. This is a specimen of what is meant by the property. The Seminary of B.—More fires in the Departments—more incendiaries, and destroyers of public and private property. The Seminary of Montauban has been nearly consumed! The farm, buildings, and outhouses belonging to M. Beysen, one of the Judges of the Civil Tribunal at Colmar, have been set fire to by an incendiary. And at Serignai, a great number of houses were set fire to at the same moment.

Montauban has been nearly consumed! The farm, buildings, and outhouses belonging to M. Brysan, one of the Judges of the Civil Tribunal at Colmar, have been set fire to by an incendiary, And at Serignai, a great number of houses were set fire to at the same moment.

19.—At a fete on the plains of Grenelle, in the environs of Paris, 200 young men appeared in costumes, armed with sticks. They were all Republicans, and uttered such cries of "Down with Louis Philippe," and "Vive la Republique," as to excite tumult and apprehension. The Gendarmes were compelled to interfere, but the rioters escaped.

20.—It appears from a letter addressed to the Tribure, that the Government now suspects conspiracies to be forming against it, even in the Masonic Lodges; and seizures and arrests, searches, and domiciliary visits have been made, in consequence of a recent meeting of the members of the Trinity Lodge in Paris.

I have said enough. I could extend my list of facts to twenty more, which have occurred even during the past week. But this is unnecessary. Your readers will now be satisfied that they should place no confidence in the reports and assurances of the Globe, and the optimist of the Times; but should judge only by facts, which will teach them that we are in the midst of disorder, confusion, and crime.

Of what is now passing as to Portugal, I am disposed to say a few words before I close my letter. A curious circumstance occurred in Paris the other day, which will serve to exemplify what sort of materials the army of Don Peorso is composed, and how little those who enlist understand who or what they are about to flight for. A poor devil of a piano-forte tuner, having earned many a frane at the house of a Portuguese gentleman of great respectability in this city, applied to him to allow him to enlist in "the army for Portugal," what it may be a provided to him to allow him to enlist in "the army for Portugal," and it is one of the paris, we will all go." "But who are you going to fight for?" re-demanded my respectable i

nishing. I have reason to believe that the 4000 men now in Algarves are to get off to Terceira.—I am my dear Bull, yours, P. H. SURREY SESSIONS.

THE New Police.—When the Grand Jury entered the Court on Wednesday morning, to present the remaining bills of indictment, the Foreman took the opportunity of addressing the Chairman upon the subject of the efficiency of the metropolitun police. The various witnesses belonging to the force had given their teatimony in such a manner, and conducted themselves with such propriety of demeanour, as to call forth the approbation of the whole of the Gentlemen composing the Grand Jury, who were desirous of giving expression to the feeling entertained with respect to the conduct of all those men stached to the new police who had occasion to appear before them as witnesses.—The Chairman (Mr. Hedger) thanked the Grand Jury in the name of the county for their services, which, however, would be required in a short time again, in consequence of the intermediate Sessions appointed by the Magistrates, and which were arranged to take place preparatory to the ensuing Assize. With respect to the good opinion formed by the Grand Jury of the efficiency of the metropolitan police, he (the Chairman) perfectly concurred with them, having had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with the manner in which they conducted themselves at those Sessions in giving their evidence.—The Grand Jury were then discharged.

The Rev. Robert Taylon.—In the course of the day an order arrived from the Home Office at the County Gool, directing the Governor to liberate the Rev. Robert Taylor, upon entering into his own personal recognizance in the sum of 5001. to be of good behaviour in future. The fine to the King, and also the two sureties, which formed a portion of bis former sentence, were remitted; and the defendant, having complied with the instructions transmitted from the Secretary of State's Office, was released from further imprisonment.

London Sessions, Thursday.—This morning the Recorder, Alderme

the Secretary of State's Olnee, was released from turner imprisonment.

London Sessions, Thursday.—This morning the Recorder, Aldermen Venables, Birch, &c., met at Guildhall for the purpose of holding the adjourned Sessions, or further to explain why no Sessions was to be held.—Jurors, prisoners, witnesses &c., were also in attendance.—It appears that at the adjournment of the Old Bailey Court on Tuesday the office morned that Court until Monday, and the London Sessions until this day, as it has been usual to hold them two days after the Old Bailey, be not considering that the latter Court bad itself only adjourned.—Mr. Teague, the Governor of the Compter, informed the Judge than he had several prisoners in custody who were prepared to stand trial.—The Recorder said that they should not be prejudiced, and ordered them to be sent for immediately, in order that they might either be discharged, or enter to appear hereafter on their own recognizance.—The adjourned Sessions for the City will not be held until the middle of next week, but no day can be fixed until it be known when the Old Bailey Court will close.

diately, in order that they might either be discharged, or enter to appear hereafter on their own recognizance.—The adjourned Sessions for the City will not be held until the middle of next week, but no day can be fixed until it be known when the Old Bailey Court will close.

New Bhidewell, Tothill Feeds, Westminster.—On Tuesday was hoisted a very majestic block of Hayter granite stone, raised by very powerful machinery, to the op of the porch to this prison. The stone work is upwards of 25 feet long, between four and five feet on the bed, and nearly as much in height; weighting near 30 tons after heing reduced to its pediment shape. It is said to be fow tons heavier than any stoke at the new Pelace, and eight tons more than the famed granite stones at London Bridge; certainly the largest stone brought to the metropolis.

There is to be a Fancy Fair and Concert to-morrow at Vauxball, at which Paganini and other eminent artists will exhibit, for the benefit of that excellent Charity the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear.

Opening of the New Pier at Gravesend, erected for the first time, prayed to the watermen, who it will be recollected destroyed, about a part of the watermen, who it will be recollected destroyed, about a forthight say, a portion of the projection, the Mayor having taken for their addition of 40 feet will shortly be made. It is said that an additional sixpence will be made by the steamers to the fare, to cover the expenses. The watermen, who have refused all offers of accommodation, and even rejected the compensation 6 fired by the accommodation, and even rejected the compensation fored by the Act.

An unlucky wight who lately joined the Preston Temperance that had rum in it!—Westmoreland Gazette.

SUMMER ASSIZES.

Heattord, Thursday.—Robbers.—John Green, aged 25, labourer, was indicted for stealing the sum of 90]. Irom the dwelling-house of Thomas Reed, farmer, Watford.—The Jury found him Guilty.—Transported for life.

Mannaaugawer.—George Goodship was indicted for having killed his wife, Sarah Goodship, in the parish of Hirshen, by striking her with his fist, and throwing her against the table and on the floor.—Mr. O. Forster said that on the 28th of June, about eleven o'dlock at night, he was called in to see the deceased. She was then ying on the floor, supported by pillows, and she appeared to be labauring, under a very extensive hemorrhage. Several vessels were full of blood, and the floor of the room was covered with blood. In witness' a opinion the death of the deceased was occasioned by excessive uterine hemorrhage, which might have been brought on by viclens excitement.—The Learned Judge here stopped the case, and under his direction the Jury recorded a veriet of acquittal.

Horse Straling a mare, value 251, and a bridle and saddle, the property of Mr. John Spencer.—The prosecutor said his mare was sale in his stable on the evening the 4th of last April. In the morning the stable was discovered to have been broken open, and the mare and saddle stolen. Witness having received some information, went a few days afterwards to Barnet, and there saw his mare standing in a blacksmith's shed near the Woolpack Inn. The mere was then in the prisoner's possession. Witness knew the prisoner and his friends, who a short time ago were in very respectable circumstances.—A witness proved that the prisoner brought the mare to him, and wished him to buy it for 381. The prisoner was doubt developed the mare was his property.—Guilty.

James Baker, labourer, aged 31, was indiced for having stolent wo wether sheep, the property of Mr. Edward Logsden, of Kerfeld.—The prisoner was found guilty.—The learned Junes said, the law respecting the offence of sheep-stealing had been aince last year commuted to transportation f

commuted to transportation for life—a sentence, in this instance, which he should not attempt to mitigate, as the bousebreaking implements found in the prisoner's cottage fully convinced him he was no stranger to crimes of a serious character.

WATCHES.—A neat assortment of good ones at the real buildings, St. Martin's lane, Charing-tross.—J. GLOVER, in addressing bisself to the Friends having favoured him with their preference, or intending to do as, respectfully solicits is continuance, from the advantage of his being the really continued to the present of the stemper of the stemper

and much-esteemed 858 BMCs of ANCHOVIES continues to be prepared by them after the same manner that has given the greatest satisfaction for many years.—Warrelouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London. (The Original Fish-same Warrehouse.)

USIGM-HOUSE SEIZURE.—15,000 superior Hambro' damaek in the continues to be prevented to the savoy-steps, London. (The Original Fish-same Warrehouse.)

UUSIGM-HOUSE SEIZURE.—15,000 superior Hambro' damaek to match, all the immediately sold without reserve; together with about 10,460 pieces of fine India nankeens, 7 yards in length, all at 1s. 11d. per piece, morth. 7s.; Hambro and Russia sheetings, French silks, and silk stockings, all e-sized, and are selling at CLARKES, 18s., Oxford street, who has on sale sake the continues of the sales of

counterfelt.

TOU those who are afflicted with ASTHMAS, COUGHS. Hooping Coughs, Consumption, Goot, Chronic bianchers of the Chest, Stomach, and Bowels, particularly in Contive habits. Flatalence, Indigention, Spanns, &c., LASEGUES EDIXIR, SANS PARELL is recommended by The Lancet, an extract from which will be found, with the most remarkable cases, in the pamphiet accompanying the Medicine. Sold by all Medicine Venders, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 18s. per lottle.—N.B. Medical Gentlemen supplied at the stortest notice, in half-pint bottles. Orders (per paid) to be addressed to J. Cole, 101, High Holborn.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

KENELM, who writes from Liverpool, is wrong in his data; we will

RENEIM, who writes from Liverpool, is wrong in his data; we will arrange it.

Arrange it.

The estract from that excellent poper the Newcastle Journal would be now out of place. Lord Dunnan has resigned—Capt. Barrington has resigned has resigned. The resigned has resigned. The resigned has resigned has resigned has resigned

A Monday Epirton (for the Country) is published at Three o'Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

# JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 14.

THE KING held a Levee on Wednesday, and returned

THE KING held a Levee on weunesuay, and remined to Windsor in the evening.

On Friday their MAJESTIES honoured the Duke and Duchess of BUCCLEUGH with their presence at dinner at Richmond, where a numerous party were assembled to

The KING holds his next Levee on Wednesday

THE coming week will shew us much of great political laterest. The general rumour is that the atrocious Irish Church Spoliation Bill will be thrown out by the Lords on Wednesday, and that the Ministers will resign on Thursday.

on Wednesday, and that the Ministers will resign on Thursday.

Nobody can view the Irish Spoliation Bill with greater disgust than ourselves—nobody is more perfectly aware of the contempt in which the Ministers are held than we are—and yet we doubt whether the consummation of their downfall is so near at hand. That it must speedily arrive is most certain: but what we mean to say is, that as far as we can see, there is no certain assurance that the Bill in question will be thrown out by the Lords, as we are quite sure it ought to be, upon the principle.

The active interpreters of the meanings of other people declare that the Duke of Wellington has denounced the principle, and arowed his determination of rejecting the Bill in limine. What the Duke of Wellington may intend, we, of course, have no means of ascertaining; but most certainly his Grace never said anything in his speech the other evening which can fairly be construed into any such around. Lord Green, like an old debater and manceuver, chose to say that the Duke had expressed such a determination; and the Duke, although not so old, was at least too able a debater himself to say anything in reply: and from the confident tone in which the Ministerial underlings go about, saying that the Bill is to be rejected at once, and without going to a second reading, we rather incline to believe that it is not.

The country (to whom it is only necessary to exhibit the

about, saying that the Bill is to be rejected at once, and without going to a second reading, we rather incline to believe that it is not.

The country (to whom it is only necessary to exhibit the Ministry in order to make it more and more contemptible.) may perhaps think that if Lord Grey will bend and humble bimself to the wiser and more prudent suggestions which the Opposition may make in the Committee, that it would be as well to try them once more, and let the Bill go to the second reading; but those who recollect the shabby conduct of the Government when the Reform Bill was so tolerated, cry out against trusting them, and call for the instant demolition of a measure, the destructive character of which no amendment of its details can seasonably or safely qualify. Another part of the story which is going about, we very seriously doubt; we mean the fact of the Ministers resigning if they were beaten; they have had beating enough already, if beating went for anything. Although the underlings were running about yesterday, and are running about to-day, we have no doubt, regardless of the sacreduess of its character, raising what they call "a clamour" against the Opposition, declaring that if the Bill is lost the Ministers go, and if the Bill is not lost, that it is only because the Opposition dare not turn them out that they abstain from dividing. Do these yelping curs and dancing bears think that their vulgar nonsense is likely to have any effect upon the minds of such men as Wellington and Peel? Or do they believe that their fruitless efforts to excite the Political Unions would, if successful, have the effect of shaking them in their resolutions. We do no hesitate to express our individual opinion that, let the effect producible upon the Ministry be what it may, the Bill should be as a precedent for the subversion of Episcopacy here.

Sir John Wrottelley, it seems, has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons in anticipation of the rejection of the Bill by the Lords. This, if not the most unconstitut

mains in the Government his chance of holding any office is wholly and entirely out of the question.

We shall see what happens; but whatever may occur, there is one consolation always in store for Lord GREY'S Ministry—it can never stand lower in the estimation of the country than it does at this moment.

Ministry—it can never stand lower in the estimation of the country than it does at this moment.

MINISTERS generally, and the LORD CHANCELLOR in particular, have received another severe body-blow in the rejection of that most flagrant job the Local Jurisdictions Bill, which was most wisely and properly rejected by the Lords on Tuesday. To Brougham this defeat, coming so soon after the destruction of his Registry Bill job in the Commons, is most lamentable. The restlessness of his manner, the coarseness of his language, the petulance with which he actually flurried the all-but-royal blood of the Lendon Surs. by driving away the Parcel-opening Postmaster-General, who attempted to approach him with a hint, during the debate—a hintfrom the Duke of Richmond!—all declared the real state of his feelings while Lord Lyndhurst was grilling and picking to bits all the absurdities and iniquities of the Bill—the poor man's Bill, as the Times calls it—truly enough by the way—for it was BROUGHAM's Bill, and, he poor man, has been beaten in it. So far, was it indeed, the poor man, has been beaten in it. So far, was it indeed, the poor man, been beaten in it. So far, was it indeed, the poor man, been beaten in it. So far, was it indeed, the sour man, has been beaten in it. So far, was it indeed, the sour man, has been beaten in it. So far, was it indeed, the sour man, has been beaten in it. So far, was it indeed, the sour man, has been beaten in it. So far, was it indeed, the poor man, has been beaten in it. So far, was it indeed, the poor man, has been beaten in it. So far, was it indeed, the poor man, has been beaten in it. So far, was it indeed, the poor man, has been beaten in it. So far, was it indeed, the poor man, has been beaten in it. So far, was it indeed, the poor man, has been beaten in it. So far, was it indeed, the fore man, has been beaten in it. So far, was it indeed to the Government as it his double defeat by the happy and cordial coincidence of the most turcourteous as well as unconstitutional conduct; sharpe

traordinary means and exertions.

Some of the most impudent of their scribes—or, perhaps, we should be nearer the mark if we said, the most impudent of themselves—tell us, that as the numbers of Peers present were equal, the Bill would constitutionally have been carried if it had not been for proxies; that is to say, the votes of Peers "who are at Naples, or in Wales, &c. &c." That this is a falsehood, the man who wrote it, or who desired it to be written, knew; for although his short experience in the two places in which he has—(as much to Lord Grey's sorrow and disgust as to ours)—seats, renders him as ignorant and inefficient in the one as in the other, he must have known that the "just and usual practice of the House of Lords," as the Times words it, is exactly the reverse of what he stated, or caused to be stated in that paper. The following is the standing rule of that House:—" In the case of an equality, the non-contents, or negative voices, have the same effect and operation as if they were in fact a majority."—Lords' Journals, June 25, 1661.

So much for this mean falschood—and now for another. The Bishops, who have been libelled and threatened and builted by the newspapers, and by the Noble Earl who reads the newspapers, were charged by the Ministerial supporters with having ousted the Bill; and this charge was persisted in until the division was published—Not one Bishop roted in opposition to it—but, notwithstanding all the abuse of the Prelates, all the sanguinary warnings to their Lordships not to meddle in politics, and all the plain hints, after Lord Grey's fashion, about "setting their Houses in order," we find that no less than one Archbishop and three Bishops voted for the Bill in person, and another Archbishop and Bishop so voted by proxy—their names we mention to prevent mistakes. WhATELY, Archbishop of Dublin: Coppleston, Bishop of Llandaff; MALTRY, Bishop of Chichester; and Grey, Bishop of Hereford. The vote of the last is, perhaps, not so remarkable; as Lord Grey, the brother of the Learn

TAYLOR, although his "friend GREY did not consult him about it."

Next after this, let us look at the minority, such as it was—let us just count noses, and recollect "how the deuce they got there:" first of noses—Lord BROUGHAM, one; Lord SEFTON, two; Lord LEITRIM, three; Lord HEADFORT, four; Lord MEATH, five; Lord BELHAVEN and STENTON, six; Lord HOWDEN, seven; Lord PANMURE, eight; Lord POLTIMORE, nine; Lord WENLOCK, ten; Lord SEGRAVE, eleven; Lord TEMPLEMORE, twelve; Lord DIORRIEN (a pretty title rendered in Welch), thirteen; Lord GODOLPHIN, fourteen; Lord FALKLAND, fifteen; Lord WESTERN, sixteen; Lord FALKLAND, fifteen; Lord WESTERN, sixteen; Lord GUEENSBERRY, seventeen; Dr. WHATELY, eighten; Dr. MALTHY, nineteen; Dr. GREY, twenty; Lord ERROL, twenty-one; Lord FINGAL, twenty-twe; Lord DOVER, twenty-five; Lord DOVER, twenty-five; Lord MOSTYN, twenty-five; Lord CLONCURRY, twenty-six; Lord DE SAUMAREZ, twenty-seven; Lord STAMLEY, twenty-eight; Lord PAGET (Uxbridge), twenty-nine; Lord GREY OF GRONY, thirty;—so, let us breathe a while—thirty—not to speak of the cheaper bargains of promotions in the Pecrage—equally binding, if not equally mischievous in other respects;— Duke of SUTHERLAND, thirty-oue; Duke of CLEVELAND, thirty-oue; Marquess of WESTMINSTER, thirty-three; Earl of LICHFIELD, thirty-four; Earl of CAMPERDOWN, thirty-five; Earl of RANFURLY (shewn up in the list of sine-curists in the Times by mistake), thirty-eight; which number will be found very nearly to approach the desired forty, and will reduce the ministerial majority to about the same number.

We admit that the promotions are only rewards for past number.

We admit that the promotions are only rewards for past ervices, but nobody will deny that if Mr. MAULE had beeu olaying at picquet—Colonel Hughes "skying his copper" -Colonel Berkelly acting at Cheltenham—old Mr. Callis playing at picquet—Colonel Hughes "skying his copper" — Colonel Berkerv acting at Cheltenham—old Mr. Callis bave been induced to sell their English half-pay to the Go-bave Berkerv acting at Cheltenham—old Mr. Callis bave been induced to sell their English half-pay to the Go-bave Berkerv smoking his pipe at Rivenhall—Admiral SAU-wermment at a low price, and so are those who have been makes at Guernsey, and all the other stricken out of our Army and Navy list; but it is a dif-

private Gentlemen who have been raised, had been left

private Gentlemen who have been raised, had been left where they were, the Times would not have had occasion to misrepresent the rules and orders of the House of Lords upon so close a division.

It is impossible to describe the effect produced by Lord LYNDHURST's splendid speech upon this question. Lord BROUGHAM, we should think, is the man of all the world who must best appreciate its terrible power. There were no anlier played—there were no jumpings about, or tumblings upon knees—no waving of hats, or raising of hands—all was plain, powerful argument, all convincing truth; and we may fear, lessly appeal to men of all parties to pronounce an opinion upon an oration which, we believe, to have been one of the most powerful that ever was delivered in Parliament.

THAT Lord BROUGHAM, who is of low origin and vulgarmanners, should get violent in debating in a place for which
he never was destined—no, not even by Lord GREY—is not
surprising; but we are startled when we find the NoblePremier, sprung as he is from the MOWBRAYS, and the
NEVILLES, and the WARDS, and the PEARSONS, and a
long line of such illustrious ancestors, proud of his "order,"
of both his orders, indeed, hereditary and extra, and moreover sober, flying into the most indecent rage with his
Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, for denying in

Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, for denying in the simplest and shortest negative the language produces, some rhodomontade in which the great man was indulging. That the HOUSE of COMMONS is what it is, Lord GREY is to be thanked. The donkey-brayers and cock-crowers in that honourable assembly, together with those who imitate the baaing of sheep and the bleating of lambs, are the patriotic representatives of the reformed constituency; but surely in the HOUSE of LORDS both the snarling of Lord BROUGHAM and snapping of Lord GREY are somewhat misplaced. misplaced.

misplaced. In an assembly which holds within its walls men such as Lord Western, Lord Panmure, Lord Dinorber, and others of the same class, we do not look for such abruptnesses; and in Lord Grey, who is proverbially sycophamic to his superiors, his Lordship's rudeness to the illustrious Duke is the more remarkable. His Lordship unites in his character the two characters of Ducker and Craner—the bending humility which he observes in the former capacity, when the smallest in society, being fully compensated by the striking loftiness of the latter when he is acting Triton among the minnows, and bids his associates (as the jackass did to the chickens) take care of themselves.

selves.

If Lord GREY supposes that he is likely to pooh-pooh down the brother of the KING, as Lord BROUGHAM pooh-poohed the Duke of RICHMOND the other night before all the Lords, and all the Ladies too, his Lordship is mistaken. The Duke of CUMBERLAND has fearlessly and nobly placed himself in the front of those who will, to the last moment, struggle in defence of the Constitution. It is not by personal impertinence that such a man is to be diverted from his purpose by the servant of his Illustrious Brother; and however glibly Lord GREY thinks proper to use the KING'S name in supporting a Bill not yet before the House, we suspect that his coarseness of behaviour is not likely to make his Lordship a bit more accordable at Windsor than nake his Lordship a bit more acceptable at Windsor than

In the is at present.

If Lord GREY could possibly be put upon a level with the Duke of CUMBERLAND, these hints might be superfluous; as it is, it is gently suggested to him—as old ladies desire PAM—at Loo, to be civil.

It is said that Key, Lord Grey's Baronet, has got a Government contract—if he have, he must go out of Parlia-ment. This should be looked to, as the City are not in the humour to return any more Radicals, and the present LORD MAYOR would be a most proper and popular candidate.

HIS MAJESTY'S Ministers and the Boundary Commissioners under the Reform Bill had a fish dinner at Greenwich on Saturday. The union of these two bodies was whimsical enough, and marks the grateful sense which the Government entertains of the services of those gentlemen. As is customary upon such occasions, the conversation was confined to piscatorial allusions. Lord BROUGHAM was absent, but the great "Seal" was given in honour of his Lordship. Lord Howick was toasted as "the Grayling," and "Lord Althory and his flounders" was received with much applause. The jokes about plaice were innumerable as usual.

Anonders" was received with much applause. The jokes about plaice were innumerable as usual.

By this time, we have little doubt but that the Portuguese rebellion is, one way or the othe other, settled. The intelligence of Captain Naphers's—alias Don Ponza's—proceedings comes to us garbled, and through a distorted medium; and we very much doubt the truth of the stories of the reception it met with on landing. As a piece of generalship, it is clear that dividing the small invading force would have been about of the small invading force would have been about of it had been imagined that the day was to be gaized by fighting; the division of so small a body of men could only have been adopted in order to try experiments upon the popular feeling at different points; and, if successful, in justify Lord Palmerston in assisting the rebels, under the plea of simultaneous risings, in favour of the Brazilian Pretender, in different parts of the kingdom.

Lord Palmerston—we speak advisedly—stands in a most serious position with regard to the Portuguese question; and we believe he begins to feel it. He now sees—independently of all his earlier conduct, involving a course of proceedings for which he will most certainly have to answer to the country—the rapidly approaching results of his vain and weak administration which now plare upon him. Spain, reinvigorated and refreshed, after having suffered deeply in the cause of liberty against the hated usurper of the Those of France, steps forward again to vindicate herself from the aggression of her former friends. She is about to resist the invasion of Portugal—preparatory only to a renewal of the devastation of Spain—by force of arms; to check, perhaps to annihilate, the band of hirelings who have sold themselves to excite rebellion in the tranquil country of a foreign Prince, the ally of their Soverreign; and who under the Old-Bailey stratagem of adiases, are at this moment pocketing the money of France for their services against Don Miguel, who have the molecular of the servic

feelt matter to find in the columns of that authentic work the names which did belong to a great many of our officers, and in which they draw their money, while they are fighting under others as mercenaries in a rebel army.

The Quarterly Review, just published, in an article upon our foreign policy, recapitulates succinctly all the arguments and documents in favour of the right of Don MIGUEL which have already, and in most cases in the first instance, appeared in this paper, which, we are proud to say was the first, and at that time, the ONLY journal which supported the claims of the KING of PORTUGAL—claims which cannot be disputed, which have been acknowledged by his countrymen, and which are confirmed by the laws.

The Post has a remarkably good allusion to some of the giberish which Lord GREY has been talking about the Coronation Oath, with reference to the only blot in the character of the KING of PORTUGAL which the Revolutionist hink they have hit. The Post says:—

"In the House of Lords the other day, when Earl Gray was reminded by a certain Illustrious Personage that the Coronation Oathwold prevent the Sovereign from giving his assent to the Irish Charch Bill, the Noble Premier declared that it could have no such clerct; and many other Peers, among whom was the Archishop of Dealis, adverted to the absurdity of those who would interpose the Coronation Oath against the Monarch's legislative interference in matters relating to clurch temporalities.

"And yet the very same parties contend that the King of Pontuation of the particular of the whilst yet in a state of durance in a foreign land. What powers it could be possible for the representatives of foreign kingdoms assembled at Vienna for a litegal purpose and by incompetent persons—an oath intended to hind others more than himself, and required of him whilst yet in a state of durance in a foreign land. What powers it could be possible for the representatives of foreign kingdoms assembled at Vienna for a state of durance in a foreign land. What powers it

with regard to the spiritual criminality of the King of Portogal touching this oath, the best answer is that the Pope, the visible head of the Church Universal, was the first Potentate—and he infallible—who recognised Don Miguel after his accession to his Throne, and sent an accredited Minister to Lisbon.

MIGUEL after his accession to his Throne, and sent an accredited Minister to Lisbon.

The Wine question at Villa Nova is one in which Lord Remembers of the Vine question at Villa Nova is one in which Lord Palmers to has been somewhat too deeply and too rashly meddling. There is little doubt, we think, but Oporto is now in the possession of the KING—this may very much alter Lord Palmers ton's view—but, at all events, the conduct of his Lordship, in going out of his way to pick the quartel, is worthy of the closest attention when the day of reckoning comes. His care for British interests!!!

Whenever the Noble Viscount uses these words in any of the wretched speeches he is now in the habit of making (for, as Parliamentary debater, he is gone), it will be only necessary to remind him, as we did last week, of the Dutch Embargo, and the ruinous losses which it occasioned to our merchants, and the money it took out of their pockets to be put into those of the French.

Every moment we expect fresh intelligence from the scene of action. We confess that we expect it with the deepest interest—an interest not only created by the desire to see Justice triumph, but excited by the certainty that a confinuance of the Portuguese rebellion involves in itself the germs of a general Continental war.

Somerous desired that Lord Brougham looked very labels are well as the second of the protugues of the Lord Brougham looked very labels are the second of the protugues of the Brougham looked very labels are the second of the protugues of the Lord Brougham looked very labels are the second of the protugues of the Brougham looked very labels are the second of the protugues of the Brougham looked very labels are the second of the protugues of the Brougham looked very labels are the second of the protugues of the protugue

SOMEBODY observed, that Lord BROUGHAM looked very black on Wednesday morning after the defeat of his Bill. "Black," said another, "to be sure, his face is in Local Court-mourning. By the way, BROUGHAM reads his judgments in Court—who writes them?

THE Times of yesterday quoting from the Quarterly deview the dying declaration of PARKER the mutineer, who Review the dying declaration of PARKER the munned, was hanged at the Nore, makes this prefatory observation:

was hanged at the Nore, makes this prefatory observation:
"The following letter appears in the last number of the Quarterly
The poor mutiner bad evidently some noble qualities; and just and
following letter appears in the last number of the Quarterly
The poor mutiner bad evidently some noble qualities; and just and
following the same of the control of the control of the control
state, there is we believe little doubt that had there been no
mutiny, the seamen would bave had no redress."
There is a good spirit in this, especially while a Ministry
exists which has made the most indecent and disgusting
regulations for the navy, and cut down the rights and privileges of the army. But it is all of a piece.

We proved the control of the

We regret to see that a well-meaning gentleman of the man of Peter is trying to get up a second edition of the epoleded Agnew absurdity. Whatever the object of these effects may be, it is clear that nothing can more effectually lead to array the country in two classes against each other, the one of Atheists and Liberals, and the other of Puritans and Fanalics.

the one of Atheists and Liberals, and the other of Puritans and Fanatics.

How can a gentleman of honour, like Sir Andrew Acker, Prevail upon himself—we are quite sure he is too independent to permit any other person to prevail upon him—to declare in the House of Commons that all classes of operatives are anxious for the closest restrictions on the Sabbath which the House can enforce? It is not the Case, As far as working goes, the operatives are at this noment entirely protected; no master can compel his him the particle of the first continuous confined; on a sunday, debarred from their excursions to tea gardens, their little voyages upon the first, their social pipes and ale; or to have their wives or meethearts mulcted of their cakes and tea upon the only really master sunday in the week in which they can enjoy them? Does he for six can seriously to say that hard-working people who hid in heated rooms, in factories, or in gas-lit workshops, desire that they may be hindered from breathing the pure and the protection without workshops, without when the protection without workshops, without the poor—or indeed to the rich—is an excursion without workshops, without without workshops, without workshops, without when the poor—or indeed to the rich—is an excursion without workshops, without without workshops, without workshops, without when the protected to the rich—is an excursion without workshops, without workshops, without workshops, without workshops, without workshops, without the protected to the rich—is an excursion without workshops.

of very small men are endeavouring to bring them under, because they think it right, and good, and wise.

because they think it right, and good, and wise.

The beneficial effects of the measure upon society may be guessed from the following dialogue between SNIP, a tailor, and SNOB, a shoemaker, living in the same house, each having a wife—one having a child. Time, Sunday morning.

SNIP.

Vell SNOB—arn't you shaved? Vy the bells is a going for Church—ye von't be ready in time.

SNOB.

SNOR.

Church—bless your heart, I can't go to Church to-day the Bill's come into play.

SNIP.

SNIP.

Ah—I know that to my cost.

SNOB.

How can I go to Church? Ve used to send our bit of wittels to the bakus, and then I and SAL used to go to Church, and so give JENNY WALKER sixpence to mind the babby till we come back; then arter dinner SAL and I and the babby used to go to Chalk Farm, as reglar as clockwork, every blessed Sunday. She had a cup of the best bohea, with milk hot from the cow—I smoked my pipe and had a pint of ale. Little JENNY used to go to Church in the arternoon, and come and jine us, and so help bring babby back. Now we mar'nt get the things baked at the bakus, and JENNY mar'nt come and earn sixpence by looking after the babby—so SAL has to cook the wittels, and I have to mind the child—so there's no Church for us.

SNIP.

SNIP.

My Missus says she won't do no work—Sundays, cause she's afeard of her life of BILL BYERS—so we avn't got a morsel of grub for dinner, and neither of us knows where to get none—I won't go to Church with this here beard on, six days long, and JIM, him as is the barber over the way, won't shave me for fear of the five pound penalty, so I shall stop where I is.

SNOB.

Come along in to our place—my SAL isn't so particular—

SNOB.

Come along in to our place—my SAL isn't so particular—she's read the Hact itself, and swears she's a hexception—we got a line of mutton, vith the kidney in it, and a peck o taty's—come along wi' your old woman, and let's be jolly.

SNID SNIP.

Jolly—Hark, Mr. S.—, there's one on 'em over the vay—don't ye know 'em—that's one o' BYERS's boys—if he hears you laugh to-day, two-pun-ten for you.

SNOB.

SNOB.

PETER's pence—th?—well, if we main't speak of a Sunday in the street, let's come in—ours, you know, is a back room, up two pair—they can't hear us there—come along—I say, what shall we have to drink?

SNIP.

There's nothing but vater for us as can't afford vine—public-houses is shut—no sarving Sabbath-day.

SNOB.

Forgot!—you are lucky. Me and my wife have been put in mind on it: her sister was brought-to-bed this day week, and they fined her husband a matter of thirty shillings for having labour in his house on the Sabbath. You must take physic o' Saturday night now, for fear it should work o' Sunday.

Sunday.

SNOB.

Vell, never mind—ve'll try and cheat the old one. There are cunninger dogs than the law-makers, and them is the law-breakers. Go and ask Missus to come and join us.

SNIP.

Oh, she'll come, and jump too; and I tells ye what—as we knowd we could not have no heavy wet to-day, she got a couple of bottles of Jacky, as will nourish us through the arternoun.

So it will, BILL; and we won't stir out at all. If we can't have a drop o' short, or a swig o' heavy among the rurals in the harbours—what's the country to us, we can't live upon SNIP

No, not by no means. If I could but get my chin scraped, i'd try and make myself comfortable.

SNOB.

Is Barber JEM at home

Yes, shut up in his back parlour a making wigs, where nobody can see him.

SNOB.

I tell ye vot, let's ax him to eat a bit of our mutton. He han't got nobody to cook for him, poor buffer, so we'll ax him over, and then if he brings his soap and a kipple of razors in his vestcoat pockets, he can shave us two, just by way of amusement, while Sal's getting the line ready.

SNIP.

Amusement, while SAL's getting the line ready.

SNIP.

Amusement!—that's quite gone out — there's my poor Missus who used to get from eighteen to four-and-twenty shillings a week a manty-making in Crambo Alley, can't get a stitch o' work to do—nobody wears nothing now—they used only to put on their bits of things onest a week, to shew 'em like, and now they ma'nt go out a pleasuring o' Sundays, they buys nothing.

Non

Vell, come along up-stairs, we'll have a day on it, please the pigs; your two bottles of Jacky will last us till bed time, and I'll toss you up who pays for both—I'm not going to swelter out in the sun to walk.

paddling about by the water? What more agreeable or healthy than steaming to Gravesend (where the animosity of the people towards the aristocracy has recently been evinced by their conduct towards the Pier)? What more natural than to eat and drink when arrived there?—No; that is contrary to the law. What! of nature or nations?—No; of AGNEW and of PETER. Surely if young ladies are satisfied with soles and eels, and ducks and peas, and sage and onion, and port wine and punch, and such things as these, all eaten fairly and above-board at open windows or in the open air, such persons as PETER and AGNEW should rejoice thereat. Confine them in London, deny them harmless, gaiety, pen them up with their lovers and friends, tell them, they must not stir out, and like the Snips and Snobs of inferior life they will turn their thoughts into other channels, and soles and eels, and ducks and peas, will shortly sink in their estimation, only, however, to give place to a catalogue of other things too numerous to mention in the short space of an advertisement. of an advertisement.

Oh, if these AGNEWS and PETERS would but be content Oh, if these AGNEWS and PETERS would but be content to take man, as GOD has been pleased to make him, and allow him the free agency with which the Divinity has invested him, and not seek to make a faultless monster of him, how much more wisely would they act. If they themselves believe that piety consists in eating cold meat on Sundays, in avoiding carriages, in eschewing all sorts of social conversation; if they see perdition in a plum-bun, and utter destruction in a glass of mild ale, let them henceful hire on frieid sheep, man, name, and he wise. and utter destruction in a glass of mild ale, let them hence-forth live on frigid sheep, moan, mump, and be miser-able, and fast, and grieve, in direct opposition to the spirit and character of Christians observing the Protestant Sunday—but do not let them meddle with matters which cannot concern them, and by their success in which, they-would infallibly corrupt the body of the people, and en-danger the safety of the commonwealth.

THE Times of yesterday says:—
"The Cabinet, in relation to Lord Hills's conduct on the Local Courts Bill, have, it is said, decided, that on the next occasion on which the Commander-in-Chief shall vote against the Government, or be neutral when they require his support, either his Lordsuip must go out of office or they will."

This would be good news for the country, although bad for their successors. But it is not true. Whenever BROUGHAM expects to be beaten, he gives out that if he is, he will resign the next morning; but, like the old Frenchhe will resign the next morning; but, like the old Frenchman, the more he says so, the more he never resigns at all. We had no idea, however, that the Government whipped so severely, or felt the exercise of a conscientious independence so deeply. In the case of Mr. EDWARD ELLICE they certainly do not; for, as we have said in another place to-day, he has declared in the House of Commons that he is perfectly indifferent whether his vote coincides with those of his colleagues or not; and by an adherence to his own views the other night, he left Mr. STANLEY and Lord PALMERSTON, the only two Cabinet Ministers in the House, in a minority. This is the way Mr. ELLICE "Bears" it; and what is more surprising still, Lord GREY bears it too.

In our last number we noticed the opening of Hungerford Market, and the gaieties by which that event was enlivened, but we were certainly not prepared for the extremely advantageous results which have accrued to the public from the restoration of that mart for provisions.

The market is in every respect commodious—the situation is excellent—the facilities of access, both from the Strand and the river, unexceptionable—the shops convenient and well stored with the best articles, all of which, more especially fish, are selling at prices which will make the yet uninformed stare.

Salmon, which the fine fishmongers in the very neighbourhood have been selling for two and three shillings the pound, may be there purchased for less than one; all other fish in proportion reasonable. Meat at considerably lower prices than even the surrounding butchers sold it last week; and fruit and vegetables below the ordinary averages of Covent Garden.

fish in proportion reasonable. Meat at considerably lower prices than even the surrounding butchers sold it last week; and fruit and vegetables below the ordinary averages of Covent Garden.

We say last week—for the effect produced by this most salutary reduction has been twofold. Not only can the public purclase excellent articles at these lower prices in the market itself, but they may at present buy of the shop-keepers, who, till now, having the monopoly of the Westend of the town, have asked and received sums for their commodities far beyond the actual value (allowing them a handsome profit for themselves), and find the market men anxious to serve them.

To the Aristocracy this alteration will not be perceptible, as its importance is not great; and as the man of extensive wealth is always considered by his servants as fair game, they will continue to deal with the expensive butcher and fishmonger at the high rates, sharing with those honest persons the extra profits of the chicanery. But to the middling classes the change is important in a high degree, and we should hope that the encouragement which they will give to the new undertaking will be commensurate with the advantages derivable from it.

With regard to fish, we repeat, the market is beyond comparison, except with Billingsgate: the boats come to the market-wharf with their cargoes, and do not, as we imagined, pass the ordeal of the old Fish-market; so that the public buy fish in the Strand at Billingsgate piecs, without the intervention of the retail fishmongers, who, in order to keep up the price of the better sorts of fish, have been in the shameful habit of destroying them in vast quantities, in preference to selling them at reduced prices to the poorer classes on the second day after their arrival.—As to fruit and vegetables, it is clear that the advantages of water-carriage, from all the market-gardens of Battersea, Fulham, Isleworth, and Chiswick, must give them a vast superiority over those which are, of a necessity, brought in carris, the sa time, their social pipes and ale; or to have their wives or specially pipes and ale; or to have their wives or specially pipes and ale; or to have their wives or specially pipes and ale; or to have their wives or specially pipes and ale; or to have their wives or specially pipes and ale; or to have their wives or specially pipes and ale; or to have their wives or specially pipes and ale; or to have their wives or specially pipes and ale; or to have their wives or specially pipes and ale; or to have their wives or specially pipes and ale; or to have their wives or specially pipes and ale; or to have their wives or specially pipes and ale; or to have their wives or specially pipes and ale; or to have their wives or specially pipes and ale; or to have their wives or specially pipes and ale; or to have their wives or specially pipes and ale; or to have their wives or specially pipes and ale; or to have their wives or specially pipes and ale; or to have their wives or specially pipes and ale; or to have their wives or sally in the wock in which they can enjoy them? Does he days have been shut up to labour and did and above TEN.

Nor I—I'll be with you in a twinkling, and when we have not room in detail. SNIP, SNon, and dark to the proposed we have not room in detail. SNIP, SNon, and that the poor—or indeed to the rich—is an and Barber JEM, sharing and Barber JEM, sharing and what to the poor—or indeed to the rich—is an and Barber JEM, sharing and what to the poor—or indeed to the rich—is an and Barber JEM, sharing and what to the poor—or indeed to the rich—is an and Barber JEM, sharing and what to the poor—or indeed to the rich—is an and Barber JEM, sharing and what to the poor—or indeed to the rich—is an and Barber JEM, sharing and what to the poor—or indeed to the rich—is an and Barber JEM, sharing and what to the poor—or indeed to the rich—is an and Barber JEM, sharing and what to the poor—or indeed to the rich—is an and Barber JEM, sharing and what to the poor—or indeed to the rich—is an and Barber JEM, sharing

represent everything cheap as inferior, and everything like a market low and vulgar—and yet such is the sensation produced in the minds of the high shopkeepers that several of them, especially in the neighbourhood of Charing-cross, too proud to reduce their exorbitant demands immediately, have actually taken shops in the Market, where the power of open competition will force them to sell the best article at the inferior prices. inferior prices.

It is quite clear that the establishment deserves the support of the public—without it the efforts of those who have raised it will, of course, be vain; with it a general reduction in the prices of all the necessaries of life in the metropolis must take place.

must take place.

There was a fete, as it is called, at Vauxhall on Monday, for the benefit—of the Poles. Just conceive a concert for the benefit of a great and suffering nation of high-spirited patriots—at which PASTA, PAGANINI, and all the elite of the musical world volunteered to perform. There were more people in the room where the singing was to be, than could be conveniently accommodated, and the consequency was that the audience would not hear PASTA or PAGANINI or anybody else, and the volunteer performers retired impressed, we should suppose, with a very favourable notion of the British public, the great enlighteeners and civilizers of Europe. The affair will perhaps have put some money into the pockets of some Committee-men, but as a Polish fete it was evidently a misnomer—there was nothing like Polish about it. Polish about it.

ELSEWHERE, we have to-day noticed the happy result of the debate in the Peers on Tuesday. Our present business is with the manner in which that discussion was participated in by the Noble and Learner! Lord whose duty it is to preside in the Upper House of Parliament. Similar to the Chairman of the House of Lords being called to order by the reading of an article in the "Standing Orders" of that illustrious House, we can imagine nothing, unless it be the calling in of a parish constable to take into custody the master of the ceremonies of an assembly, who had been guilty of "improper liberties" with the ladies. with the ladies

In the state in which it is now, there are the strongest reasons for recommending, to the Woolsack of the Lords, the adoption—or as much of the imitation as possible—of the adoption—or as much of the imitation as possible—of the dignity, grace, calmness, collectedness, foresight, clearness of perception, correctness of decision, urbanity of manner, and gentlemanly demeanour, which so strikingly distinguish the present Chair of the Commons. In that House, it is the rule that the Speaker take no share in the debate. The necessity of restraint, upon one holding the supreme offices of Lord Keeper and Lord Chancellor—and appointed thereto by the KING—was no doubt never contemplated in former days, and certainly was never experienced till the present time. Though our dislike to innovation is strong, we have recently seen so much that is unpleasant and derogatory—nay, we had nearly said disgusting—thug, for instance)—that we are almost induced to suggest, that the rule of the House of Commons, excluding their Speaker from participation in their discussions, should, under existing circumstances, become the rule of the Upper House also.

Baron Brougham and Vaux has led a rather more than middle-aged life of the most assiduous—the most incessant application; he has acquired much, very much of information upon all subjects—a mastery of none, sarcasm, perhaps, excepted; a most fluent gift of the gab is his possession; he einplatically does with his own what he lists: no let, no limit is placed upon his tongue; which he indulges, upon all occasions, in a flow of bile, and a feast of sarcasm, to excess. As sarcasm is the only thing in which, probably, he has no superior, most likely he forgets that it is the invariable characteristic of the most common species of vulgar impassioned "eloquence." In the slang of our very useful fellow men, to whom we are much indebted for driving those convenient vehicles, hackney coaches, and cabs, and omnibuses—in the rancour of the virago—it is ever the predominant compound, generally the sole ingredient. Unless where it is treated delicately indeed, it has always a tendency to vulgarity; and proof of its facility is afforded, by its being the every-day language of squabbles and wrangles in the lowest classes.

Independently of what is due to the diguity of the Peerage, and the society of gentlemen, we sincerely advise Lord Brourlam, for his own sake, to abstain from an inordinate gratification of this passion. By unlimited excesses, he had very nearly talked himself down in the House of Commons. Witness the want of "Cheers," the abundance of "Chughs," the vociferation of "Question," that his more recent efforts there, called forth;—till the insance enthusiasm of Reform brought back a fleeting popularity and fashion to his style of declamation, in the House in which it was first heard. Still less is it adapted for the House of Lords, and least of all for the Woolsack.

There is another view in which his sarcasm is injurious to him. It causes extraordinary incredulity as to his sincerity, upon any occasion: so much so, that he feels it is requisite, BROUGHAM and VAUX has led a rather more Raron

There is another view in which his sarcasm is injurious to him. It causes extraordinary incredulity as to his sincerity, upon any occasion: so much so, that he feels it is requisite, every time he speaks, to announce that he is "sincere." When, some years ago, he made, in the House of Commons, that affidavit—for we may term it so—of his conviction of the late Queen's innocence, he himself observed that nobod believed him. When he went down upon his knees, in the House of Lords, in 1831, upon the Reform debate, every one thought he was in fun,—that it was a travestie of sublimity, prayer, and religion. When, the other day, upon the question of intervention with Portugal, he told "Noble Lords," tion of intervention with Portugal, he told "Noble Lords," and the country, that the measure was brought forward merely to oust the Ministry, Lord WYNFORD pleasantly reminded him of the fable of the Boy and the Wolf; and the country, to a man, coincided in the opinion of the late Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Lord Baougham, also, should mind towards whom he directs the shafts of his sarcasm.

There are other ill-natured persons healthesh is Lordship. Some will be read-

Lord BROUGHAM, also, should mind towards whom he directs the shafts of his sarcasm. There are other illnatured persons besides his Lordship. Some will be ready to ascribe the splenetic remarks he applied to Lord Lyndhurst. to the effect of soreness, from a sense—still stronger since the case of "Drax v. Grosvenor"—ot his very great professional inferiority to the Noble Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Others will say that he accused Lord Wynderd of ignorance—legal ignorance!—from a rankling, revengeful, recollection of that Noble Lord's culogium upon the eloquence of Baron Vaughan, when engaged against Lord Brougham, as Counsel, in the case of Thorndike v. Harvey, in the Common Pleas; the damages in which case were increased by the Jury, in consequence of the injudicious and unhandsome defence of the then Mr. Henry

BROUGHAM. Others, again, may suppose that his growing antipathy to Lord WYNFORD may arise from that Noble and Learned Lord's mention the other night, upon the authority of Professor PARK, of the immense number of Mr. PRESTON'S opinions unreversed, without one exception—one "Drax v. Grosuenor." BROUGHAM

Mr. Preston's opinions unreversed, without one exception —one "Drax v. Grosvenor."

In his more composed, his less spirited moments, he excitement of his sarcasm. If he cannot act and speak, like other Learned Lords, gravely and calmly—if he must, like Pegasus mounted by Bellerophon in pursuit of the chimera, foam and snort and paw—if he must lurch, plunge, and lounge from side to side; now, well thrown back on his haunches, now fast and firm on his pasterns, now with the mane (of his wig) flowing in air, now curvetting, now curved, now rearing erect—Orif he must calcature "Bright Rapture"—"Bright Rapture calls, and soaring as she sings. "Waves in the eye of Heaven her many coloured wings!"—if he must fling about his arms, bony, gaunt, and sprawling, as he speaks—let him still forbear to transgress, in any great degree, that order, that decorum, which it is his especial duty to preserve—let him at least do this, so long as he may continue Lobd Chancellor.

Empty charges of ignorance against others, will not better him in the estimation of those whose good opinions are worth possessing. Does Lord Eldon, Lord Lyndhussyr, or Lord Wynford, and Manylers across each ter lear Lord of irms, and case Lord Manylers across each term learned of the prosessing.

him in the estimation of those whose good opinions are worm possessing. Does Lord ELDON, Lord LYNDHURRT, or Lord WYNFORD, or did LOrd REDESDALE Or LORD COLCHESTER, or does Lord MANNERS, accuse another law Lord of ignorance? Besides, it is, every way, most desirable that there should be no further fulfilment of the facetious description of Gray—though not quite in the sense meant by the Poet—

"Full oft within these anient walls, When he had fifty winters o'er him, My grave Lord Keeper led the brawls:

The seals and maces danced before him!"

'Tis not so to be wise, nor good, nor even great.

We see Lord BROUGHAN is practising his sly and safe plan, which he found so convenient in the Commons—we mean of speaking last. What would become of one of his harrangues, if subjected to a reply—by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, for instance?

In yesterday's Post is the following:—" In the House of Lords last night the Lord Chancellor brought in several Bills, having for their object to effect important alterations in the jurisprudence of the country. It occurs to us, that if the Noble and Learned Lord would condescend to apply himself to one thing at a time, his career as a judicial Reformer would probably be marked with greater success. The Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions Bill, one of the number introduced last night, is a Bill for the suppression of Local Courts, and therefore does not seem to accord very perfectly with the anxiety of the learned and eccentric Chancellor to create Local Courts for the administration of a different branch of the law. Another of his Lordship's Bills presents an amusingly characteristic trait. One of its objects is to reduce the emoluments of the Lord CHANCELLOR from £14,000 a year, which a few months ago the Noble and Learned Lord did not think a farthing too much, to £8,000 leaving the CHANCELLOR's retiring pension at the point to which he has had it advanced, namely, at £5,000 a year. In one, although not the most dignified sense of the expression, it must be admitted that Lord Brougham is an excellent Judge." In yesterday's Post is the following:-" In the House o

one, although not the most dignified sense of the expression, it must be admitted that Lord Brougham is an excellent Judge."

We last week inadvertently omitted to record the following account of a ceremony which must have been equally gratifying to the excellent man who was the principal actor in it, as to the lovers of good order and constitutional loyalty:

'On Saturday s'ennight, after the business of the Common Council had concluded, Mr. R. Tavton informed the Loan Mayon that 209 Members and officers of the Court had subscribed to purchase a piece of plate in testimony of their respect for the honourable individual—who might now be termed the father of the Corporation—Samer Dixon. Esc. The cup and cover were then placed on the table, and elicited much approbation for the elegance of the design, and the excellence of the workmandlip. The Loan Mayon then rose and addressed his venerable friend in nearly the following terms:

'Mr. Dixon—Sir, we are assembled here to-day for the gratifying nurpuse of presenting this testimonial of our respect to you as the Father of this Corporation, it is not the tribute of a party, nor a trophy of party feeling, but the spontaneous and unanimous offering of esteem and affection which your conduct as a Member of this Court for nearly half a century, has commanded and obtained from all—(lear). You have devoted your time and talent to the service of the Corporation, with a zeal, idelity, and disinterestedness which has ever been surpassed—(hear, hear). Your constant and vigilant care for the privileges of this Court has never been slloyed by a petty jealousy of any other constituent part of this great Corporation; and whenever you perceived that any of those privileges were endangered, whenever there was any real attempt to diminish its influence or affect its importance, that bold and manly singleness of purpose which has ever marked your character led you to take an open and a fearless line of conduct in the protection of our rights. You have never attempted to whisper away t

were diametrically opposed to his own."

It is gratifying to feel that the nation is fast sobering down into a rational calm, and that the day is not far distant when the people will look back with incredulous astonishment on the follies and the crimes to which they had been exposed by the recklessness and the vanily of those who ought to have taught them better.

The steady and dependable, thoughtman and Vaux may then have leisure for reflection and, indulging in his love of study, may be anxious to learn some Life of Inter, when alluding to the Revolutionary times which the Foot had described, he will find these observations of the biographer: the requiarity and composure of the present time, to image the transit of absurdity and clamour of contradiction, which perplexed ductrine, disordered practice and disturbed both multic and private quiet, in that say when subordination was broken and are was hissed away; when any unsertical lines.

VATOR, WHO COULD BATCH A MALF-FORMED NOTION, PRODUCED TO THE PUBLIC—when every man might become a Preacher and elmost every Freacher could collect a congregation."
The windom of the nation is very reasonably supposed to reside in Parliament. What can be concluded of the lower classes of the people, when, in one of the Parliaments summoned by Cronsellit it was seriously proposed, that all the Records in the Tower should be burnt, that all memory of things past should by effuced, and that the whole system of life should commence anene? oly supposed to reside

### PEMICAN.

On Monday last took place the grand ceremony of opening the new Landing Pier at Southampton, amidst an immense assemblye of spectators. The entire number, it is supposed, would be at less 25,000, and it is stated that there were as many as 10,000 persons upon the pier at one time. The spectatele was rendered doubly attractive by the attendance of the Duchess of Kent and the Frinces. VICTORIA, who are at present residing at Norris Castle, East Cowe. VICTORIA, who are at present residing at Norris Castle, East Cover. JOHN JOHN JOHNFT, ESq. the Mayor of Southampton, caused an invitation to be sent to their Royal Highnesses, to which a polite and prompt acquiescence was granted. On ascending the deck of the Royal yacht on which their Royal Highnesses and suite were standing, a deputation, standing uncovered, made their obeisance, and the Hon. P. B. DE BLAQUIERE spoke an appropriate address, to which her Royal Highness replied as follows:—

"Gentlemen it affords the Princes and myselfths must be found."

ner Koyal Highness replied as follows:—

"Gentlemen, it affords the Princess and myself the greatest astifaction to comply with the wishes of the inhabitants of Southsmann to be present on this very interesting occasion. We have ever reason to do so, when we gratefully recollect their extreme kindsen to us, which their loyalty to the King led them to evince on ser former visit. It is also a very great advantage to the Princess being taught thus early to see the importance to be attached to worked utility; and it is my anxious desire to impress upon her the wake of every thing that is practically useful to all classes ef the community."

The Deputation were then severally presented to their Royal Highnesses, and their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the pier in their Royal barge, steered by the Gallant Admiral. The Royal party entered a marquee erected on the pier for the purpose, and partost of a collation provided for the occasion. An Address was the presented from the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the ancient and loyal town of Southampton; to which a very gracious reply w turned:—" It affords me great pleasure to name the pier 'The Pier.' And I am to add our sincere good wishes that it may promote the prosperity of the town." A regatta succeeded, after wintesing which their Royal Highnesses returned to Cowes, leaving on all those who had the honour of approaching them the most favourable impression of their kindness and condescension.

Mr. DUNCOMBE, late Member for Hertford, has been found guilty of a libel on the Mayor of that town. The Jury have, however, recommended him to mercy.

Sir James Scarlett's fee in the case of Lambert and Hannan, in six hundred guineas. Mr. PEMBERTON, the other day, refused a fee of 3000 guineas, offered to him if he would leave his own Court to plead in one cause before the CHANCELLOR.

All the people who have been transported by the Middlesex Magistrates, for the last sixty years, have been illegally convicted; and may all, if they please, come home again and bring actions for de-mages against the Government who sent them out: and all those who have been confined for different periods, may proceed in a similar manner for false simprisonment. Mr. Rotch, the Chairman, but very much distinguished himself by his conduct in the affair.

Canada Papers to the 2d of May have been received. A meeting of the citizens of Quebec and the vicinity was held on the preceding day, at which an Address to the King was agreed to, praying his Majesty to maintain the present constitution, and that he may not regard any representations made to his Majesty's Governmentby the Honourable Denis B. Viger, as coming from the great body of the colonists, but merely as the declarations of a revolutionary faction in the Colony. It appears from these Papers that the Attorney and Solicitor General of Upper Canada had been dismissed, without the cause of their dismissal having been assigned; and this proceeds ing had occasioned a strong feeling, as it was regarded as a col to the Radical party.

Lord Uxbridge is about to be married to the second daughter of Sir CHARLES and Lady BAGOT.

DIT CHARLES and Lady BAGOT.

THE LATE FARL OF PLYMOTTH.—The demise of the late Earlof
PLYMOTTH, which took place on Wednesday, was very unexpected.
His Lordship, on Tuesday evening, was in the full enjoyment of health and spirits. He dined with his Countess in Grossenor-equare a tais o'clock, and afterwards proceeded with her Ladyship in a carriage and four to Deptford, where they embarked on board his Lordship's yacht, which was to sail at an early hour on Wednesday morning for Cowes. During the night the Noble Earl was day morning for Cowes. During the night the Noble Est attacked by apoplexy, and although the first medical aid was cured with all possible expedition, he expired at one o'clock on Wed-nesday afternoon. His remains were brought to his late residence in Grosvenor-square the same evening, whence they will be coreged for interment in the family vault at Ewell Grange, in Worcestership. Lord Plynouth was born on the 2d of July, 1789,—married August 5, 1811, Lady Mary Sacryver elections of July Frengalds. INTO PLYMOUTH was born on the 2d of July, 1789,—married August. 5, 1811. Lady Many Sackyille, eldest daughter of John Fragerich, third Duke of Dorser. His Lordship left no issue, but we find by Shark's Peerage—which we last week conscientiously recommended to the notice of our readers—that the title is not, as may mended to the notice of our readers—that the title is not, as may mended to the notice of our readers—that the title is not, as may mended to the notice of our readers—that the title is not, as may mended by the Hon. and Reverend Annaew Windson, seventh child and third son Orners Lewis fourth Fall. The property Dear was horn in 1864. of Other Lewis, fourth Earl. The present Peer was born in 12th and is unmarried.

We have also to record the death of the Right Honourable Gee JAMES WELBORR AGAR-ELLIS Lord Dover, which took place of Wednesday at his house in Whitehall. Lord Dover was the son and heir of the distributions of the son and heir CIETO ON the 7th of March, 1822, the beautiful and accomplished Laff GEORGIANA HOWARD, second daughter of GEORGE Sixth Earl of Liste, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. Lord Dorst was a nobleman of great taste and of considerable tand advantageously appeared before the considerable tands and based on the considerable tands. was a nobleman of great taste and of considerable talent, and but advantageously appeared before the public as an author and bispress. In the present unhappy Ministry his Lordship for a short time held the office of First Commissioner of Woods and Foreth time held the office of First Commissioner of Woods and Foreth time held the office of First Commissioner of Woods and Foreth time held the office of First Commissioner of Woods and Foreth time held the office of First Commissioner of Woods and Foreth time held the office of the but in society generally, of which his patronage of the artest general accomplishments made him a valuable and esti

The Dublin Times of Tuesday has the following account of a me member.

ancholy accident .- "The infantry corps were out yesterday at a paneholy rectients—and manney corps were out yesterday at a brigade drill, practising some maneseves under the eye of the Lord Lieutenant. On the troops being ordered to their barracks, at two o'clock, Captain WEBBER, aid-de-camp to Sir Hussey Vivian, rode home by the Zoological Gardens, where he was thrown off his horse, home by the Louisiera Caruens, where he was thrown off his horse, and a backney coach galloping close in the rear instantly passed over him, inflicting a mortal wound on the head. The unfortunate young gentleman was conveyed in the greatest agony to Sir Edward Blaener's bouse in the Royal Barracks; and although the Surgeon BLIEFIET'S HOUSE IN the royal Darracks; and although the Surgeon General and other medical officers were immediately in attendance no relief could be afforded him, and he expired in about a couple of "-A coroner's inquest has since been held on the body, which has returned a verdict of accidental death, but attributes son to the coachman Duffe, who, however, received an excellent chaer from his master.

The Guardian gives the following sad account of the state of the little Recorder, rendered more shockingly painful by the fact that the mistake which induced his resignation was not his:—" We understand that the late Recorder has taken his fatal mistake so much to heart, that his depression of spirits causes the most serious appreheasion for his life. It appears that it is the custom of the Recorder to soint out in the list the convicts less worthy of Royal mercy than to point out if the case in question he had marked in the list was of that description, and he had ticked it off accordingly. On the list being returned to him this mark remained, it having been omitted to be effaced by a line being drawn through it thus —, as is inva-riably the case when the Royal mercy extends beyond the Recorder's limit: and it was this circumstance which led to the deplorable error

hant; and it was no creamment without not the depotation of the which his sensitive mind is now paying the sad penalty."

The Morning Post of Friday says:—"We noticed on Wednesday the indecent haste with which some Members of the Committee apmenucerti nate with which some are more of the committee ap-pointed to investigate the proceedings at former elections in the borough of Liverpool met and chose a Chairman, and performed other acts, which they were not authorised to do, because their number did not amount to a Parliamentary quorum of eight. At the time we were not aware that these acts involved any public expenditure, or extended beyond internal arrangements for the future ope rations of the Committee. The appointment of a dozen Chairmen would have cost no money; but these patriots, who are so careful of the public purse, thought fit to send summonses for forty-seven witnesses from Liverpool, who are now in town, in obedience to the commands of this unauthorized body; and although these witnesses are now waiting to be examined, the Committee did not think fit to meet yesterday; consequently, a day's expenses of forty-seven wit-But this loss is sustained by the public, and thereforeit is of no importance in the minds of the friends of purity of election at Liverpool."

Mr. MATHEWS on Friday night terminated his fourteenth At Hom at the Theatre Royal, Adelphi, when he delivered an extempore farevell address to the audience in his usual happy style, of which the following is the substance:—" Ladies and Gentlemen, my season has come to a termination. I am placed in an awkward situation. I am a plant by myself surrounded by those of foreign growth; but notwithstanding it being the fourteenth year that I have transported you, I have put out a bill which was accepted by your smiles and approbation; and I am happy to say that every member in the house cried 'Hear, hear, hear.' I am not skilled in the Italian nor in the German languages, and therefore beg that you will accept my gratitude in plain English. There are, Ladies and Gentlemen, you are sware, an Italian opera and a German opera, but I trust, and must believe, that you will not forget there is an English opera. (alluding to Mr. Arnoup's company playing at the Adelphi Theatre).

I now take my leave of you for nine months, at the expiration of which time I shall present you with another bill, and I hope you will find me and my table as green as ever; and, Ladies and Gentlemen, although you may bestow your favour upon more deserving objects, allow me say that you cannot on any more sincere or more grateful than your humble servant, Charles Mathews." On the onclusion of this address immense applause, under which Mr MATHEWS retired, pervaded all parts of the house, which was greatly

Major-General Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN, K.C.B., who has just returned from the government of Demerars, has been appointed to Succeed Gen. the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, G.C.B., the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Cape of Good Hope, who is to return bome, his term of office having expired. The appointment of Captain-General of the Cape is one of the most valuable colonial Governorships in the gift of the Ministers; the salary is 7,000l. per annum, paid by the Colony, besides other emoluments, and very considerable patronage. Sir L. Cole was the successor of the late Lord C. SOMERSET at the Cape.

INSOLVENT DERTORS' COURT.—Orders have lately been issued for the hearing of cases up to the lat of August, on which day the Court will, it is said, positively adjourn the sitting until September. I the Court to rise the latter end of July for six weeks, at the expiration of which to sit for a fortnight, and again to rise for six weeks, making the vacation, with the exception of a fortnight, run over Period of three months.

It has been discovered that the witnesses against the prisoner ried at the present Old Bailey Sessions were not regularly "sworn in Court" before they gave evidence to the Grand Jury, and conse quently that the prisoners were not legally tried. The opinion of the Judges is, at present, that the Court must begin de novo as to convicted felons, unless they signify that they are content with the redict of Guilty passed against them, and this is not probable, because convicted felone because the convict cannot be worsted by undergoing a second

The following curiosity has been received by the Editor of the

Coverity Mercury:

Sir i have Been taking your Paper for this 25 years and i hope you will find avecant please For this Curosety there is now growing in a second please For this Curosety there is now growing in a two sorts of Guseberres the Crown bob Rul red and the smiling the surface of Guseberres the Crown bob Rul red and the smiling the all Engenland For Cultervation of guseberry tree thouge asimple sheemaker.

At an ad:

At an ad:

At an adjourned Sessions held on Tuesday at Hammersmith, Sir At an adjourned Sessions held on Tuesday at Hammersune, ...

1. S. Liller, Chairman, it was decided to relieve the parish of Fulham from the payment of the statute duty exacted by the Metropolitan Road Trustees for the maintenance of their roads. The Mastrates having called on the Commissioners for returns of their
annual receipts and according and it appearing that the surplus annual receipts and expenditure, and it appearing that the surplus terenue amounted to several thousands a year, the Magistrates at since the establishment of the Metropolitan Trust, and is therefore worth representation. worth recording.

Ms, Woop, whose hotel was burned down, and whose loss has been

very great, had a benefit concert on Wednesday, at the Opera House; but, although there was a great array of talent, the audience was small. The truth is, that the real cause of the concert was not made sufficiently public. We had no idea who the Mr. Wood was, and sufficiently public. considered it was the singer of that name, as no doubt did many thers. We regret its failure.

Paganini is going to be married to an English girl of fortune and

talent—so say the newspapers. It is late in life for him to leave off playing the fiddle, in order to play the beau.

An eclipse of the sun will take place on the 16th instant. It com-

mences about an hour after the rising of the sun, and when it has attained the altitude 8 deg. in the E.N.E. the visibility of the eclipse will be confined to Europe, the northern regions of Asia, and a few of the islands of the North Pacific Ocean. To Spain, Portugal, and Italy, but a small portion of the sun will be eclipsed; on the contrary, to the northern boundary of Europe, Nova Zembla, and Norther Asia the eclipse will be great, and some places central and total; th excess of the lunar above the solar diameter being at the time of the eclipse lm. 29s.

The plan of Government for reducing the debt, by inducing stock-olders to accept an annuity of 31, for a term of 100 years for every 1001, stock subscribed, the holder to receive a bonus of 31, per cent, and a quarter's dividend, has totally failed. The books to receive subscriptions were open the whole of Wednesday and Thursday, and we are informed not a single individual has accepted the proposal. It is understood that the 300,0001, set apart out of the surplus revenue of the country to commence this project will be appropriated in the rchase of stock, or in Exchequer Bills.

There are advices from the Russian capital down to the 27th ult.

There are advices from the Russian capital down to the 27th ult. They announce that a good deal of activity coninued to be displayed in the War Department, and the fresh levies ordered in Minsk aud other parts of the kingdom were proceeding. Trade continued brisk, and up to the present date about 16,000 casks of tallow had been shipped off for the country. The exchange on London was at 10id. There had arrived since the commencement of the season 190 British ships, and 54 had sailed. The total number of vessels that had arrived was 427, of which 218 were foreign, and 19 American.

W. WILLIAMS, Esq. solicitor, of Monmouth, lately received a parcel from his agent in London by the Gloucester mail, inclosing documents connected with a Chancery proceeding, unaccompanied by any letter. The parcel had been opened in the coach-office in London, and when delivered at Mr. WILLIAMS's house one end was completely open, so that the contents might have easily dropped or been taken out. It is needless to dwell on the serious consequences that may eventually result to both solicitors and suitors from this slovensystem of espionage.
Of the public racing men at Newmarket, Messrs. Caccarond.

GULLY, RIDSDALE, SADLER, the CHIFNEYS, &c., we need not say much, their deeds being almost daily before us. But looking at the extratheir deeds being almost daily before us. But looking at the extra-ordinary results of these men's deeds, who will not admitracing to be the heat trade going? Talk of stude, talk of winnings, talk of racing establishments, our Graftons, Richmonds, Portlands, and CLEVELANDS, with all their "means and pliances to boot," are but the beings of a summer's day, when compared with those illustrious personages, and their various transactions and doings on the turf. Here is a small retail tradeeman, dealing in a very perishable com-modity, become our modern Crossus in a few years, and proprietor of several of the finest horses in England! Behold the champion of the boxing ring, the champion of the turf, the proprietor of a noble domain, an Honourable Member of the reformed Parliament, all in the person of a Bristol butcher! Turn to a great proprietor of coal-mines, the owner of the best stud in England, one who gives 3000 guineas for a horse in the comely form of a Yorkshire footman We have a quondam Oxford livery-stable-keeper, with a dozen or more race-horses in his stalls, and those of the very best stamp, and more race-horses in his stalls, and those of the very best stamp, and such as few country gentlemen, or, indeed, any others, have a chance to contend with. By their father's account of them (see "Genius Genuine," by the late San Chipper's house, in them (see "Genius Genuine," by the late San Chipper's the Workshop of the San Chipper's the San Chipper's

Reading, Berks, 10th July, 1833.

SIR,—On perusing your paper of the 7th instant, which is sent me from London weekly, I perceive a remark from your Cambridge correspondent, that the Honorary degree on D. C. L. had been conferred on Admiral DUNDAS, whose services were unknown to him. I beg leave to acquaint you for his information, that that honour was not conferred on me at Cambridge, but at Oxford. I have likewise to acquaint you that I was at the capture of three of the enemy's Commanders in Chief, vlz:—Langara, De Grasse, and Villineuve; and in the Trafalgar action I commanded the Natad frigate, besides being in different drawn battles under Admiral Sir Samuel Hood and Graves.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, THOMAS DUNDAS, Rear Admiral, K.C.B.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. James Micklebungh has been instituted to the Vicarage of Ashill, Somersetshire, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Patron, the Rev. R. Whish.

The Rev. G. Landon, son of the Dean of Exeter, is appointed to the Vicarage of St. Erth, vacant on the demise of the Rev. Samuel Gurney.

the Vicarage of St. Erth, vacant on the demise of the Rev. Samuel Gurney.

Archdascon Honson has been installed into the Canonry void by the decesse of the Rev. Hugh Bailye. The Rev. — Ryder (son of the Bishon) will succeed to the Canonry resigned by Archdeacon Hodson Lichfield Paper.

The Rev. Challes Burny, B.A. late Curate of St. Chad's, has been presented, by Wm. Spurrier, Esq. to the Perpetual Curacy of Albrighton, near Shrewsbury.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. David Buchan The King has been pleased to present the death of the Rev. John Henderson. Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral have presented the Rev. Win Yorke Dayren, B.A. to the Rectory of Brooke, in Kent, void by the death of the late Dr. Wellfitt.

Kent, void by the death of the late Dr. Wellfitt.

The Rev. Jone Cubitt, MA. has been instituted to the Rectory of Wirvick, Norfolk, on the presention of John Blake, Esq. of Norfolk, and Bishon of Cork has been pleased to appoint the Rev.

Norwich.

The Lord Bishop of Cork has been plesed to appoint the Rev. Sanuer Kyle, A.M. Rector of Rathclaran, to the Archdeaconry of Cork, vacant by the death of the late Venerable Archdeacon Thompson.

The Rev. S. Courtney, Vicar of Charles, Plymouth, has appointed to the Curacy the Rev. W, Hare, of Stonehouse.

On Wednesday, at his father's, in Basinghall street, the Rev. John Barrow.
At Telemonouth, the Rev. John Stark, Rector of Wotton, Northampton-bire.
At the Rectory House, Weston Subrigs, in the county of Gloucester, the Rev.
Carrow Bernand Herway, aged 28, deeply lamented.
At his residence, Upper Phillimere-place, Kensington, the Rev. Dr. Thomas
B. Clarrow after only a few days' illimer.
OKFORD, JULY 11.—On STUTIESLIGENCE.
OKFORD, JULY 11.—On STUTIESLIGENCE.
OKFORD, JULY 11.—On STUTIESLIGENCE.
OKFORD, JULY 12.—On STUTIESLIGENCE.
OIL See an University of the Stuties of Magdalen
College, was unanimously re-elected Margaret Professor in Divinity.
On the same day the following degrees were conferred: —Decetor
in Music: Benjamin Blyth, Magdalen Hall—Backelor in Medicine
(with licence to practise): James Edward Winterbottom, St. John's,
Grand Compounder.—Master of Arts: Sanuel Grimshaw, Brasennose; John Griffiths, Fellow of Wadham; kew. George Wm.
Murray, Merton.—Bachelors of Arts: Hon, Henry Bertle, Christ
Church; Edward Hardwicke, Queen's; Charles Lewis Cornish,
Fellow of Exeter.

The election of an Evening Learnach

Church; Edward Hardwicke, Queen's; Charles Lewis Cornish, Fellow of Exeter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The election of an Evening Lecturer for the parish of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, took place on Wednesday, when the Rew. Mr. Paarr was elected by a majority of 166. The unsuccessful candidate had resigned at an early period of the contest.

The Rev. Mr. Mattern, vicar of Greenwich, died on Wednesday selmight. The living being in the gift of the Crown, we understand that a meeting of the parishioners and insbitants of that important suburb was held, to agree upon an address or petition to Lord Grazy in favour of the claims of Dr. Waitre, who has been for many years alternate preacher, and, we believe, curate of the parish. Dr. Waitre is highly praised by the Times newspaper.

Important to Parlenges.—On Friday the Vestry Clerk of the parish of St. Pancras applied to the Middlesex Magistrates, sitting in Quarter Session, to audit and allow the yearly accounts of the parish, in conformity to a Local Act of Parliament. The application was opposed by the auditors of the parish accounts, appointed under the new Vestries Act, who argued that that Act, by giving power to appoint auditors, that virtually repealed the Local Acts. The Chairman, Mr. Rorcus, M.P., suggested to the Bench that their better course would be to pass the accounts, leaving it the auditors, under the Vestry Act, to apply to the Court of King's Bench. The other Magistrates concurred in this opinion, and the accounts were passed.

The Rev. Dr. Blomberg, the newly appointed Vicar of St. Giles,

other Magistrates concurred in this opinion, and the accounts were passed.

The Rev. Dr. Blomberg, the newly appointed Vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate, has generously requested the partishoners to accept, in an Analysing for some time pressed very heavily upon them.

The National Scotch Church, Regent square, which has been almost deserted since the ejection of Mr. Lavino, was on Sunday filled by, perhaps, one of the most numerous and respectable been announced to presch on the occasion, that the church was crowded to overflow long before the service commenced and thousands were unable to find admittance. After the sermon, which it is very way worth to the hidden and the service commenced and thousands were unable to find admittance. After the sermon, which it is very way worth to the hidden and the service commenced and thousands who must be seldly red, Dr. Cratamers allowed to expendid promise of usefulness with which the Church was originally opened, and to the paintal circumstances by which that promise load been freutated. He said that the thousands who used to assemble of a fack, who, rejecting that fascination which had ledo a may sarray, continued to worship God according to the laws and ordinances observed by their forcelathers. It was in consequence of the difficulties in which the Church was thus involved, that he stood before difference in the doctrines of the Church of England and Scotland were complexional and not substantial he confidently anticipated aid not merely from his own Presbyterian connection, but from all, who, in this age of, he feared growing hostility to all Establishments, were a very limited to the contract of the contract of England and Scotland were complexional and not assistant and the service of the Free Grammar School of Appley, in the counties of Leicester and Derby. The election is vested in the hands of the Governors of the Free Grammar School of Appley, in the counties of Leicester and Derby. The election is vested in the hands of the Governors of the School, and on this

STOCK EXCHANGE .- SATURDAY EVENING. STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENINO.

The Consol Market has been pretty steady until yesterday, when it became very depressed, and the quotation for the Account closed this afternoon at 891; Bank Stock left off at 2004 74; and India Stock at 245, 246. The former has again been an object of considerable speculation. The Northern Bonds are very heavy, and Belgian, which touched upon 94 in the early part of the week, have fallen to 52;. Russian Bonds have declined to 1044 5, and Dutch to 431;. Portuguese Scip, which, on the arrival of the last accounts from Alsarves, had risen to 1 dis., has since been very flat, and has fallen to 24 dis.—We have had some animation both in Excheque Bills and India Bonds, and the former left off at 58, 59; the latter closing at 34, 35.

3 per Cent. Consols... 874 88 Bank Stock....... 2064 2074 3 per Cent. Reduced... 884

and India Bonds, and the former left off at 28, 29; the latter closing at 34, 35.

3 per Cent. Reduced... 884

3 per Cent. Reduced... 884

3 per Cent. Red... 984

Mew 34 per Cent... 895

Bank Stock...... 2064

New 34 per Cent... 895

Bank Long Ann... 985

Bank Long Ann... 981

Consols for Account. 247

India Bonds.... 33 355 pm.

Exchequer Bills... 885

Bank Long Ann... 981

Consols for Account. 894

Consols for Account 894

Emperor of Russis on the part of some Polish exiles who left Paris as short time ago, and bound themelves by an oath to effect this assassination. It was first made public by a journal, which gave an account of the reception of a deputation which waited upon the Emperor in Finland to congratulate him on the frustration of the conspiracy. It seems that the Russian authorities did not wish the matter made public, but on this account appearing deemed it right to allude to it in the Gazette. The sensation created throughout Russia is very great, and all sorts of precautions are employed to protect the Emperor in his various visits to the frontier towns.

We have Barbadoes papers to the 30th May. The remainder of the Parliamentary grant, amounting to 50,000..., for the sufferers by the hurricane, had arrived out in His Majesty's ship Pearl, from Jamaica and Halifax. A shock of certhquake had been felt at Georgetown, Demerara, at the end of April, but no damage is mentioned.

We are sorry to hear that the health of the Counters of Aberders.

Jamaica and Halifax. A shock of earthquake had been felt at Georgetown, Demerara, at the end of April, but no damage is mentioned.

We are sorry to hear that the health of the Countess of Aberders continues in a very recarious state. Sir Hanny Halvon and Dr. Holland remain in constant attendance on her ladyship. The Countess has suffered from extreme deaility on are real which the Countess has suffered from extreme deaility on the surface of the Countess has suffered from extreme deaility on the surface of the counters have given directions for the houses between the Canon Brewer's and Hyde Park corner to be taken down, and an iro mailing. The houses stand upon crown lands.

Mr. Thoans, the Superintendent, has received his appointment as deputy constable of Manchester, and is expected shortly to go down to commence his official duties.

The French King has ratified the Convention made between the Postus of France, for establishing a daily estafette between London and Paris, instead of only four days a week, and for the return of misdirected letters. The Post-office steam-packet will, according to this arrangement, send daily to and from Dover and Calais, and even on Sundays the French letter has will be transmitted from Calais.

The London and Brimminsham Railway will be 122 miles long, and the rise 256 feet. The different levels require one rise 315 feet in 15 miles, or 11 minutes only. There will be ten tunnels, and two lines, six feet distant, with places for turning out. It will pass under Primose-hill, by Watford, Northampton, and Kilaby, entering Warwickshire, near Farnborough. The travelling rate will be 20 miles and hour, and the distance be performed in 64 hours, or the tween breakfast and dinner. A similar railway is in progress from Birmingham to Manchester, of 44 hours distance.

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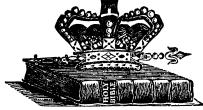
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And the second section of the present section of the section of th

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mingan—w. sevi 88, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, mason. Atts. Perkins and Rayes, Merikyr Tydvil.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The Hing was this day pleased to confer the thenour of Knighthood upon G. C. Baseghton, Esq. M.A., F.R.S.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J.I. WINSTANLEY, Holborn, hoster.

8. STOCKTON, Long-yard, Lambs Conduit-street, wine-cooper. Att. Nichbolson, Raymond's-buildings, Gray's Inn—F. POUT, Surrey street, Strandatorney-at late. Att. Consiable, Symond's Inn—M. MARTIN, Newbury, currier. Atts. Parker, St Paul's Cluschyard Pinniger, Newbury-R. HiLL-BER. Newport, Momouthshire, provision merchant, Atts. Platt and Hall, New Boswell court, Lipscoins Inn—R. N. WILLIAMS, Bristol, coal-merchant. Atts. Hetx. and Gralkmrdige, Barlett-buildings, Holborn, Grevile, Bristol—S. STREET, Ashton under-Lyne, Lancashire, grocer. Atts. Krainsw, Manchester, Johnson and Westbersi, Temple. J. HUXTABLE, Bristol, Greetometherich, Atts. Clarke and Medcalle, Lincoln's Inn-Beids; Savery and Clark, Bristol.

## PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Duke of Gloudester presented a petition from the University of Cambridge against the Church Temporalities (ferland) Bill.—The Bissop of Exercise presented similar petitions from Cornwall, and other places.

The Earl of Absorbers presented a petition from Brechin, praying that the rights of the Clergy might be preserved. The Earl of Roden also presented several petitions to the same effect. The Earl of the Clergy might be preserved. The Earl of Roden also presented several petitions to the same effect. The Earl of the Marquis of London person to the same effect. The Earl of the Marquis of London person wished to know from the Noble Earl (Grey) whether Captain Napier whose name appeared in the public prints of to-day, was still an officer in the British service:—

Barl Gray tould not say, but he was sure the Admiralty would take the proper steps upon the occasion referred to. He knew no more about the deutils in the newspapers than the Noble Marquis did thmself.

The Chaucery Regulation Bill was read a first time. The Lord The Chaucery Regulation Bill was read a first time.

SMIT Gener could not say, but he was sure the Admiralty would take the proper steps upon the occasion referred to. He knew no more about the details in the newspapers than the Noble Marquis did filmself.

The Chancery Regulation Bill was read a first time. The Lord General State of the State of the Charles and the Six Clerks' Office.—Adj.

Tuerdy.—The Bishop of Roosers Represented a petition from the Archdeacons of the diocese of Rochester against the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill. Ordered to be had on the table.

The Archbishop of Cantenguay presented a petition from several Archbishop and Bishops in Irelard against the Church Temporalities Bill now before their Lordships. Their Lordships considered that the Bill would be not only a fread and a spoliation, but destroy the united Church in England and Ireland.—The Duke of Cumber Land wished to know by how many Bishops the petition was signed?—The Archbishop of Cantenguay replied—By the Archbishop of Armsgh, and the Bishops of Kilders, Kilmore, Killaloe. Oscory, Born and Connor, Ferns, Elphin, and Cork. Ordered to be laid on the table.—Adjourned.

Wednesseav.—The Archbishop of Cantenguay said, in presenting a petition significant the Irish Church Bill, there was no petition which build be entitled to more regard than that which he now held in his hand. It was signed by 5 Bishops 14 Deans. 25 Archdeacons, and 866 of the Protestant Clergy of Ireland, who all apprehended the most serious danger from the passing of this Bill.—(Hear, hear.)—The Deltion was deverted reserving of the most serious consideration of their Lordships. In justice to the petitioners he would desire that it should be read at length, and he had no doubt that it would have its due weight in the deliberation that was to take place that night.—The Duke of Newsartz presented two similar petitions. The Noble Duke charged his Majesty's Ministers were guilty of a want of 'duitful affection'' to his Majesty in offering him such advice.

In reply to a question by the Majesia parent deroght, moved

Affection" to his Majesty's Ministers were guilty of awant of "duitful affection" to his Majesty in othering him such advice.

In reply to a question by the Marquis of London Perror, Lord Gray stated that Capt. Napier had been removed from His Majesty's service.

Lord Gray then, in a speech of great length, moved the second reading of the Irish Church Bill.—The Earl of Roden opposed the Bill. His Lordship enumerated three objections to the plan. First, because it imposed a tax upon the Clergy; secondly, because it destroyed ten Protestant Bishopicks; and thirdly, because it suppointed laymen to regulate the spiritual concerns of the Church. These were the grounds of his (the Earl of Roden's) opposition; and he could not conclude without stating that it was upon principle he was opposed to this measure, and not from any party feeling. But he would lay his hand on his heart and declare in perfect sincerity that he believed this to be a most destructive measure, and as such he opposed it. The Noble Earl concluded by moving as an amendment that the Bill be read a second time on that day six months.—The Earl of Wicksow supported the second reading, considering it mecessary that some change should be adopted to allay the present excitement.—The Bishop of Duraman believed the Bill would lead to the destruction of Protestantism and to the growth of Popers, and under that painful persuasion, should their Lordships divide, he should be under the necessity of voting against it.—The Earl of Lissunox opposed the Bill.—The Marquis of Clandon Bill.—The Earl of Lissunox opposed the Bill as contrary to the principles of the Union, and to the split of the messure of Catholic emancipation.—The Marquis of Convincaman and the Marquis of Clandon Bill.—The Marquis of Clandon Bill.—The Marquis of Clandon Bill.—The Party of Lissunox opposed the Bill as contrary to the principles of the Union, and to the split of the messure of Catholic emancipation.—The Marquis of the blockade of the Portunately it should be in vasin to deny the fact t

will of dauger to the Processon's Chamchoff England as well as Ireland. He, however, would not oppose the second readding.—The Bishop of Expres these rose, and resisted the motion at considerable length.—The Right Rev. Piclate dwelt strongly on the importance of the measure, and complished that the Bill proposed to tax parties are in reality had into representation. He is the process of the measure, and complished that the Bill proposed to tax parties are in reality had into representation. He is benefit to the case of the search of the searc

contended that the Government had not realised the expectations that had been entertained, and ought to have reduced a larger amount of direct taxation.—Sir R. Peget said head in not issued as a present of direct taxation.—Sir R. Peget said head in the discount of the very reson he should oppose the motions. At all times and ut was for that very reson he should oppose the motions. At said times and the cause of economy to bring forward week after week such abstract propositions as this; and it was one of the worst sixus of the times to deem such motions of any use or importance.—After a short discussion the House divided—for the motion 88; axainst it, 79—majority 8.

Mr. Sinclair moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act of the 10th of Anne, c. 12, by which the yoke of patroxage was again imposed upon the Church of Scotland.—Mr. H. Ross seconded the motions of strong the second of the people of every parish in that country. He wished to have an honest patronage in the Crown to provide for the support of able though of source in dividuals; and all he would say was that a fair patronage would do good (in the Crown) to prevent local feuds.—The House resolved itself into Committee on the East India Company's Charter Bill, when the several clauses down to No. 89 were gone through, which occupied the attention of the Committee the whole of the evening.

The usabay.—The whole of the morning and evening sitting was occupied in Committee on the Factories Regulation Bill; previously to which Mr. R. Ferandson said he had not opposed the Commission for the purpose of delay, but being convinced of the great importance of the question, that the fullest information might be possessed before the adoption of any final measure; and he now contended that the evidence did not warrant this Bill.—The House then went into the committee on the factories Regulation Bill; previously to which Mr. R. Ferandson said he had not opposed the Commission of the question, that the fullest information might be possessed before the adva

Charter Bill; and the various classes having been kone though, the liouse resumed, and the report was ordered to be received as The Smill Debt (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Smill Debt (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed. The Smill Debt (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed. Whittaker and Co. will publish, on Tuesday next, "The Domestic Munners and Social Capitalism of the White. Coloured, and Negro Population of the Waite. Coloured, and Negro Population of the Waite Coloured of the Waite Colo

### PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

TARISHAN CORRESPONDENCE.

My Dash Butta,

The Liberals are in an avful panie. They say that France has but a really in the world, and that ally whe is about of lose. They have ally in the world, and that ally whe is about of lose. They have all have all have all had those and all had been a

PEDBO, I know not what is an intervention. And Spain, therefore, has now the right to permit Don Miscute to claim and receive the sid of Spanish troops, and of the Spanish navy. If Spain should not now interfere, she would be consenting to her own destruction; and the King would, in fact, be guilty of suicide. It is not only improbable, but impossible, that the principles of such men as SALDANNA and VI that Flors should be successful in Portugal, and yet that Spain should remain tranquil, or escape the spirit and the consequences of this propagandism. Spain must, then, and will, if she has not already interiered; and if Spain shall be attacked by Enghand or by France, Russia and Austria will aid her, and that European war will break out which the Liberals so much dread, and from which they rightly anticipate complete destruction. The capture of Don Micutel's fleet, is, then, the commencement, and not the termination of the contest; and although the Liberals may chuckle to-day at the intelligence, and think they perceive in the event a ray of hope for them, yet this ray will soon vanish, and they will be left as they were yesterday, in profound dismay and terror.

Yours &c.,

P. H.

INTERVENTION OF SPAIN FOR DON MIGUEL

The Standard of Friday, has the following communication from its

INTERVENTION OF SPAIN FOR DON MIGUEL.

The Standard of Friday, has the following communication from its Paris correspondent:—
"You will recollect that I was not only the first, but the only correspondent who announced a few days since to you the intervention of Spain in behalf of Don Miguel. That event is now fully confirmed, and a Spanish army is said to have crossed the frontiers.

"This is confirmed by a letter from Madrid, dated the 8th, in which we are informed that on the 6th General Sarafield left that city for Badajoz, where he has an army of 10,000 men at his command, and that orders had been transmitted to the Captain-General of Andalusia to hold himself in readiness to act."

we are informed that on the 6th General Sarsheld felt that city for Badajoz, where he has an army of 10,000 men at his command, and that orders had been transmitted to the Captain-General of Andalusia to hold himself in readiness to act."

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

3d Regiment of Light Was Options. July 19.

Jags. to be Lieutenant, view open and Light Organ. The Light Drags. to be Lieutenant, view open and Light Drags. to Lieutenant, view open and Light Drags. to Lieutenant, view open and Light Drags. to Lieutenant, view open and Light Drags. The Lieutenant, view open and Light Organ. Jenkins, who exch. receiving the difference.

39th Fool-Lieut. W. Y. Moore to be Ospatin, typu rylor C. Sturt, who ret. To be Lieutenants—Ens. R. N. Tinley, by pur. view Moore; Lieut. C. B. Clark, from half pay 1st Foot, vice Sier, whose appointment has not taken piace. To be England by purchase—E. Bigh, gent. vice Tinley; T. White, gent. vice 40th Foot—Ens. J. P. Elten to be Lieutenant, by pur. vice Q. Todd, whose promotion has not taken piace.

47th Foot—Ens. J. P. Elten to be Lieutenant, by pur. vice Webber, dec.; Ens. J. J. D. H. Maedonald to be Lieutenant, vice Laue; Gent. Cadet. H. Bridges, from Rayal Milliary Collegs, to be Ensign, vice Maedonald. Sd Foot—Ens. G. B. Pratt to be Lieutenant, by pur. vice W. W. Barrow, who rettiers; T. Harries, gent. to be Ensign, by pur. vice Pratt, MERICAL THE COLLEGE. The Moore, in vice Elitary records and on vice Todd, as stated.

THE CROLEGE IN ANERICA.—New York papers to the 25th ult., just received, contain melancholy details of the rawages of the cholera in different parts of the United States, but more particularly at New Orleans, which was revisited by the disease in the beginning of June. A considerable proportion of the deaths, which are said to have averaged 80 a day, is composed of persons of the more respectable classes of society. A

ientiess destroyer.—"As in Nashville and Mayaville, so in Lexington some of the most estimable citizens lave fallen under the disease, whose prudent and temperate habits were least likely to invite its approach. Among such resident at Lexington we may number of the property of the property of the property of the property."

We have a file of Miramichi Papers to the 5th ult. They give the paticulars of a most violent gale there, by which several veasels had been wrecked. One of them hill of passengers, was seen to go down; and, although a vessel was within hail, so violent was the gale that every soul on board perished. The vessel proved to be the Albion, of Cork, but the port of her destination was not known.

Mr. Tradur, the Governor of Gittspur street Compter, received an order on Wednedday, with the sign manual, directing that Richard Cantile, who has been confined in that prison for a libel, should be liberated upon his own recognizance to the amount of 500l. to be of good behaviour for ten years. The order states that from circumstances it has been thought fit not to require the two sureties of 250l. each, alluded to in the sentence of the Court.

Doctor Lirscoms, of Lambeth, in passing over Blackfriars-bridge on Monday alternoon, about five o'clock, was, with many other respectable persons, surrounded by a gang of well-dressed pick-pockets, commonly known by the appellation of the "swell mob," who, amongst their depredations, succeeded in possessing themselves of the Doctor's purse, containing gold and silver to a considerable amount, and were only prevented obtaining his watch by his resolutely holding the seals and chain with one hand, whilst he dended himself with the other, until he extricated himself from the crowd without personal injury.

The Political Union of this town decided on Wednesday on removing their quarters, because the landdord refuses to draw "four-penny" at their meetings! A meeting of the Unions of the contry at some central situation, perhaps litenary of the harden of the contry of

INSURRECTION OF THE NEGROES.

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mainder of the West Indies to a similar catastrophe of fire and blood, "—Brighton Gazette.

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### JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 21.

LONDON, JULY 21.

THE Court continues at Windsor.
On Tuesday their MAJESTIES honoured the Marquess of Westminster with their presence at Moor Park, where everything that beauty of scenery and magnificence of decoration could present to attract the attention and delight the eye were present. We confess that in the account of the party, as given in Thursday's Post, we read with astonishment; that "the Sovereign was astonished at the vast display of gold and silver, and, as a proof of his gratitude, sent his Yeomen of the Guard the day after his departure, who seized the whole of it." We found, however, upon a re-perusal of the paragraph, that this extraordinary story referred to Edward the Fourth, whose visits in our times are not followed by any such serious consequences, although, if we may credit the account of the Post, Lord Westminster appears to have had his misgivings—for that paper informs us, that for the Royal Party "the dinner was served in the saloon, on mosaic gold plate"—mosaic gold being, as the reader perhaps already knows, the ingenious composition of which the tops and knobs of the iron-railings of Buckingham Palace are to be composed, and which may be purchased in small articles at the moderate price of one penny an ounce, or thereabouts.

Their Majesties proceeded—as the Post says—"in four

of Buckingnam Palace are to be composed, and which may be purchased in small articles at the moderate price of one penny an ounce, or thereabouts.

Their MAJESTIES proceeded—as the Post says—"in four pony-chaises and four to view the grounds." How this peculiar sub-division of their MAJESTIES was managed we are not informed, but we find that the KING and QUERN were accompanied by the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, and that the reception of the Royal party was enthusiastic. Their MAJESTIES remained till ten o'clock, when, on their departure, they were hailed with the same energetic cheers as when they arrived, and we heard, says the reporter, "Now for the great DUKE (WELLINGTON) three cheers for him, in compliment to KING WILLIAM."

The Post adds—"The party was very select. Earl GREY sent an excuse, and none of his family were there." One thing it is necessary to mention—there were between thousand and eleven hundred persons supplied with beef and ale! The joints of meat, roasted and boiled, given to all comers, were about sevenly-two; they were real barons of beef, and the ale October.

beef, and the ale October.

beef, and the ale October.

There was no dancing.
On Wednesday their MAJESTIES walked to Adelaide
Lodge, where they had luncheon, and stopped till four o'clock,
whence they proceeded to the favourite retreat of King
GEORGE THE FOURTH at Virginia Water, and passed
several hours in sailing on the lake.
On Thursday the King held a Levee at St. James's. The
QUEEN accompanied His MAJESTY to London, and returned in the evening to Windsor.
Lord ALBEMARLE, Master of the Horse, entertains His
MAJESTY's Ministers to-day at dinner, at the Stud House
at Hampton Court.

THE Irish Church Spoliation Bill, after three nights

THE Irish Church Spoliation Bill, after three nights' debate, has gone to the second reading by a considerable majority in the House of Lords.

As an indication of ministerial strength, or as evidence to the merits of the Bill, the numbers in this division of course go for nothing, the question in fact being, with the most conscientious of the Conservatives, whether it will be possible to moderate the mischief and modify the propositions which it contains, in the Committee. For our own parts, we go with those who would have rejected it on the principle; not that we mean to impugn the motives of others, who, in their anxiety to benefit Ireland, have determined to endeavour to make the measure useful. It is quite evident that, if they do their duty, much of its details must be totally altered.

The speech of the BISHOP of EXETER was a most splendid piece of oratory, and that of the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY elicited the most profound attention, and produced a most powerful effect. His Grace very justly said that the Coercion Bill was passed not because it was an act of severity requiring in its justification an act of compensation by spoliating the Irish Irish Church—that Bill was passed to restore peace and tranquillity, and if those results were obtained it was in itself a boon requiring no compensation; but because there are turbulent people in Ireland it is necessary to conciliate them; that is, the oppressor and the agitator were to be conciliated and soothed at the expence of the peaceable and oppressed. This inversion of justice was a sample of Whig equity and Statesmanlike wisdom. The Irish Clergy had been reviled and insulted, despoiled of their property, hunted from their homes, and exposed to assassins, and while hearing all this persecution with resignation, and looking up to the Legislature for protection, they are met with the severest penalties!

As the Bishop of Exeter stated, the Church cess in Ireland was not above five farthings in the pound to the laity, spendid piece of outneys, and that of the ARCHISTSTON of CATTERBUX elicited the most profound attentions and profuned a most powerful effect. It is Gracial or profuned a most powerful effect. It is Gracial or profuned a most powerful effect. It is Gracial or profuned a most powerful effect. It is Gracial or profuned a most powerful effect. It is Gracial or profuned and profuned a most powerful effect. It is Gracial or profuned and profuned and

Duke of RICHMOND made the House ring with his yells in the way of cheering. That Lord Melbourne, with all his gentlemanly feelings, and all his early recollections about him, might, in the earnestness of an official reply, use a word hastily or apply a term incautiously, is perfectly possible: but that the Duke of RICHMOND should catch at an allegation against the generosity of the Duke of Wellington, to how out his bitter feelings against his Grace, seems the height of folly, or something worse. If the Duke of RICHMOND will call round him his brothers, ARTHUR, GEORGE, and SUSSEX, and trace his own career and theirs during the early part of their lives, we think his Grace may be able to recollect circumstances sufficiently numerous to make him blush for the manner in which he expressed his opinion of the GENEROSITY of the illustrious benefactor of his family. of his family.

We could say more—but we leave his Grace of RICHMOND

to the satisfaction of his own reflections, and the memory of

bye-gone days.

The Peers divided at half-past three o'clock on the

THE inhabitants of Greenwich, disappointed that their Curate, although recommended by the Radicals and patronized by the Times, has not got the living vacant by the late Incumbent's death, are, we are told, in great alarm at hearing that Lord GREV has given this valuable piece of preferment to BILL SOAMES. The appointments recently made by the Government have rendered it extremely probable but it turns out that the recently presented upplies. bable, but it turns out that the recently presented gentle-man, although a protegé of Lord GREY's, is not the well-known individual of the same name.

GAY says, in the Beggar's Opera, "It is very moving to see a great man in distress:" he addresses it to MACHEATH, the highwayman: but as he intended it for another great man of his time, so may we apply it to one of ours—or indeed to more than one.

to more than one.

Lord GREY seems to us, the LEAR of political life—one by one all his dependents quit him—his relatives abandon him—his hangers on turn round upon him—until the world, made acquainted by what happens in public of the feelings which rankle in private, cannot choose but pity what it feels it ought to condemn.

feelings which rankle in private, cannot choose but pity what it feels it ought to condemn.

People talked and affected a great interest about the Irish Spoliation Bill, not so much from its own inherent atrocity as from the effect it might produce upon the Ministry—They "but offend their lungs to talk so loud"—It matters not one straw what passes, or what is rejected; the present Government cannot hold together much longer—it contains within itself the elements of its own destruction. That we speak with reason must be clearly shewn by the divisions in the House of Commons—the divisions in the Cabinet are perhaps less evident—although, we must say, that the underlings to whom Cabinet secrets are entusted, are not particularly cautious in their communications,

Lord Grey, we repeat, is a miserable man: in the last important division, whose names do we see voting in opposition to his Government?—Lord DUNCANNON, one of its subordinate members! Who next?—Mr. Kennedy, another of its subordinates (who, however, has since very properly, and honourably resigned his office). Who next?—The Right Honourable JAMES ABERGROMBIE. Who next?—The Right Honourable JAMES ABERGROMBIE. Who next?—Mr. JAMES BROUGHAM, brother to the Lord CHANELOR!—And who next?—The Hon. Lientenant-Colonel GREY, SON AND PRIVATE SECRETARY OF THE PRIME MINISTER!

But if these evidences are not sufficient, let any man listen

But if these evidences are not sufficient, let any man listen to the SECRETARY AT WAR, who first tells the country, in the House of Commons, that he is perfectly indifferent whether his vote coincides with those of his colleagues or whether his voice officiates with mose of his conceagues or not, and then goes about the streets stating with all the frankness of the most perfect unreserve, that "STANLEY has no more judgment than a child, and a temper that nobody can bear with"—that "PALMERSTON is a fool," and so on, de-

Commons, is considered highly indecent. Lord (ingy)s efforts to excite an interest in his favour, through the Political Unions, have altogether failed, and in his opposition to the motion of his old friend Sir John WROTTESLEY for a sell of the House he could be the House he could be the selection. the motion of his old linear Silvey a majority of a call of the House, he could only scrape up a majority of thirty-fee, which majority was made up of a great proportion of conscientious Conservatives, including Sir Robert

Then, on Mr. RUTHVEN'S motion, Ministers were again beaten, in the House of Commons, by a majority of nine; and this, and their defeat on the Malt-tax—on the first division on their barbarous propositions with regard to the Factories—on the Registry Bill—on the Portuguese question—on the Local Courts Bill; all these are enough, as proofs of the feeling which exists about them, without pressing on the rejection, undiscussed, of the Irish Church Bill, although we never doubted as to the course of rejecting it upon the principle. It signifies, as we have already said, not one straw what happens—the Ministry cannot continue. The Duke of RICHMOND, Mr. STANLEY, and Sir JAMES GRAHAM [will secede. Lord ALTHORP will not stay much longer to make himself ridiculous; and Mr. EDWARD ELLICE, if either Lord GREY or Mr. STANLEY have the feelings of full-grown worms, must go. Looking at all this, we conclude as we began, that Lord GREY is a man much to be pitied. Then, on Mr. RUTHVEN'S motion, Ministers were again to be pitied.

to be pitied.

THE Bishop of LONDON, whose trimming speech on the Irish Bill, is exactly of the same caste as all his others, attempted to be facetious in replying to the Duke of New-CASTLE on Friday. A funny Bishop is a moving sight, and bad tumbling is always pitiable. His Lordship had on a previous occasion allowed the excellence of his temper (proverbially amiable, and unequalled in sweetness, except by that of Lord DURHAM) to overflow; and he made a reply to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, in which he had given an agreeable specimen of its honey-like quality. The Duke reverted to this, and the Prelate tried to joke out of it, but the attempt was a failure. The Bishop also made a flounder about the letter said to have been written by the KING to the Bishops—all of the same school. KING to the Bishops-all of the same school.

WHAT must Europe think of the English House of Com-

What must Europe think of the English House of Commons—if, indeed, England continues of sufficient importance in the scale of nations to excite an interest anywhere? We have already, during the first Session of the Reformed House of Commons, seen that assembly rescind on a particular night the solemn decision of a previous evening in the case of the Malt-tax. On Thursday night we beheld it revoking its own decree upon the subject of English slavery, and by a vast majority, snatching from the hands of the vindicator of the poor and helpless children of Englishmen the measure destined for their protection and preservation.

And is this the Parliament which proposed to relieve the lower classes, to sweeten the toils of the labourer, to give bread and comfort to the needy? Is this the Government to which the people looked for redress from wrong, for relieffom oppression, for help from difficulty? The Factory question, now that the evidence is known and before us, ccases to be a matter of civil policy; it is no longer a question of expediency, or negociation between the master and the wretched children under his lash; it is a question of life or death-of JUSTICE or MURDER. So long as people were made to believe, because they were blinded, that the complaints of these innocent sufferers were vexations and frivolous, arising from insubordination and idleness, it might have continued a matter of discussion, as affecting the interests of the manufacturer; but now that the unhappy cripples have been exhibited, that fifteen hundred pages of closely printed evidence have been adduced to confirm the very worst suspicions of the friends of the tortured victims, are we to listen to modifications or discussions? Is the Government, the mild, merciful Whig Government, to throw its shield vover the barbarities of the petty tyrants of the factory districts, and to take out of the hands of a zealous energeic Nobleman, the relief which not only the country demands at the hands of Parliament, but which religion and humanly imperiousl the hands of Parliament, but which religion and humanity

aperiously require?
What do these men mean?—is it to disgust all classes of

servient in its duration, to the will of others who might at an distant period be willing to assume the reins of Government, which for the present they decline.

We think we could safely answer the question put by the Times, with no better data to go upon than the high and honourable course which the SPEAKER has uniformly steered through public life—Ready and willing as he might be to assume any station to which his SOVERBIGN should see lit to call him, however arduous its duties or embarrassing its fulfilment, we are perfectly convinced that he would never submit to accept the tenancy of an intermediate Government, or hold even the highest office in the State, at the will and pleasure of any individuals except the Monarch at whose hands he had received it. at whose hands he had received it.

LORD BROUGHAM is no lawyer;—we will just mention one fact, and ask what else he is not?—

one fact, and ask what else he is not?—
Lord LYNDHURST, who has beaten the CHANCELLOR
hollow in carrying forward his excellent, just, and equitable
Bill for the regulation of the THELLUSSON property, was
obliged to leave town for the Assizes at Buckingham on
Thursday evening: he was most auxious before he went to
get the Bill through its third reading, and waited, with his
travelling-carriage at the door of the House of Lords, in
order to more it. order to move it.

order to move II.

The CHANGELLOR, who either disdains the vulgar fare of other Lords—not his Peers, we admit—or, being distrustful of mercenary tavern-cooks, has his dinner sent to him cooked and covered, from his house in Berkeley-square, and sips at his leisure wine from his own cellars in his room

and speaks at the House. In this epicurean retreat his Lordship was so long ensonced on Thursday, that Lord Lyndhurst began to fear that he could not wait to move the third reading, until it was Brougham's will and pleasure to come into the House. A message was despatched to him; an answer was sent out from the Changellon that Lord Lyndhurst need not wait, for that he, Brougham, would move the third reading himself the next day.

That next day was Friday—Lord Lyndhurst went away satisfied—the whole of the Thellusson connection were in the House waiting the event.—Lord Brougham Did not nove the third reading himself the revent.—Lord Brougham Did not nove the third reading the event.—Lord Brougham Did not nove the third reading!!

THAT ably-conducted Paper, the Cambridge Chronicle, has the following précis of Lord LYNDHURST'S objections to BROUGHAN'S defunct job, the Local Courts' Bill:—
"We have, to the information of our readers, (says the Editor), extracted from Lord Lyndhurst's able spreech, some of the chief heads of objection, ngainst the Local Courts' Bill:—
"I. The Judges are to be stationary and their districts somewhat confined.
"They are likely therefore to be acquainted with all the litigants

heads of objection, against the Local Courts' Bill:—

"1. The Judges are to be stationary and their districts somewhat confined.

"They are likely therefore to be acquainted with all the litigants and unconsciously to be swayed by party feelings.

"2. The Judges being removed from collison with the Courts at Westminster flall, it is likely that they might know careless about improving their knowledge of the law, and gradually deteriorate till they became incompetent.

"3. These Local Courts would take away so much of the circuit business, that the circuit would no longer be so good a school for the young barrisers, as now.

"4. The more respectable part of the bar would shun the business in these courts.

"IM. R. de Colland states, that the existence of such Local Courts in France has been utterly destructive of the respectability of the magistracy and the learning of the bar and bench.]

"5. The bil would be oppressive to the poor, because it would enable a creditor to serve process, obtain an appearance, a verdict, and an execution in six weeks, by which he would get the whole property of the debtor, who, with his family, would be turned into the street.

"5. The necessity of giving large security in order to remove a cause into a higher court, is a hardship on a poor man who could get no such security.

"7. The place of trial is so settled as to be libble to great objections. In many commercial cases a man would have to defend an action at perbaps, 20 or 300 miles from his own home.

"8. The jury are to be only six, and summoned by the Registrar, the companion of the Judge.

"Lord Lynnetast also objected to a system which gave to the hacellor the power of creating an indefinite number of Judges and Registrars, and he added that the ceretainty of law is the best means of preventing litication, and that cheap law has slawsy led to immerse litigation. The contended that out of more than 30,000 opinions given by Mr. Parston not a thousand had come into court."

We have quoted this article in order that out of mo

of preventing litigation, and that cheap law has always led to immense litigation. He contended that Endish law was more erisin than any other, and mentioned that out of more than 30,000 opinions given by Mr. Parston not a thousand had come into court."

We have quoted this article in order that our readers, like those of the Cambridge Chronicle, may be satisfied that the Bill was rejected upon its own flagrant demerits, and that the defeat of Ministers was rather the consequence than the object of the powerful opposition of Lord Lyndhurst to the propositions of the Chancellon.

We are anxious that the victory obtained over the Chancellon in spite of all the force of Government, should stand recorded, not only as the victory of a Statesman, but as the finished of superior professional ability and knowledge; and we are the more anxious upon this point, because Baougham—conscious as he is of his own lamentable deficiency, and bolstered up by written judgments—"from various hands"—is naturally most desirous of establishing a reputation for pre-eminent legal ability: for this purpose all his own underlings and dirty-workers are labouring not only to bepraise his Lordship in temperate specches on the Bill in question, but to run down, as far as they are able, the splendid abilities of his Noble predecessor on the Woolsack. The jealousy, professionally, of Lord "Blundering" BROUGHAM—(the poet Byrron saw with a prophetic eye the case "Drax v. Grosvenor," &c. &c.)—and of Sir "Sinomore" DENMAN, towards the Noble Chief Baron, are matters of notoricty to the uninitiated—since the trial of the late Queen Caroline. But, if Lord Lynphulrst has been more praised, and more justly praised, in one quarter than another. it has been by the Times newspaper. Strange it therefore is, to find that journal endeavouring to letter than another. It has been by the Times newspaper. Alterday to the pretty prevalent idea that a portion of the ditorship, or writership, of the Times, is, occasionally, entrusted to an amateur and very celebrate

tensive practice than "Mr. Solicitor" ever had before; next, as Attorney-General, after that, as Master of the Rolls, then as Lord Chancellor, and now as Chief Baron, approaches the greatest glories of the best of his predecessors, and casts into deep shade the talents and successes all his contemporaries.

His management of the Regency Bill, consequent upon the recent accession to the Crown, drew down upon him the applause of all parties, willing or reluctant. The Times itself panegyrised it, as a brilliant yet chaste specimen of luminous, judicial, and statesman-like ability. It was indeed perfect.

His splendid speech delivered upon that memorable occasion when the House of Lards threw out the second

deed perfect.

His splendid speech delivered upon that memorable occasion when the House of Lords threw out the second copy of the now popularly odious Reform Bill—for the House of Commons threw out the first (virtually)—so the Ministers themselves said—that splendid speech on Reform (in 1831) is, for extensive, expansive, comprehensive view of the subject-matter in debate, unrivalled in modern times, and posterity will refer to it as a model of masterly, national, and dauntless rhetoric.

Compare Mr. Henry Brougham's "seven hours'

national, and dauntless rhetoric.

Compare Mr. Henry Brougham's "seven hours' speech" with this. Place any of Lord Brougham's Bills—his Registry Bill, smashed by the House of Commons, his own Reformed House of Commons—his Local Courts Bill, that unlicked progeny of five years of his brains, quashed by the House of Lords, in the same Session of Parliament—Place, in fact, all his Bills—and, God knows, there are enough of them !—place them all by the side of Lord Lyndhurst's Regency Act, that work of the moment;—and whether as a Statesman or a Lawyer, the present tido of the Times—we say not self-tido in the Times—will appear, as a recent writer on quite a different subject has well observed, "like the wren in the hedge, to the eagle soaring heavenward!"

MR. LITTLETON has begun his official career as Irish Secretary not quite so auspiciously as he told everybody he was certain he should. A difference, we have reason to bewas certain he should. A difference, we have reason to be-lieve, already exists between the Right Honourable Gentle-man and the LORD LIEUTENANT, and the chances are that the irritation producible by constant contact, will not abate the inflammation during his official stay in Ireland.

CAPTAIN NATIER, alias Don CARLOS de Penza, has defeated the squadron of the King of Portugal;—animal bravery is the attribute of British sailors, and to conquer vhen fighting is great and glorious against such edds-but

then—

"The cause—the cause!"

ABBERSHAW or TURPIN would have pleaded in vain at the Old Bailey for pardon, on the ground of having singly robbed and murdered half-a-dozen men on the King's

the Old Bailey for pardon, on the ground of having singly robbed and murdered half-a-dozen men on the KING's highway.

The fact that Admiral de PONZA let himself out for hire to a rebel Pretender, dims all the lustre of the victory, in a moral point of view, and reduces it to a level with one of those in which the liberal Member for PONTEFRACT was wont, in former days, to engage. This, and the accurate calculation published in the newspapers of what he is to get by it, in prize-money, would reduce the honour and glory of the enterprize, even if the triumph had been gained by fighting. The day is not far distant when disclosures will be made of the treachery by which Don MIGUEL's deet has been surrendered to the rebel squadron, disclosures for which those, however, must be tolerably well prepared, who will take the trouble to recollect that one line-of-battle ship surrendered without firing a shot.

When Lord Grey was questioned by Lord London-Derry in the House of Lords as to this affair, and the continuance of Admiral de Ponza in our navy, his Lordship, availing himself of the opportunity of bepraising the said Admiral, declared, as he has thrice before done in similar cases, that "all he knew of the affair he had read in the newspapers," and that he did not then know anything about Captain NAPIER's being in or out of our service.

Will it be believed, that several hours before Lord Green made this protestation of his utter ignorance of the affair, except as he had read it in the newspapers, Lord Palmers-ron had directed the following communication to be made to the City:—

to the City :-

to the City:—

Foreign Office, July 15th. 1883.

"Sta—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acquaint you, for the information of the Committee at Lloyd's, that intelligence has been received at this department, that the Regency, actine in the name and in behalf of her Most Faithful Majesty Donna Maria da Gloria, has resolved to establish immediately an effective blockade of the port of Lisbon, and of all the other ports of Portugal where the authority of her Most Faithful Majesty shall not be established and acknowledged, and that it is supposed that this blockade is already in lorce.

of the port of instance.

It authority of her Most Faithful Majesty shall not be established and acknowledged, and that it is supposed that this blockade is already in lorce.

This is curious in an eminent degree: Lord GREY professes entire ignorance of the affairs of Portugal several hours after Lord PALMERSTON has received the most important intelligence from the REGENCY, which has decreed a blockade of all the ports of Portugal. What!—Does Lord GREY really permit such a Minister as Lord PALMERSTON to receive, retain, and act upon intelligence of such a nature without communicating it to the Cabinet? That Lord GREY should say what is not true we cannot believe; and, if he did not speak falsely, when he denied all knowledge of Portuguese affairs several hours after the publication of Palmerston's letter, he is the merest cypher that ever yet stood for nothing. Where the Regency is, or whence Lord Palmerston's Department got the information of the blockade, Lord Palmerston does not condescend to say. This is curious in an eminent degree: Lord GREY professes entire ignorance of the affairs of Portugal several hours after Lord PALMERSTON has received the most important intelligence from the REGENCY, which has decreed a blockade of all the ports of Portugal. What!—Does Lord GREY really permit such a Minister as Lord PALMERSTON to receive, retain, and act upon intelligence of such a nature without communicating it to the Cabinet? That Lord GREY should say what is not true we cannot believe; and if he did not speak falsely, when he denied all knowledge of Portuguese affairs several hours after the publication of Portuguese affairs several publication of Portuguese affairs several publication of Portuguese affairs several publication of Portuguese affairs severa

who bestially defiled the sacred altar, robbed Don MIGUEL of his naval force. Admiral Parker in the Tagus, and Captain GLASSCOCK at Oporto, have seconded by their vigilant neutrality the friendly efforts of the Citizen King; and in this point of view, crippled, confined, and fettered, as the King's ships were, we should say that there is no more an embargo in existence now than heretofore, and that in this point of view the treachery of his officers has rather been of service than not, by relieving the finances of his treasury of the expences consequent upon the maintenance of a useless navy.

WE find the following in the daily Papers:—
"The French Government has sent M. MARTINEAU DE CHESNEZ,
Councillor of State, to England upon a mission similar to that which.
Dr. Bownson has recently fulfilled in France. M. MARTINEAU is,
it is said, to make himself acquainted with the whole system of the
management of the finances, and of vouching the public expenditure

management of the finances, and of vouching the public expenditure in England."

Nothing in the way of humbug was ever much better than this. We send Sir Henry Parnell and Dr. Bowring over to Paris, with half a dozen other wonderful geniusesto learn the French way of keeping the public accounts, in order that it may be adopted here as a vast improvement. No sooner has this desirable object been effected, and the expensive mission "recently fulfilled,"—(vide Treasury minutes) than M. MARTINEAU arrives in London to pick up the system which our Government proposes to throw away, and borrow the method which we have just paid for improving, from the hints of the borrowers. improving, from the hints of the borrowers.

IT seems, from what we hear, that the precious Government has it in contemplation to abolish the Police force; at least they have given evidence of a strong disposition to back out of their own orders issued on the day of the Calthorpe-street row, and a desire, for the sake of conciliating a Mr. ROEBUCK, to shift the responsibility of that day's proceedings from their own shoulders to those of their immediate suberlinease. proceedings from the

diale subordinates.

This, we suppose the Duke of RICHMOND will call generous conduct. It is certainly exactly opposite to any conduct which might be expected from the Duke of WELLINGTON, who, even in case of failure or unpopularity, would die rather than shield himself from consequences by throwing the blame or discredit upon those who acted under his

The whole town hears witness to the advantages deriva-The whole town hears witness to the advantages derivable from the establishment of the excellent force, which, of course, is odious to the murderous rabble, whose lawless excesses it so admirably controuls; and we believe the present is the first instance in which the persons who have been cut, stabbed, maimed, and their companions slain by a ruffianly mob, were ever brought before the country as culprit and criminals, upon whose heads the severest punishment of the law was demanded.

That investigation will, the farther it is carried, the more benefit the character of this most admirable body of men, we have little doubt, and we are most anxious that it should be proceeded in as speedily as possible, insamuch as it has

we have little doubt, and we are most anxious that it should be proceeded in as speedily as possible, inasmuch as it has been already ascertained that one section or class of the Political Unions in the metropolis are not only regularly armed, but are in the habit of constant practice with dif-ferent weapons, in ready anticipation of the convulsion which is to come.

WEST INDIAN affairs look extremely confused, or, to use Mr. STANLEY'S own words, "they are all at sea again," The difficulties which interpose themselves to delay the

The difficulties which interpose themselves to delay the settlement of the question, we took the liberty of anticipating some months since—as soon, indeed, as the compensation part of it was started. With the Bank, matters are much the same; and the Government, convinced that they have made a bitter bad bargain for the country, tried hard last week to pick a quarrel with the ancient and respectable Old Lady in Threadneedle-street. This, however, has not succeeded.

To shew what a system of trickery and chicanery the Ministers act upon in everything, we need only refer to the statement of reductions of offices made by the present Government, which has been published, we believe, in the Times. All the amounts of salaries reduced are entered, but none of those which belong to offices established in lieu of those abolished. For instance, credit is taken by the Treasury for £1400 a-year, reduced by the abolition of the office of Auditor of the Household,—not a word is said of the salary of £800 paid to the gentleman who, under another designation, does all the Auditor's business.

Amongst the splendid periodical works in progress of publication, our attention has been particularly called to the second number of the new "Vitruvius Britanicus," containing views of the exterior and interior of that magnificent residence of the Cecus, Hatfield

that at two could name and distinguish the huste of the Roman Emp -who read Latin and Greek before he had com sletted his fourth year—became a celebrated archæologist, and was matched away at sixty seven!

As illustrations of his doctrines, nothing can be more satisfactory than these instances

A new number of the Encyclopedia Britannica has appeared, which fully maintains its established character; and Valer's Shukspeare draws towards its completion, with combined attractions of type, paper, and illustrations.

nerable Lady Morgan has published some dramatic scenes of real life—the first of which appears to be a most tragic scene real death; they are not altogether intelligible, but, neverthele real death; they are not altogether intelligible, but, nevertheress, are very awid—at least, those which we have attempted to read.—
The splendid Irish novels of Banin, and the lighter yet not less effective sketches of Choffor Choken, have unluckily forestalled her Ladyship's Hibernian dramas. Even really good writing would appear flat, stale, and unprofitable, after those masterly works, and therefore it is a pity that Lady Morgan should have entered on

therefore it is a pity that Lady Morean should have entered on a field already so well pre-occupied.

Lady Morean says that she has adopted a dramatic form for her works to conform herself to the public taste—this puzzles us, for certainly, if ever dramatic literature was out of fashion, it is so at this moment. There is, however, a naïveté about the old lady's answoncement of her work, which is worthy of her best days. She says, having told us why she has left off writing novels:—

"There is no legitimate literature, as there is no legitimate drama. Those who would live by the world, must live in it, and with it; and adapt themselves to its form and pressure; for it is in vain that they attempt to force society to be amused, with what has consect to be amusing."

This, we fee as fady Marchy's works are concerned my heall.

This, as far as Lady Morgan's works are concerned, may be all This, as far as Lady Morean's works are concerned, may be all true enough; and we have no doubt that Mr. COLDENN, whose shelves outgroan himself under the weight of her Ladyship's later productions, perfectly agrees with her; but we must think that her Ladyship's present experiment will not be found more successful than the last. Her Ladyship adds:—

"Under this impression, be it false or true, I have ventured to brings forward a trifling commodity, of no pretension, and of little importance,—'a homely thing, but a thing of my own,'—a thing that may be read running, or dancing, like a puff on a dead wall, or a sentiment on a French fan."

Lady Morean does perself an injustice when the cells her

a sentiment on a French fan."

Lady Mongan does herself an injustice when she calls her "homely thing—the thing of her own"—" a trifling commodity."—

It may appear a trifle to her Ladyship—but three volumes—especially these—are no joke; and as for "reading them dancing," we suspect they will be found rather too heavy for that. It is, howevery pleasant to see the continued activity of mind which Lady Mongan—a popular authoress thirty years ago—continues to display; that her effusions of late have not been profitable we do not attribute to any tamental decay, but, as she justly observes, to "an improved taste in acceptate"—all we differ with her Ladyship in, is in believing that

seental decay, but, as she justly observes, to "an improved taste in society"—all we differ with her Ladyship in, is in believing that schanging the nature of her lucubrations will make the slightest alteration in the present state of their popularity.

Another authoress is on the eve of appearing before the public in a work calculated, as we think, to throw a clear and impartial light apon the state of society in the West Indies; written, as we are told, seat with any view to the present crisis, but prepared some time before the agitation of the question by the present miserable Minter.

mistry.

The pages are an accumulation of facts, the results of personal experience and attentive observation, and although the oppressive, shaneful, and unjust fast for the robbery of thousands of our fellow-subjects has irredeemably gone forth, those who have been actuated in the struggle by good and pious motives, if they cannot congratulate themselves upon having amended the condition of the blacks by conceding to the rash innovations of the wheted and designing, will at least have the consolation of finding fact the often repeated histories of white tyranny and black wretchedness are as false as all those unprejudiced persons who have written or spoken on the subject have declared them to be; and although we cannot help saying that too much care has not been bestowed upon podishing the work, the truths which we find recorded in its pages are extremely strikins. weeemely striking

Of the labour of the slaves, its nature and severity, Mrs. CAR WICHARL gives a faithful and elaborate description-of their agricul.

TURBARE gives a faithful and elaborate description—of their agricul. Tural tolls the following is an interesting detail:—

"The work of holing is alowly performed, and a hand of Scotch potatoe hoers would not gain one meal a day, were they to proceed as the same leisurely manner; you see the negroes often two and three at a time standing for many minutes looking about them, and enter raising their hoe. When so engaged, they are usually heerful, telling langhable stories to each other, and singing songs, or rather choruses. I never once heard any of them complain of the work as too hard; but I have heard very many of them express themselves pleased when it was about to commence, because they had their additional rum and water.

"The negroes enjoy crop time, and look forward to it with pleasure; much merriment then goes on amongst them; and I mewer heard or saw more mitthin a British harvest field than I have often witnessed in a cane piece."

The details connected with the food and dwellings of the negroes

The details connected with the food and dwellings of the negroes are extremely natisfactory—the perfect content of the black popula-tion in that condition which the Saints of Aldermanbury and the simpletons of Exeter Hall call slavery in also described and authenticated. All the calumnies and absurdities with which the question has been so long overlaid are met and refuted, and we only regre

coace. All the calumnies and abaurdities with which the question has been so long overlaid are met and refuted, and we only regret that the intention of the authoress to publish has been so long delayed. As a proof that the work does not come from a severe or sunfeeling proprietor, we take leave to extract the following passage, and rewret that we have not room for more extended quotations:—
"The best neurous were all around the door, waiting to alanke hands, and say," God bless you," many others were at the foot of the hill where the carriage was. Tears were streaming down their checks, all save one, and that one I have often mentioned as a most excellent negro. Not's conduct on this occasion was quite like himself, seeing his wife crying and sobbing, he pushed her back, saying with spirit, 'You fool to much, no no cry so; inc love massalore misses, picaninny, and say, God bless you all chery one, and take you safe in a England ober da sea; me say me prayers chery waith for you all, and den yo vork beey day wid good heart fermassa.' We walked down in silence, followed by our people, and again shook bands with them and the others waiting to see us at the foot of the hill. There was not a dry eye to be seen; they kissed the children over and over again; and lifting them into the carriage, I silently commended those whom I had left to the care of the Almighty, hopping and trusting, that though our path of usefulness had been closed, yet in His own way and good time, He would begin and perfect his own work."

e are still much in arrear as to remarks on new publications Politics just now absorb all parts of society and of newspapers—it is only now and then we can borrow or steal a corner for literature, out we hope before long to mention, at least, many of the numerous works which we have received for criticism.

In an excellent provincial contemporary, the Yorkshire fiazette. of find the following curious statement, extracted from a French we find the following curious statement, extracted from a Frencl work recently published. We do not youch for the truth of it; bu it at least affords a striking display of the spirit of French aggran disement and English debasement, which actuates France—as war well observed by the Duke of Wellington—" under every regime.

"In the 11th volume of a Paris periodical, which has just appear-

ed, entitled Le Livre des Centet Un, is an article under the tiele of

ed, entitled Le Livre des Centet Un, is an article under the tible of CHARLES X. at Holprood, written by Count Acrille de Joupraov. In this paper the Count asserts, that—

"'Under the Pollonae ministry, it was seriously determined to reastore France to her natural limits (the favourite plan of the Buona partists), and to give her a high degree of preponderance in Europe, by means of a secretly organized [Roman] Catholic propaganda England was to be embarrassed, by promising support and assistance to the [Roman] Catholics of Ireland; and it was the discovery of an egociation to this effect, which forced the Duke of Wellington to emancipate them."

"This is no investment an automata. It was and it have a contractive to the contractive of the cont

This is an important announcementmark of credibility,—it clears the noble Duke and his colleagues from the imputation of treachery to the Protestant cause, which attached to them for their conduct on the Roman Catholic question, If it is false, it will soon be contradicted by the prisoners at Ham, one of whom, if not more, has contributed to the work from which the above is quoted."

We have said me do not youch for the fact, the assertion of which contemporary thinks so very credible. But we have но hesita-in hazarding a hint that similar foreign anti-Protestant and antinglish influence, may have contributed, in no small degree, towards the run which has been so perseveringly endeavoured to have been produced against the Church in England, as well as Ireland. And the part against Portugal, which, at the institution of France, this country has been led to pursue, for some time, so foolishly and suicidaily, and is now still pursuing, more insanely, we are quite sure is calculated—and was therefore contemplated, conceived, recommendcalculated—and was therefore contemplated, conceived, recommended, and participated in by perfidious France—to effect the advancement of Gallic interests, by the undermining of British honour by
British treachery, of patriotic providence by the most un-national
prodigality, and she consequent overthrow of those extremely important, and almost vital, exclusive advantages, which Great Britain has
so long enjoyed in Portugal, but which Prince TALLEYTAND, in pursuance of his singularly malevolent anti-English Letter to NAPOLEON.
when First Consul, is now, with the moon-stricken assistance of herself,—depriving England of, as fast as possible.

## THEATRICALS.

Although Mr. CHARLES MATHEW'S: "Wife's Mother" is in full vigour at the Haymarket, and draws houses as well as the writer, another new piece was produced on Wednesday by the author of Nell Gioynne, of which general report speaks extremely well. The dialogue is said to be pointed and witty, and the acting, is most parts, admirable. As the days shorten, and the theatrical part of the London population begin to make the control of the London population. in to turn their thoughts to the insides of playhouses, we have

days shorten, and the theatrical part of the London population begin to turn their thoughts to the insides of playhouses, we have no doubt the Haymarket will successfully assert its claims to public favour. A constant succession of short and effective pieces, peculiar to, and best calculated for, its stage, will ensure patronage; and certainly, if long services and active exertions merit support, no theater stands higher in the list of public places of amusement than this.

The Royal Victoria—over the water—is a new rival to the Old Hay; and, from what we hear, is doing some good to its proprietors. It is a much bolder attempt, as we take it, to convert the public taste in a theatre which has for many years been devoted to such things as have been produced at the Coburg, than it would be to direct it in an entirely new house; and when, in addition to the sudden refinement of the stage, there is an equally sudden encrease of demand at the doors, the difficulty is necessarily encreased. ABBOTT and EGERTON are both very superior persons in their profession—gentlemen of character and good taste—and we wish them all the success which such attributes, in conjunction with theatrical talent and experience, ought to conjunction with theatrical talent and experience, ought to cominand.

As for Covent Garden and Drury Lane-which closed. about two months since, for the season—they are both operery night in the week; sometimes with German operas sometimes with Italian operas, at other times with French —they are both oper ith German operas, sometimes with Lanian please, at which concerts. This is all exactly as it should be, in a matter where the greater the incongruity the greater the amusement: nothing is wanting

incongruity the greater the amusement: nothing is wanting to complete the hash but a foreign company at the English Opera House, and Love in a Village at the King's Theatre, in the Haymarket.

Since writing the above, we have seen the following in the newspapers. We very much regret that such an accident should have happened to indisputably our best comedian, in its line, of the present day:—

The performances at the Victoria Theatre were abruptly terminated on Wednesday night by a serious accident which beled Mr. Keeley. This favourite with the public had a part in the farce of The Spare Bed, in which Mr. Wood has to fire over the bedstrad which contains Keeley, in doing which he levelled the pistol so very low as to cause the contents to come in immediate contact with the left side of his head. Mr. Abhott appealed to the indulgence of the audience, and seked if there was a medical gentleman in the house, and hoped, if there was, that he would immediately attend upon the stage, and afford assistance to the sufferer. The curtain was lowered, and we understand that Mr. Keeley was o severely injured on the left temple as to engender fears for the sight of his left eye.

## PEMICAN.

The Duchess of CAMBRIDGE is expected to add another member to the illustrious House of Brunswick, in November. It is now nine years since their Royal Highnesses have had an encrease to their

We have received the New York papers to the 16th ult. which state that the President, in the course of a tour in the interior of the States (during the whole of which he was received with the utmost enthusiasm), had a narrow escape of his life from the following acci-dent. On June 12, as he was proceeding on horseback to Castle Garden, where he stopped, in order to suffer the crowd, by which he was surrounded, to passon in front of two small buildings, surmounted by an arch, on which between sixty and eighty people had climbed, in order to enjoy a more extensive view of the scene. The President had scarcely quitted this position, and proceeded not more than the length of his horse, when the supporters of the platform gave way, and the whole erection came to the ground. Many of the people were seriously injured, and if the accident had happened but one nte sooner, the President must have been inevitably crushed to

We have Jamaica papers to the 6th of June. All was The accounts from the interior were very favourable. had been general, and vegetation, which had for months been un-known, had become luxuriant. The coffee blossom exceeded every witnessed for years in the island. Two other magistrates had been dismissed by Lord MULGRAVE, Messrs, MWILLIAM and Speen,
magistrates of St. Thomas in the East, for having enforced the Conventicle Act, by fining Daniel Ban, a Wesleyan Missionary, 201., for preaching on the 24th of May without a licence. The Jamaica Couant contains a long correspondence upon the subject, which had excited considerable interest.

The Earl of Aldborough died on the 11th instant at his seat.

Heltingless course Wickley. His Landship's title H, Viscount Ameens, and B were all in the Irish Peerage, to which he succeded on the death his brother John, the third Earl, in March, 1828. He married Martha, only child of John Barzon, Esq., who died in 1816, leaving issue three children, two of whom sarvive. Viscount Paying issue there can be a succeed to the titles and estate, this Lordship was in his 50th year. The present Countess of ALD-Borough is the eldest daughter of Charles Henry Tandy,  $E_{R_{\rm H}}$ , and has three children.

There are several matches on the tapis, besides that of Lord Ily. BRIDGE and Miss BAGOT (the third daughter of Sir CHARLES and Lady Bagory. Lord Ossony is about to marry the Hon. OLIVIAKIR.
NAIRD, sister of Lord KINNAPRD and Rossie. The Marquess of
AYLESBURY is to be united to the beautiful and accomplished Miss TOLLEMACHE; and Count DANNESKOLD SAMSOE is to be united to the Lady ELIZABETH BRUCE.

Thursday a Quarterly General Court of the Proprietors of Bank Stock was held at the Bank of England pursuant to the charter. There were only a few proprietors present, it not being usual at this court to have any public discussions. One or two parties, however, were present in order to ascertain if any further correspondence would be made public connected with the negotiations that have been going on between the Government and the Court of Directors reb to the renewal of the charter. The governor, deputy governor, and directors entered the Court room at twelve o'clock, and the minutes of the court relative to the negotiations with Government, &c., were ead and confirmed. The court, on the motion of the governor, the adiourned.

It is not unamusing to know that Louis Philippe, the mob-King of the French Revolution, has erected fourteen forts round Paris, to keep the people in order—What a specimen of the blessings of free dom!

Lord GREY's attempts to rouse the Political Unions into activity upon a recent occasion, have disgusted the members of these cleated occasion, have disgusted the members of these cleated occasion. Government no longer worth risking their necks for, have reselve upon dissolving, and selling whatever moveables they possess in the corporate capacity to pay the expences which they have so foolishly incurred.

Mr. Снавьев Wilkins, who was knighted a Levee or two since, is, it appears, the Librarian to the East India Company, one of their oldest servants—a distinguished linguist. We mention this, in jus-tice both to Sir Charles Wilkins and the power which dignified him —it was said to have been Mr. Wilkins, the architect, and despise of St. Martin's Church, who had been so honoured.

St. Paul's clock does not go-the hands of St. Martin's Church have been removed, and the clock over the gate of St. James's Palace has been taken away altogether. The two first are accidental, and we suppose temporary inconveniences, but the removal of the Palace clock, which is permanent, is one of the most absurd alters tions that ever was perpetrated—it was in one of the most public positions in London, shewed the time to all London, but because it disturbed the Maids of Honour, it has been destroyed—even if it did not strike, it would be of great use.

Thursday being the regular day for disposing of adjourned of at the Middlesex Sessions, an extraordinary scene presented itself, the Magistrates who had taken their seats not knowing what to do under existing circumstances. At length, Mr. Larso retired for the purpose of waiting upon the Judges, to solicit their advice, and upon his return, without making any remark, directed the crier to adjourn the Court till Thursday, with which order he immediately complied.

A meeting of the Members of the Conference was held on Wednes-A increme of the reference was held on weather day afternoon at the Foreign Office, which was attended by Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador; Prince Lieven, the Austrian Ambassador; Prince Talleyrand, Baron Bulow, the Prussian Minister; the Baron de Wessenburg, the Austrian (Special) nister; and Viscount Palmerston. Baron Verstolk De Soder and M. Dedel, the Dutch Special Ministers, were also assembled. The Ministers were occupied three hours in deliberation.

Lord TEMPLEMORE has resigned the office of Military Secretary to Licut. General Sir Hussey Vivian, Commander of the Forces in Ireland. His Lordship's successor is Captain Charles Chesrent Vivian, eldest son of Sir Hussey Vivian, who was united last week to a niece of the Earl of Meath.

Ireland is perfectly tranquil-say the friends of Ministers. A Clonmel there are 118 for trial, including 21 for murder. At Ennis. 75 for trial—viz. abduction, 6; assaulting houses by night, 4; ditter. by day, 1; burglary, 8; cattle-stealing, 3; coining, 3; larcen, 3; misdemeanour, 1; murder, 18; administering unlawful oaths, 3; rape, 3; robbery, 1; shooting at and wounding, 3; vagrany, 2, rob. At Tipperary, murder, 21; accessories to ditto. 1; bigamy, 1; robbery on person, 6; riots and assaults, 8; unlawful oaths, 5; having stolen goods, 5; cattle-stealing, 8; compelling to quit lands, 1 house robbery, 12; highway robbery, 3; arson, 1; horse stealing, 2; rape, 2; attacking houses, 5; assaults, 9; with a variety of ol minor offences ;-total, 118.

On Thur-day last Christophen George Harvey, Esq., Mayor On I nur day last Christophera George Hanvey, End, Jove Wexford, was arrested, and publicly escorted to the city gaod the suit of the Rev. Mr. Driffen, Rector of Castle bridge, for amount of tithe arrears of 1830 and 1831, with costs, which save the original sum of 161, to 311. Mr. Harvey, who is a man of the stance, was requested by the agent. Mr. Scanlan, and the Sub-Sheriff, who had notice of the warrant, not to drive them necessity of executing it on his person, but the Mayor infexibly refused to pay, and was in consequence arrested in the Court-boute whilst awaiting the terminal theorem. whilst awaiting the termination of the assizes. From the marched to prison in his robes of office, preceded by his mace-bearets, accompanied by sayers to the accompanied by several of his friends, and followed by crowds of the admiring populace, who beheld in him a marter to "the accounted the several of his friends, and followed by crowds of the accounted to the accounted the several of the several o admiring pepulace, who beheld in him a martyr to the accuracy tithe system," and cheered him on his way to captivity. Apprehensive of a rescue, or a riot with his captors, he ordered nine police hensive of a rescue, or a riot with his captors, he ordered nine police hensive of a rescue, or a riot with his captors, he ordered nine police hensive of a rescue, or a riot with his captors, he ordered nine police hensive of a rescue, or a riot with his captors, he ordered nine police hensive of a rescue, or a riot with his captors, he ordered nine police hensive of a rescue, or a riot with his captors, he ordered nine police hensive of a rescue of the riot with his captors, he had been a riot with his captors a riot with his captors and his riot with his captors are r him to gaol, where he arrived safely under their guard soen after the day a meeting of the citizens was called, and a very complementary address voted to Mr. Hanvey, delaring that "he had done not the day and a very complementary address voted to Mr. Hanvey, delaring that "he had done not complete the day of the complete conditions and complete conditions and complete conditions and complete conditions are desirable conditions." enough for honour and principle, and for an admiring percentage of the principle and for an admiring percentage of the necessity are in colors. law, in order to recover liberty, and restore himself to his friend and law, in order to recover liberty, and restore himself to his friend and family." Mr. Hanvey acquiesced, paid the demand and was jiberated that evening. He also paid the demand, of about 201, title arrears, on poor Fogary where arrears, on poor Fogarty, whose case has lately excited such after tion, and liberated him also.

The following is circulated as the list of the English Corporation Committee appointed in consequence of the Appended Resolutions.

ese are a lew more of the pickings of patronage, and at the bot-of the list, to our astonishment, we find Mr. Brummagem uggs really named as Secretary. It will be recollected that, tom of the list, to our astonishment, we find Mr. Brusmagem PARKES really named as Secretury. It will be recollected that, about three weeks ago, we gave Ministers the absurd alternative between PARKES and another worthy Radical. Ministers have literally selected PARKES :-

literally selected PARKES:—
(COPY OF THE RESOLUTION.)

"Resolved—That an humble Address be presented to His Marsery that he will be graciously pleased to appoint a Commission to inquire into the existing state of Municipal Corporations in England, Wales, and Ireland, and to proceed with the utmost despatch to collect information respecting the defects in their constitution, so as to enable Parliament to legislate upon this subject early in the west Session.

as to can able Parliament to legislate upon this subject early in the set Session.

Dext Session.

Ordered—That the said Address be presented to His Majesty by such members of this House as are of His Majesty in Majesty by Sender Privy Council.

John Blackburne, George Louk, Fortunatus Dwarris, Sampen Augustus Rumball, George Hutton Wilkinson, Fir Francie Palgrave, Thomas Flower Ellis, James Booth, Henry Roscoe, Charles Austin, Edward Rushton Alex, Edw. Cockbura, John Buckle, Daniel Maude, John Blickt Drinkwater, John Blickt Drinkwater, Joseph Parkes, Esq., Secretary.

Major Parkes, Secretary.

ucon.

A Meeting, convened by the Marylebone Householders' Association, was held on Thursday, at Allen's Riding School, Seymour-" to consider the propriety of petitioning the House of Complace, to community the propriety of perturbining the ribuse of Commons against the injustice of the continuance of the House and Window Taxes, and to adopt measures of protection against oppreswindow a Account of State of the Meeting was composed principally of the working classes, and consisted of 3,000 persons. Sir Samuel Whalley in the Chair. Resolutions and Petitions to Parliament, in pursuance of the objects of the Meeting, were agreed to; after which the Meeting separated.

In a recent Petition presented to the Houselof Commons from the erative shipwrights of London, it is stated that at one time nearly operative shipwrights of London, it is stated that at one time nearly 3,000 shipwrights found employment in the port of London; whereas now the average number employed does not exceed 400.—At Newcoatle, at one time, 1000 shipwrights found employment, but now the saving number does not exceed 200. Many of the young and able enigrate to seek that employment in a foreign country they cannot obtain at home. — The destruction of our West India trade consequent upon the abolition, will add in a terrible degree to this pressure

The state of the wool market is beginning to create alarm among many large staplers, one of whom remarked to us yesterday that prices had reached an alarming height not justified by circumstances. A scarcity is generally admitted, but the present advance has outstripped all calculation. In 1818 the same operation was carried on surpleu an arket as at present, upon the idea of a scarcity, and a serious revulsion, which produced great embarrassment, was the conse quence in a few months. At later periods, although not probably to so great an extent, similar transactions and results have

The first meeting of creditors under the fiat issued against Messrs. ALEXANDER, YOUNG, BRACKEN, BALLARD, and SUTHERLAND, Colcutie merchants, bankers, and agents, took place on Thursday morning before Mr. Commissioner FARE.—The debts due by the firm are supposed to amount to about £5.000.000. The following gentlemen attended this day, and proved their debts in Indian currency, viz:—

Sic Rp. 1

Visc unt Combermere		409 709	George Shore, Esq		246.119
Thomas Redhead Esq.	-	63 2 4	Francis Shore, Esq		89,110
James Cruick-hank, Esq.		6.999	John Shore, Bay		32 966
William Hodges, Esq.		1.706			231,193
Lieut, Col. Garrard	_	52,159	Colonel J. Ahmuty -		3 928
James Minchin, Baq		5.000	Henry Herman, Esq		1.924
Chas, Wright Gardiner, Beg	-	41.000	Colonel, W. S. Heathcote	-	91,340
Captain Macan	•	31,079		•	592
Lient, Colonel John Pinch	:	15.133	Mr. Grazebrook	-	31 705
George Wilson, Esq.	-			•	
Denige Wilson, Bad.	•	25,672		•	39,589
Richard Taylor, Esq.		5,903		٠	27,993
Lieut, Col. Parlett Starling		73,000			3,552
menty Hare, East		61.121	Edward Parry, Esq		89 328
P. B. Roche, E.q.	-	17 673	Rev. John Young -		12 400
W. Barefield Rac -		11,510	Lieut. Col. Joseph Nesbitt		18 851
Damuel Grant Rag		42759			9 627
Captain Thumas Wharton -		42.537	Joseph Garner, Esq	_	54 312
Matthew Moran, Esq.	-	126.953		_	77.417
Henry Batson, Esq.	٠			•	
Lieut C. Linning Bag.	٠	51,541	Rev. C. G. Poicher -	•	56,026
Color. Col. Alex. Learmout!	ı	618	A claim by Mr. Batson,	in	
Coxonel James Alexander		43.231	right of his wife		7.745
Colonel Thomas Wilson	-	24,207	1.6		.,
The -t-1	•	2",207			

ole of which in sterling money was calculated to amount to about 250,000l. A creditor having inquired whether those creditors who had proved under the estate in Calcutta would be allowed to against the estate in England? A solicitor, who was in at tendance, stated that a creditor in India would not have that privilege, but a creditor in England would be allowed to prove against the estate in India. Another creditor stated that a power of attor-ary, authorising a debt to be proved against the house in Calcutta. en on its way to India, and he wished to know if he might Prove in this country without having received advice of the prool airing been received in India? He was informed that under those istances he would be allowed to prove. Several inquiries were made among the creditors as to the probable amount of dividend. but no certain information on that point was obtained. It was stated but the bankrupts had some very valuable preperty in India, which will be made available to the creditors, and that it was in contemplation to carry on the indigo trade, and the factories in which the backrupts had been engaged, for the benefit of the estate. Mr. John Shore, merchant of Guildford-street, was appointed assigned The aboling was adjourned till the 2d of August.

The following is interesting, as involving a serious, and we believe new question:—"In the Arches Court, on the 9th inst., Sir John Nicsola, Rave sentence in the suit of Swift against Swift, for restitution of conjugal rights. Mr. Swift became acquainted with Miss Relly, and 10 and account of considerable fortune. at Florence: win of conjugal rights. Mr. Swift became acquainted with interest Retur, aged 19, and possessed of considerable fortune, at Florence; and his proposals of marriage having met with a refusal from her and his proposals of marriage having met with a refusal from her mother, he obtained a faculty authorising a priest to marry them dandestinely, on their aljuring Protestantism and becoming members of the Catholic Church. He contrived to get Miss KerLy into his apartment, and in a quarter of an hour she was made a good Catholic and a wife. The Learned Judge said, to make the marriage valid by the law of Rome, the parties must become real Catholics valid by the law of Rome, the parties must become real Catholics and not merely pretended to be so; and there was not the slightest endence of a real conversion, but on the contrary it appeared more probable that Robable that the young lady believed the ceremony to be merely a promise to marry him when she came of age. He believed also Mr. Swipp's allegation of intercourse after marriage, and the Chevalist to Santa Sant Chevalier ne Sonan's evidence of intercourse before the ceremony Streamier De Sodan's evidence of intercourse before the ceremony, where entirely false. The Court therefore pronounced the marriage bid, and directed that Mr. Swirr should pay the costs.—The parties are all Irish. An appeal to the Privy Council is talked of."

The Lincolnshire Chronicle has the following remarks upon

another bit of legal wisdom, which is before the country: - A Bill is now before Parliament " for better describing burglary." By this before Parliament " for better describing burglary now before Parliament "for better describing burglary." By this bill a thief's whole body must be in the house before he commits any crime. If only his head and shoulders penetrate, it is no burglary; and a man might doubtless be indicted if he maltreated the intruding portion. If a thief breaks or cuts out a pane of glass, introduces his right hand into a shop, and extracts a dozen gold watches and snuff boxes during the "hours of repose," he is not guilty of a burglary; and the most that can be done to him under the new law, will be to try his dexter hand and arm as far as the elbow for the robbery. The other portion of his body is evidently not guilty, and can neither be incarcerated nor tried for the offence, of which the right arm alone has been guilty. The "hours of repose" are to be fixed from ten at night to six in the morning—winter and summer of course, but is a man to be limited to the hours of repose by law The curfew, or courre few, of William the Conqueror, may be expected speedily to follow. Why not add to such wise regulations the Italian's siesta, or Dr. Kitchiner's forty winks nap? They are hours of repose. Let it then be made burglary to catch any one napping. Hudibras - " could divide

"A hair 'twixt south and south-west side;"
but his acumen was nothing compared with that of the authors bill, who propose to enact that no person shall be considered guilty who shall enter previous to the "hours of repose," and not leave the dwelling-house until after those hours have expired. Thus a thic who enters a house one minute (or even one second) before ten, and stays all night to "bag his booty," has a right to carry it off one stays att high to "bag his booty," has a right to carry it of one minute after six in the morning, for he has not been guilty of burglary; but woe betide him if he do not wait until the parish clock strikes six, for then he would be guilty of burglary.—
To this humane clause we propose to add that the party robbed be bound to provide a comfortable bed for the gentleman visitor. No man is bound to commit himself, nor put himself in the way of being committed; and should be be discovered between the hours of

WE mentioned last week that we had some doubts of the authenticity of a letter professing to come from Sir T.
DUNDAS—not having had it, however, denied from authority,
we give a place to the following reply to it:—

ten and six, he certainly has a right to insist upon staying until the

clock strikes six. Guilty or not guilty depends on this being insisted

TO REAR-ADMIRAL SIR T. DUNDAS, K.C.B. TO REAR-ADMIRAL SIR T. DUNDAS. K.C.B., D.C.L. DEAR DOCTOR.—Your letter in the John Bull of the 14th proves more than you wish; it slews that you were present as a child at the capture of Langura and De Grasse, and that you commanded a frigate when VILLENEUEV was taken; but as frigates do not fight in general actions, it appears from your own shewing that you had very little more to do in the battles alluded to than any other D.C.L. at Oxford. Be pleased therefore to consider what you have said as another of your drawn battles.

Oxford, July 16.

Editor's Postscript.—Whether the Gallant Admiral were or were to a child at the capture of Langara, it must be allowed that he was in arms."

## ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. W. A. Soames.

M.A. to the Vicardage of Greenwich, in the diorese of Rochester and county of Kent, void by the death of the Rev. G. Mathew. The King has been pleased to present the Rev. John Ewen to the church and parish of Hobbink, in the Presbytery of Jedburgh, and county of Royburgh, vacant by the death of the Rev. B. Diekison. The Rev. Thomas John Burgin, M. A. has been instituted to the Vicarage of Old Soldury, with Chipping Sodbury annexed, in the county and diocese of Gloucrater, you do by the resignation of Godfrey Funseet. D. on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

county and diocese of Gloicester, word by the resignation of Godfrey Funsert. D. D. on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter o Worcester.

The Rev. W. Smith, of Lancsshire, has been appointed to the Curacy of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, by the Rev. J. Hatchard, Vicar of that parish.

The Vicarage of Ticchurst, in Sussex, has been presented to the Hon. and Rev. J. Boscawsk, by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral, vecant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Welft.

The Rev. T. WATKINS has been presented to the Vicarage of Collinghorn, Kingston, Hardson, M. A. Prebendary of Chichester, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been presented to the Vicarage of Masham-cum Kirby Malzeard, in the county of York.

The Rev. Joseph Skeuton has been appointed Master of the Grammar School at Scarborough.

The Rev. Roment Parnice Canne, A.M. vicar of Tolleshunt Major, in the county of Essex, has been appointed Domestic Chaptain to the Right Hon. Lord Struart of Romsaw. The above sentleman has also been presented, by the Dean 1 St. Paul's, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Landary, to the Vicarage of Heybridge, vacant by the death of the late Rev. F. J. Waning.

OBSTUARY.

At Henlow, Bedfordshire, of applexy, sged 68; the Rev. J. F. Stuart, Rector of Lower Grarechnurt.

At Ownby, Lincolublie, in the 86th year of his age, the Rev. Tiomas Towns. No. Curste of that place, and factor of Abthorge, in that county.

At Henlow, Bedfordshire, of apoplexy, aged 68, the Rev. J. F. Stuart, Rector of Lower Gravenhurst.
At Ownby, Lincolmshire, in the 86th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Towns. At Ownby, Lincolmshire, in the 86th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Towns. Ourset of that place, and Rector of Abshorpe, in that county.
At Hardwick, the Rev. Johns White, aged 79, Rector of Hardwick, and a Prebendary of Salisbury Catherial.
MISCELLANEOUS.

On Thursday week the Lord Bishop of Winchester Consecrated the new chapel of case at East Cowes, in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duchees of Kerr and Princess Victoria, and a very numerous assemblage of persons, namy of whom were of the first respectability. A very appropriate sermon was preached by the Bishop, taken from the I'ld chap. Matthew, part 4th v., "It is good for us to be here."—The Duchees has very liberally subscribed towards defraying the expenses of the building.
The building of the Episcopal Church for the use of the British Embassy and residents in Parlis is going on, and the church will be ready for divine service in the beginning of next December.
A dinner was on Wednesday given by the parishoners to the Rev. Dr. BLOMBERG, the new Vicar of St. Gile's, Cripplegate, in commencation of his liberal conduct in remitting 3001. a-year of his income, which is to go in aid of the poor. Mr. Atkinson, the chairman of the tithe committee, presided. There were present Messra. Alderman, Taylor, Earnshaw, &c., deputies of the ward, the two Curates, and Mr. C. Hodoson and the Rev. C. Wodswarth, friends of Dr. Blombergo. It appeared that the late vicar had been monit in the parish.

The West London Auxiliary Sunday School Union Report state that there are 208 Sunday Schools, containing 2,254 teachers and 24 812 children, in their district. The largest school appears to be at the theory of the traits, after sermons by the Rev. Win. Upward of Schools of that parish, after sermons by the Rev. Win.

at Great Queen street, viz. 35. Only 51 of the destricts the Auxiliary Schurch and the Auxiliary Schurch and of the Schools of that parish, after sermons by the Rev. Wst. Spoozer, Archdeacon of Coventry.

The parishioners of St. Stephen, Coleman street, have presented, by subscription, to their highly-respected Evening Lecturer, the Rev. Enward Rick. M.A., of Christ Hospital, on his relinquishing Rick and the Evening Preachership at the Philanthropic his appointment for the Evening Preachership at the Philanthropic Institution, a very handsome silver salver, and a complete silver tea

Institution, a very nanusome silver saiver, and a complete silver teaservice.

The inhabitants of Brentwood last week presented a beautiful silver teasurn and lamp to the Rev. W. R. Newbotz, on his retiring from his pastoral duties of that parish, in consequence of the Rev. Gentleman having been preferred to the Vinzarge of Somerton. This magnificent testimonial weighted 108 ounces, and on the body of the rarn were engraved the Rev. Gentleman's arms, such his creekt upon the lid. "Else arm also here the following inscription:..." Presented to the Rev. WILLIAM NEWBOLT, A.M. by the inhabitants of the

Hamlet of Brentwood, Essex, as a mark of the very high esteem which they entertained for him, 12:h July, 1833."—It was presented in the name of the inhabitants by Mr. Byters, who passed a high eulogium on the Christian virtues of their Paster, to which he replied in the most affectionate terms of regard for his late flock. The Revice of the regard presented in the search of the series of the

Scarcely standing room.

On Thursday se'nnight was held at the Town Hall, Maidstone, the anniversary of the Kent Church Missionary Society. Sir Edward Kanchagul, Bart. M.P. in the chair. The meeting was respectably attended, and many able and interesting speeches delivered on the Occasion.

The half-yearly meeting of the Colchester District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, was held on Tuesday the 9th July, at the National School, Colchester. The Committee has, within the year 1822 issued from its Depository—183 Bibles, 33C New Testaments, 83I Common Prayers, 101 Psalters, and 3,666 Books and Tracts; and the Parent Society has distributed throughout the British Empire, both at home and abroad, within the year ending April, 182—192,756 Bibles, and Testaments, 165,818 Prayer Books and Fashters, and 1.419.749 other Books and Tracts.

Burkersteld, Nexa Luddow—On Tuesday week the first stone of an enw Church for this parish was laid in the presence of a numerous body of the parishiomers and other persons from the neighbourhood, who were attracted by the novel and interesting nature of the ceremony mount of the ceremony mount of the church Missionary Society, and an anonymous-letter from a lady and fash and an anonymous-letter from a lady and an anonymous-letter from

Include T. F. COLIMBIO, P. C. O. MOGNAR, WAS HES INTERPATION, and his descridants have liberally continued the sum to this time.— Democaster Gazette.

On Wednesday last the ceremony of Confirmation was for the first time held at the New Church in Tunbridge Wells, by the Bishop of ROCHESTER. Soon after line in the moning, large groups came in from the neighbouring villages, clad in their best attire, and headed by their respective officers; the sight was most gratilying and imposing. A few minutes before eleven, the Bishop entered the Church. The Service commenced with the Morning Hymn; the Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, Curate to the Rev. Mr. WOODONTE, then were through the prescribed form, preparatory to the act of consecration after which, a sweet and appropriate hymn was sung by the childres. His Lordship then delivered a most eloquent and affectionate charge to the candidates; and the Hallelujah chorus was beautifully performed as a duet, by the Organist (Miss C. D. Stapley) and Miss Way. Both the body of the church and the gallery were literally crowded.

A sermon preparatory to confirmation was preached last Sunday.

to the candidates; and the Hallelujah clorus was beautifully resoformed as a duet, by the Organist (Miss C. D. Stapley) and Miss Way. Both the body of the church and the gallery were literally crowded.

A sermon preparatory to confirmation was preached last Sunday evening at St. Margaret's Clurch in Lynn, by the Rev. T. E. Harkinson, from 21 chap, Matthew and 16th verse. On the Tuesday following Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Luxcota, on the part of our venerable were beyond those witnessed on any former occasion.

Monday the Board of Trinity college met for the purpose of appointing an incumbent to the valuable living of Letterkenny, in Dongral, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Storeton. To loe surprise of those not in possession of Mr. Boyrov's private feelings, or the arrangements made, it has been accepted by him He goes out the its istrue, under peculiar circumstances and with peculiar advantages, the same as those upon which Dr. Eninvoyon, the present Bishop of Ferns, when a Senior Fellow, accepted the living upon which hereited, retaining his right to preferment and promotion; hut be retired, retaining his right to preferment and promotion; hut be retired, retaining his right to preferment and promotion; hut be retired, retaining his right to preferment and promotion; hut be retired, retaining his right to preferment and promotion; hut be retired, retaining his right to preferment and promotion; hut be retired, retaining his right to preferment and promotion; hut be retired, retaining his right to preferment and promotion; hut be retired, retaining his right to preferment and promotion; hut be retired, retaining his right to preferment and promotion; hut be retired, retaining his right to preferment and promotion; hut be an accompany of the sone of the land.

Aniversary Meeting of the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for the Propagation of the Google in Froeign Parts.—

Mental Proving Parts.— The meeting took place, as usual, about eleven o'clock, at the Google fuel, The meeting took place, as us

## STOCK EXCHANGE.-SATURDAY EVENING.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—Saturnay Evening.

The early part of the week was not marked by any material animation in the Consol Market, but yesterday there was considerable buoyancy, and the quotation rose '89.94. The Market has been rather flat to-day, and the last price for the Account was 90! 1. India and Bank Stock hase both been heavy since our last report. The former is 240, and the laster has rallied to 207, 208.

We have had great fluctuation in several of the Foreign Bonds, but particularly in Portuguese, which has rizen near 20 per cent.; the quotation, which was 59 last week, having touched upon 78: it closed at 76. The Scrip also has undergone an extraordinary improvement, having, from 3 discount, risen to 10 premium: it closed at 104. Spanish Bonds have been as high as 221, and left off at 21! 1. The Northern Bonds, with the exception of Russian, are better: Belgian Stock is 334, Dutch 401, and Danish at 744. Russian Stock is 1044. France, and Russia. It came out at 43 to 44. Mr. Rothschild has broughtout his new 5 per Cent. Greek Loan, guaranteed by England, France, and Russia. It came out at par, was done at 8 premium yesterday, and closed at 7 prem. this afternoon.

34 per Cent. Red. ... 961 97

New 34 per Cent. ... 964

49 per Cent. 1895 ... 1034

Bank Long Ann. ... 174 3-16

We have received by the Hamburgh steamer the Hamburgh papers of the 16th instant. They repeat the announcement of the oro-

Mrs. Hill escaped with slight injury. The phaeton was broken in pieces.

An inquest was on Friday evening held on Mr. John Murcott, of Warwick-square, Newgate-street, who put an end to his existence, by throwing himself from the second floor window into the yard below. It appeared that the decreased was much respected in the neighbourhood, where he had resided for the last 20 years. He was one of the executors of the late Alderman Crowder, and about 10 years ago carried on business as a newspaper-agent to a very considerable extent. Mr. Goss. of Paternoster-row, surgeon, stated that he attended the deceased daily for the last three months. The decreased told him the day before his death that he had got the "blue devils," and wished to die. The Jury returned a verific of insanity.

day before his death that he had got the "blue devils," and wished to die. The Jury returned a verdict of insanity.

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Vol. XIII.—No. 659

## SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1833.

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GRAND NAVAL GALA at the ROYAL GARDENS, VAUX-HALL To-mortow (Monday), in houser of the signal victory recently selfered by Captain Napier, and his brave countades, off Cape St. Vincent, Its impossible for Englishment to feel otherwise than highly gratified by this during exploit of their countrymen, on that element which they have made, by on many relotries, exclusively their own; and delighting in their success, several gottlemen have applied to the Proprietors to celebrate, by a NATIONAL PETE,

serent which has excited the hopes, the fears, and the sympathy of the British intervals.

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All the capabilities of the establishment, in every department, will be brought alto requisition, to render this fetch highly attractive to the large assemblage expected to the control of the strikment of the strikme

pictable to the event, and which will be formed of more man o, over an applicable to the event, and which will be a plendid piece of the Navai Insignition.

The King's walk will, for the first time, be completely illuminated; at the better of which will be a splendid piece of the Navai Insignition.

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### PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

MONDAY.—The Marquese of LONDONERRY, moved for copies of all communications received officially up to the 15th instant from Portugal, and which had induced the Noble Lord (the Secretary for Foreign Affairs) to announce that the ports of that country were in State of blockade. After a few words from Earl Gazy the motion was state of blockade. After a few words from Earl Gazy the motion was

ed to. he Thellusson Property Bill was, after some opposition, read a

The Thellusson Property Bill was, after some opposition, read a third time.
Their Lordahips then resolved into Committee on the Church Themporalities (Ireland) Bill, and proceeded to the consideration of the several clauses. The clause at the commencement of the Bill, giving the King the power to appoint Commissioners, occasioned a good deal of conversation, the Earl of Wrockow proposing that they should be appointed by the Hierarchy of Ireland. The gallery was scleared for a division, but none took place: the amendment was withdrawn.
The Crastaman having put the third clause, empowering the Crown to appoint Commissioners from time to time as vacancies should occur, whether by death, resignation, or removal, the Duke of Wratsmoron proposed an amendment to the effect that this power should be placed in the hands of the Lord Primate, and not of the Crown. Earl Gasy consented to the alteration, and the clause as amended was agreed to. Nineteen clauses were agreed to. At the 20th clause, Lord Ellenboadough moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.

agreed to.

Tosspay.—The Dwelling-house Robbery Bill passed through a
Committee, and was ordered to be printed and reported on Wednesday next.—The Bankruptcy Court amendment Bill was read asecond
time. The Jew's Relief Bill, the Forest of Dean Bill, and the
Small Debts (Scotland) Bill, were brought up from the Commons,
and read a first time.

time. The Jews' Relief Bill, the Forest of Dean Bills, and the Small Debts (Scotland) Bill, were brought up from the Commons, and cred first time. Their Lordships again resolved into Committee on the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill. Clauses 20 to 31 inclusive were agreed to. On clause 30 bills, proposed, the Duke of Wellmoron moved an assendment to the effect that power be given to smore the receip proposed to be abolished) to other Bishopricks in commendam, and to vest in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the revenues of such sees for ecclesiastical purposes—an amendment which, if adopted, his Graer said, would do a good deal towards removing the objections to the Bill.—Lord Gazy said the amendment would materially siter the character of the measure: he, therefore, could not agree to it.—The Earl of Wicklow observed that the amendment would do much tocopolist the Church of Iryland.—The Earl of Rosse said, he thought this Bill ought not to pass, even with the samendment which had been praposed by the Noble Duke, because the cluure under discussion was in direct violation of the act of Union.—The Duke of Cummanon and the would protest against this clause not only as a violation of the Coronation Oath but as a direct infraction of the articles of the Union with Irriand, and the invasion of the rights of the Church. The Marquis of Laxsbowwas nock in favour of the clause.—The Holmon of Conversaura, the Bishop of Exerga, and the Earl of Harshoway Supported the smendment.—After a few words from the Bishop of Conversaura, the Bishop of Exerga, and the Earl of Harshoway Supported the amendment.—After a few words from the Bishop of Conversaura, the Bishop of Exerga, and the Earl of Harshoway Supported the smendment.—After a few words from the Bishop of Conversaura, the Bishop of Exerga, and the Earl of Harshoway Supported the smendment of the Bishop of Conversaura, the Bishop of Exerga, and the Said and the Bishop of Conversaura, the Bishop of Conversaura and the Said and the Bishop of Conversaura, the Bishop of Conv

made in them, agreed to.—The House then resumed, and the Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

Wänntsonav.—The Royal assent was given, by commission, to various public and private Billa.

Their Lordships having resolved into Committee on the Church Temporalities Bill, some clauses, postponed on Tuesday evening for the purpose of being amended as to the wording, were agreed to. Clause 48 was then put, upon which Lord Plunker moved an amendment, for the purpose of more strictly conforming to the terms of the Act of Union, which provides that the Church of Ireland be represented in Parliament by the presence there of an Archbishop and three Bishops. The clause, as amended, was ultimately adopted.—On the 56th clause the Duke of Wellinkorn proposed an amendment, to the effect that certain livings should be vested in the Primate of Ireland and Archbishop of Dublin, for the purpose of bestowing them on the Junior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, &c. After a good deal of conversation, Lords Plunker and Gery, and the Lord Chancellon, induced the Duke of Wellinkorn to withdraw the amendment, on the ground that it had come upon them by surprise, and that they wished to deler expressing any decided opinion upon it. The proposition accordingly stands over for future consideration. On clause 61 being proposed Lord Whannelfer moved an amendment, providing that the produce of the taxation upon the livings should not go towards the reduction of the Church ceas, but should be appropriated to the augmentation of the smaller livings. This proposition was resisted; the Committee divided on it, when the numbers were—for the clause in its original shape; 36; against it, 38—majority against the amendment, 20. Clauses to 75 (with the exception of 55, postponed) were next agreed to. Clause 76 was amended, after a good deal of conversation, giving discretionary power to the Commissioners to direct the huilding and repairs of Churches. Clause 77 adopted. On Clause 78 the Committee adjourned till to-morr

The Court of Chancery regulation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House proceeded in Committee on the clauses of the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, and from 79 to 116 inclusive were agreed to with a few verbal amendments.

On the 117th clause, which gives the power to the Commissioners to suspend Livings where there has been no service performed for three years, and to appropriate the revenue, Lord Wywford moved an amendment, to the effect that such powers should be transferred to the Bishoprof the diocese and his Ordinary, instead of remaining with the Commissioners, with a right of appeal from the Ordinary to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council. His Lordship maintained that the clause under discussion gave a power to the Commissioners which they ought not to possess. The power ought of right to belong to the Bishops, who were more conversant with Ecclesiastical fallars,—The Earl of Rivox contended that nobody could be more competent to act than the Commissioners, who were, in point of fact, the Representatives of the Bishops,—The Earl of Livings were from the Episcopacy and giving it to laymen,—Lord Pluyner,—Council the Bishops and giving them a discretion to do as they pleased,—The Earl of Wickley suggested the appointment of Curates at all events to such parishes, although there were no churches. He said that the sum paid to a Curate would be so small, that it became a matter of no consideration; on the bed of sickness and death, spiritual consolation might be required, and yes, could not be obtained,—The Marquis of Salansus and the Bishop of Exerca supported the amendment.—The Lone Caracettas felt convinced that the chause, as it now atood, would not accept the samendment.—The Lone Caracettas felt convinced that the chause, as it now atood, would not exert these predounces among the Irist Clergy which were anticipated by seme Noble Lorda,—The Bishop of Lox-

DON COULD NOT VIVE his passent to the close as it stood. He could not agree to the Commissioners having sais of prover, unless it were on a limited scale.—After accome ligister discussion, in which several noble Lords scale part, Losd Wayinded arither whis amendment.

The Accelibition of Cartanapure, as the same clause, snoved an amendment to give the progres of suspending to the Blistop of the diocese, and that the profits of the assponded benefices should be applied to the building of causaches and lebes. The Marcuis of Lors, nownercestated the motion, on the ground theat the Commissioners would be the fees, judge of the moteosity. The Duke of Wasscharpron was certain that if he'd to the moteosity. The Duke of Wasscharpron was certain that if he'd to the moteosity. The Duke of Wasscharpron was certain that if he'd to the some that the assumulated revenues would be the feet of the discretion to the clause out to the opposite side of the House would give present that the assumulated revenues would be reposited. The objected to the amendment, Looking at the constitution of the Board to be asposited, he considered to the constitution of the Commission to the appointment of the proper cause. To the appointment of the support of support of the constitution of the Board to be asposited, he considered to the amendment, and the interests of the Church would suffer in their hands; but still be thought that the Bishop of the diocese ought to be allowed at least to co-operate with the Commission to be appointed as any of their Lordships; and he certainly sould not have any fear that the interests of the Church would suffer in their hands; but still the thought that the Bishop of the diocese ought to be allowed at least to co-operate with the Commissioners — Lord Bexelv suggested the postponement—After observations from several Peers a division took place, when the numbers were. for the smendment 34, against its 32—majority in favour of the amendment and against Ministers, 2.

Immediately on this, Earl Gazy made a motion

Earl Gary laid papers on the table relative to the blockade of the coast of Portugal.—Adjourned.

Fairday—Adjourned.

Fairday—Earl Gazy, in moving that the House again resolve itself into Committee on the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill, stated that, after the adverse decision on the former evening, he had desired time to consider the effects of the amendment. He regretted the result. He did not think that the amendment by any means improved the Bill; but he did not consider that he should be justified in not still pressing forward the measure. Though he proceeded with the Bill, be should not, however, feel himself precluded from moving an amendment on the report. Having stated thus much, nothing more remained for him to add but to read to their Lordships some further amendment he proposed to make in the clause. The Noble Earl then read a proviso declaring that it should be lawful for the Commissioners, and the Archibishop or Bishop of the particular diocese in which the benefice was situate, wherein spiritual wants existed, either to appoint the cure of souls to be undertaken by the incumbent or officiating Minister of the adjoining parish, at a salary, or to nominate a curate for the purpose. This would render it necessary that the 118th clause should be struck out; but for that clause he should propose another, providing that no suspression of an appointment to a benefice should take place without notice of the same being first given to the Archibishon or Bishop of the loicesee, in order that he might be associated with the Commissioners in the decision to which the Board might come. The Noble Earl then moved the amendments, which were arceed to, and the clause wo ordered to stand part of the Bill.—The remaining clauses of the Bill, some postponed clauses, and the schedules, were, alter a short discussion, agreed to.—The Report was then ordered to be received on Moustay, and their Lordships forthwith adjourned.

cussion, agreed to.—The Report was then ordered to be received on Monday, and their Lordships forthwith adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.—Mr. STANLEY moved the accound reading of the West India Slavery Bill.—Mr. F. Buxron gave notice that he should herealter submit two propositions—first, to limit the appenticeships to the narrowest space consistent with due preparation for a state of irredom; and, secondly to guard against the granting of any of the compensation until the abolition of negro slavery had been fully and entirely effected.—Lord Howrice condemned the lengthened apprenticeships, and maintained that in adopting the resolutions they had only pledged themselves to the principle, and not to the details of any Bill the Government might introduce.—Mr. STANLEY said the resolutions had been sent out to the colonies as having been adopted by both Houses, and as what would constitute the bases of the Bill. After an extended conversation, the Bill was received and agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

The third reading of the Jews' Disabilities Bill occasioned considerable discussion. Mr. Buckinshaw ridiculed the idea generally entertained of the Jews looking forward to their return to Palestine. He had traversed the country, but never met an English Jew seeking a resting-place.—Lord Saxnov and Col. Fox supported the third reading.—Sir R. Inous moved that the Bill be read a third time that day six months.—Mr. Graxr replied, and the House divided—for the third reading. 189; gaainst it, 52—majority, 137. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

Tursavy.—The Souteron Geswala stated, in answer to an inquiry, that a comission had been issued on the state of the criminal laws.

Mr. Tranyson brought forward his promised motion for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Septennial Act. The period, he thought, had arrived when the question, which had been expressly reserved on the introduction of the Reform Bill, ought to be determined. The principle for which he co

ow. Dramatic Authors' Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

Taunspay.—At the Morning Sitting, Mr. Stanker moved that the House go into Committee on the Slavery Abolition Bill.—Mr. F. Buxron asked whether there was to be any reduction of the appreniceships, observing that one year would be long, but that it certainly ought not to exceed two years. Unless Government expressed intention to modify the appreniceship clause to some extent, he had several amendments to move.—In the Committee Dr. Lushkoron moved, "That it be an instruction to the Committee on the Slaver Abolition Bill, to insert in the said Bill a clause for the immediate emancipation, without restriction, of all sizes who may at any time previous to the pressurg of this Bill have been brought, with the consent of their possessors, or may at any time after the passin of

this Bill, with like consent, be brought into any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."—This gave rise to some discussion, and the Resolution was eventually carried.
When the House re-assembled, Mr. O'CONNELL moved that the proprietor of the Mosning Chronicle do attend the bar to-morrow, to answer for a breach of privilege in publishing the debates of that House; and he should follow up that metion with moving that the object of his motion was, because the papers alluded to had not published his speeches in full. This led to an extended discussion, in which Members on both sides of the House bore teatimony to the general impartiality and fidelity of the debates, and at the instance of Sir R. Peet, who urged that the motion was calculated to increase rather than diminish difficulties, Mr. O'CONNELL consented, and the motion was withdrawn.

of Sir K. PEEL, who urged that the motion was calculated to increase rather than diminish difficulties, Mr. O'Connect consented, and the motion was withdrawn.

The Hopper proceeded afterwards in Committee on the Abohtlon of Slavery Bill, when Mr. Stankey stated, that after the division on Wednesday, and bowings to the opinions of the House, it was proposed to reduce the terms from "seven" and "welve" years, to five "and "seven" years, and be successive the should not be paid till the abolition was complete.—The Crancellon of the Exchegueur replied that, after with lad passed between the Government and the West India Body, he could not accede to such a proposition.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied with a discussion of the accessive clauses of the Bill: during which a division took place as Mr. F. Buxton's amendment for reducing the term of apprentise, but the successive clauses of the Bill: during which a division took place as Mr. F. Buxton's amendment for reducing the term of apprentise, but the successive clauses of the sitting was occupied with a discussion of the factor of the state of the sitting was occupied with a discussion of the accessive clauses of the Bill: during which a division took place as Mr. F. Buxton's amendment for reducing the term of apprentise hip from five to three years, which resulted in a majority of Ill in favour of the term proposed by Ministers—the numbers being for the amendment 89, spainst it 206.—The House resumed, and it was agreed that the Committee should sit again to-morrow.

The Stage Coach Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

Fainar—Mr. O'Connelle renewed his complaint about the pub-

The Stage Coach Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

Friday.—Mr. O'Connell renewed his complaint about the publication of the debates, and moved that Messrs. Lawson, of the Times, do attend the House on Monday.—Several Members again bore testimony to the general fidelity and ability with which the debates are reported; but they said, as the publication of debates and oubtedly a breach of privilege, if the motion were pressed they had no alternative—they must support it.—The motion was, there force, carried.

Lord Altrians (in reply to inquiry) said that the Government bactaken into consideration the Report of the Warwick Election Committee; they were not, however, friends to the principle of rejecting Lords Lieutenant on account of their political sentiments. The change against Lord Warwick was of a serious nature, he would admit, but the Government had called on the Noble Lord to explain his conduct, and to answer the charge preferred against him.

Mr. C. Feriousson presented a petition from the East India Romerter Bill, particularly the regulations regarding the Presidencies, the additions (of Bishops) to the Church Establishment of India, &c.—The Soliciton-General opposed it, as unprecedented, and objected to its being brought forward at the last stage of the Bill. Compliance with the prayer of the petition was negatived on a division, the ayes being 30, the noses 100.

The East India Company's Charter Bill was, after an extended discussion on proposed amendments, read a third time, and passed.

The Bank Charter Bill was post postponed till Friday next—Adjourned.

discussion on proposed amendments, read a third time, and passed. The Bank Charter Bill was post postponed till Friday next.—Adjourned.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.
OFFICE OF ORDANCE, July 19.—Royal Regt. of Artilley: Second Capt. R. Pester to be Adjutant, vice Saunders, who resigns the Adjutancy only; Second Lieut. C. Cheetham to be Pirat Lieutenant, vice Mallock, testigned.

3d Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Capt. J. Davis, from the half-pay Unstituded, be Payamaster, vice O. J. Purlong, who sechanges.

3d Regt. of France, and the sechanges. The half-pay Unstituded, be Leutenant, vice W. Skipwetth, who exchanges from the 47th Regiment, to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Cotton, who exchanges.

Cliditeram Regiment of Foot Guards—Capt. G. B. Mathew, from the 28th Regiment, to be Lieutenant by pur. vice the Eart of Rottees, the Lieutenant by pur. vice the Saut of Rottees, and the pur. vice the Saut of Rottees, and the Adjutant, with the rank of Sauta, vice J. D. H. Hay who resigns the Adjutant, with the rank of Sauta, vice J. D. H. Hay who resigns the Adjutant, with the rank of Sauta, vice J. D. H. Hay who resigns the Adjutant, with the rank of Sauta, vice J. D. H. Hay who resigns the Adjutant, with the rank of Sauta, vice J. D. H. Hay who resigns the Adjutant, with the rank of Sauta, vice J. D. H. Hay who resigns the Adjutant, or H. W. Bunbury, 1909.

47th Foot—Lieut. W. Skipworth, from the 4th Light Dragoon, to be Idealemant, vice Pattoun, appointed Adjutant; Cornet A. Batefind, from half pay of the 16th Light Dragoon, to be Sanjan, vice Rosen, 1909.

Better of the Capta of the Sauta, vice Pattoun, appointed Adjutant; Cornet A. Batefind, from half pay of the 16th Light Dragoon, to be Sanjan, vice Rosen, 1909.

Better of the Sauta of the Sauta, vice Adjutant, vice Alleren, vice Pattoun, appointed Adjutant; Cornet A. Batefind, and the part of the Sauta, vice Sauta, vice Sauta, vice Pattoun, appointed Adjutant; Cornet A. Batefind, Sauta, vice Pattoun, appointed Adjutant; Cornet A. Batefind, Sauta, vice Pattoun,

Menoranda.—The Christian names of Lient. Rowan, 188th Regiment, is been permitted to rether from the service, by the sale of 20th Regiment, is been permitted to rether from the service, by the sale of 20th Regiment, is been permitted to rether from the service, by the sale of an Unattached committed.

Marrial Ney's Memoiras.—We are requested to announce that the edition in French of the Memoirs of Marshal Ney, from his giving in MSS. and papers in the possession of the family, was published on Thursday, the 25th of July, by Mr. Bull, Holles-atreet, or the sale of the course of the sale of the course of the

### PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

My development of July 1830 has at length discovered that Europe is not in love with it, and that one time or other it is to be attacked. The revolution has found out that the Emperor of Russar has not blandoned the cause of the Duke of Boadbaux, and that large funds ser remitted to Prague from St. Petersburgh, to enable the Royal Family of France to live in becoming splendour and dignity. The revolution has learnt with alarm, that the Emperors of Australa and Russa, and the King of Paussat, are about to assemble at a soleman songress, and that at this congress, to which no one else is invited, the stairs of Poland. Germany, and France are to be decided upon. The French Government hoped by conceding all which should be required of it, to secure to itself a bona fide recognition; but its concessions are unavailing—and as fasts as it consents to one demand, another follows on its heels. All its threats are disregarded—all its cumels are rejected. Its interference in the staffars of Poland is interdicted. Its ambassador at Constantinople is as silent as the proper of Germany, spain, and Italy, all the rebel refugees who may arrive on French territory. It not only complies with this department of Germany is not suffered to offer even an opinion. It is required to give up to the Governments of Sardinia, department of Germany is not only complies with this department of Germany is not suffered to offer even an opinion. It is required to give up to the Governments of Sardinia, department of Germany is not suffered to offer even an opinion. It is required to give up to the Governments of Sardinia, department of Germany is not only complies with this epice. The minister of the revolution of Isolopment of Isolopment of Isolopment of Iso

ripered, and the Governments of Europe are now about to decide what is best to be done.

Thus embarrassed from without, the Government of Lours Pragrass in othe sembarrassed from within. The felte of St. Henri, or the content of the sembarrassed from within. The felte of St. Henri, or the content of the sembarrassed from within the theory of the sembarrassed in the departments with entusiasm. The troubles in La Vende and the West are re-commencing. The Chouans and Vendeans are not extinct. There are troubles likewise at Valencienes, Libourne, Lyons, in the Dasque country, and at Marcellies. The item of the content of the Content

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Till we received the letter signed A., we never believed in a system which we had heard spoken of, and of ownre, we eminently ridiculed, of a man's deliberately sitting down to puff himself and his great exercious in the cause which he might expouse. Of course knowing the source of this extraordinary production, whatever we ourselves muy think of the merits of the gentleman to sohom it professes to be addressed, we shall not sublish it. Its veriter will, we think, eventually be pleased with our decision upon the point, for, if it were printed, it would remain a latting proof of a weakness of which, as we have alwood remain a latting proof of a weakness of which, as we have alwood remain a latting proof of a weakness of which, as we have alwhich we recently received, convince us of own error; but, for absurding give us, as the Dock-people have it, "first class letter A. We ever requested to state, that the Atherwam Club house, mentioned in an usual case before the Police Magistrates, is a gaming-room in St. James'-setreet, and not in any way connected with the establishment in Vaterloo-place, the name of which it has most unwerrantably assumed.

The observations on the crim-con case of HANNAM and LANBERT, Add better be sent to some paper in which the delaits have been published.

We have not inserted the correspondence about Dr. Watte and the

tished.

We have not inserted the correspondence about Dr. Watte and the presentation of Mr. Soams to the living of Greenwich. Lord Garx has an undoubted right to use his patronage as he pleases, and nothing is more common or more natural than for Noblemen to provide for the stater of their sons. As to Mr. Soams being the son of a boot maker, that can be no objection, for who is so proper for the cure of Soles?

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 28.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Windsor.
On Wednesday the KING held a Levee at St. James's.
but returned to the Castle in the evening.

IF anything had been necessary to display to the country the real state of the present unbappy Ministry, the occur-rences of the last two days in the House of Lordswould fully and entirely answer the purpose of their most implacable enemies.

and entirely answer the purpose of their most implacable enemies.

Our readers will perceive that Ministers have again been beaten in the House of Lords, upon one of the remaining important clauses of their favourite Spoliation Bill: an amendment was moved by the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, which was carried by a majority of two.

Upon the announcement of the numbers, Lord GREY, angry—surprised—mortified, and irritated, immediately moved to report progress, in order that the Ministers might consult and consider what they should do in consequence of their defeat, and whether it would not be proper to abandon the Bill and their offices together, in consequence of the serious alteration which had been made in the measure.

Meetings were held on Friday, to take these important points into consideration, and at these meetings Lord GREY expressed a strong opinion that he ought to resign—an opinion which, disadent of his own judgment at his advanced age, he submitted to his colleagues.

In discussing his Lordship's proposition, not only were the successful attacks of the Opposition taken into consideration, but also the extraordinary desertion of the Noble Earl by his colleagues, and by his underlings and his relations.

The Amendment moved by the Archbishop of CANTER-

Earl by his colleagues, and by his underlings and his relations.

The Amendment moved by the Archbishop of CANTERBURY was carried by the vote of the Bishop of HEREFORD. Lord GREY's brother, who played in the House of Lords the same game as both his Lordship's sons have already played in the House of Commons. Lord Althorp, although in Friday's Cabinet he opposed Lord GREY's resignation, admitted, at the same time, that he should like to see the men who were in fact in opposition, sit facing him, for he did not like to have the man placed by his side one night, who had kicked him ou a preceding one.

In addition to his sons and his brother, Lord GREY spoke of the defection and hostility of his brother-in-law, who, not content with voting against him in the House of Commons, deals out the most unqualified abuse of his colleagues in all societies. Add to this the conduct of Lord Duncanson, and superadd their united conduct under the Throne the other night, and who can wonder that the LEAR of political life should be most anxious to get away from the indignities which are heaped upon him from day to day.

But by far the best of the jest is to come, and for this discovery we believe the world is indebted to Mr. Ellice (whose hatred of Lord BROUGHAM, naturally enough excited by his Lordship's imperative exclusion of him from the Cabinet, is unbounded), who hunted it out in his own particular way.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was observed to read

(whose hatred of Lord BROUGHAM, naturally enough excited by his Lordship's imperative exclusion of him from the Cabinet, is unbounded), who hunted it out in his own particular way.

The Archibishop of Canterring was observed to read his amendment with considerable difficulty; this created some observation, and questions arose, until, in the course of the investigation, it turned out that the Amendment moved by the Archbishop in opposition to Lord Grey, was drawn by Lord Brougham. The Archbishop, diffident of his legal knowledge, applied to the Charcellor, either from ignorance, or ill-will to his friend, Lord Grey, literally drew up the Amendment, and the Charcellor, either from Brougham's own manuscript!!!

This is pleasant. Lord Grey, however, was overruled about resigning, and accordingly went down to the House of Lerds on Friday, and made a speech the most shuffling, evasive, and ridiculous, that ever Minister made. He said that he considered the amendment, which he had felt so deeply as to resolve upon resigning in consequence of it, to be Frivolous, and, although he admitted that he could not conceal his surprise and vexation at the time, declared the next night that it did not in the slightest degree affect the principle of the Bill. If this were the case, why report progress? why rush out of the House into Cabinet, and deliberate upon what was to be done? All this, we say, is mean and paltry, and shuffling. But then his Lordship says, that he thinks he shall propose to rescind the amendment upon bringing up the report. We tell Lord Grey he dare do no such thing: he has said that the amendment is frivolous, and makes no difference in the principle of the Bill;—if that he the case, his only object in restoring the clause is to insult the majority. This he dare not do. But then, say some of his friendly understrappers, the Commons will restore it when the Bill goes back. This we very much doubt. The House of Commons is in no temper to support Lord Grey; and upon this occasion, supposing it to do so, the To

of the other night, Lord John has ceased at this moment to be a Minister, but we know the value of these threats and protestations, and until Friday's Cabinets, we never believed that even poor Lord Gren himself was really convinced of the wretchedness of his position.

As for the noisy blusterings of Messrs. Duncannon and Co., we think it right to observe, that the more they commit themselves, the more difficult they will find it to back out, and to suggest to Mr. ELLICE that the appeal of other men from the bitterness of his tongue and the looseness of his abuse may be somewhat more seriously enforced than that made by his amiable nephew-in-law, Lord HOWICK.

One word of remark upon these proceedings would be useless; they speak for themselves and proclaim at once the weakness and absurdity of a Ministry, of which—in spite of all the efforts of the Conservatives to keep them together—the days are evidently numbered.

THE King of BELGIUM is again a father—his son is called Duke of BRABANT, and is to be bred a Papist. We would venture to bet ten crowns, that his little Highness never inherits one.

THE sensation which was generally created by the report that a letter had been addressed to the Bench of Bishops that a letter had been addressed to the Bench of Bishops from the highest quarter touching their votes in Parliament has given place to another, excited by the shuffing, quibbling answer given by our smooth-faced Diocesan to a question put to him in the House of Lords upon this very important subject. His Lordship appeared to admit the letter, but to deny the inference that its contents militated against the political independence of the Prelates. His Lordship's manner was so very ministerial, so peculiarly diplomatic and official, that nobody, either in the House or out of it, is satisfied as to what his Lordship really meant—a position of uncertainty in which we dare say his Lordship meant to place his Peers and the country, as being most agreeable to Lord GREY and that school of politicians who are diametrically opposed to those by whom the Bishop of LONDON was first consecrated and afterward translated to the important See in which he so activety distinguishes him-

meant to place his Peers and the country, as being most agreeable to Lord Greet and that school of politicians who are diametrically opposed to those by whom the Bishop of LONDON was first consecrated and alterward translated to the important See in which he so actively distinguishes himself for the good of the Church.

The Cambridge Chronicle, which, as ably speaking the prevalent feeling in that place, has a few remarks upon Bishop BLOMFIELD'S "fencing," as somebody calls it, with a question which required no shuffling—no floundering, but a direct answer. A fact has been stated which, if true, would go to degrade the Bishops. It is asked of a Bishop, whether the statement is true? To which the Bishop replies, that a straight-forward answer would be inconvenient.—They always are inconvenient to crooked minds. But what is the consequence of the answer? The same precisely as arose out of Mrs. FAUKENBR's memorable answer to her husband, in the Dublin packet—"Sink or swim, Mr. F., that secret goes with me." Everybody believes that Lord Grey has been domineering, and Bishop BLOMFIELD thinks it would be very inconvenient to his Lordship to be "shown up:" and so, with the fear of the Minister, and the hope of Lambeth before his eyes, he evades the only reply which could enable the House of Lords to judge of an alleged inroad upon their privileges, made at the moment when the depravity of a portion of the people, and the sneaking subserviency of some of the Bishops, combine to create and maintain a prejudice against the Right Reverend Bench.

The Cambridge Chronicle says:—

"We should be glad to know whether it is intended to give any contradiction to the assertion so confidently made, that His Mazesty has used his direct authority to influence the votes of the Bishops in the House of Lords. We say any contradiction, for we venture to characterise the so-called explanation of the Bishop of London as a most unavailed and unsatistactory attempt to clude the question altogether. That the Kiso, as head of the Church, has

plary, and amiable Archbishop of Canterruny, in whom combine candour and openness with high feeling and goodness of disposition.

That the Bishop of London has been an over-rated scholar, and his eminence is attributable to his Greek and good Tory interest, the last Number of Blackwood most satisfactorily shews. The Bishop of London has never, that we know of, except in his celebrated pastoral letter, distinguished himself in what may be called professional literature. There are extant no proofs of his ability. He at least might be plain-spoken and straightforward in his replies in the House of Lords; however, we really cannot encourage much hope of him, for although on Tuesday or Wednesday he declared he was PERFECTLY SATISFIED with the Irish Spoliation Bill as it was, we find him on Thursday voting in favour of an amendment, because it was moved by the Archbishop of Canterruny.

What we contend for is, a specific answer to a plain question: was such a letter as is represented to have been written, really addressed to the Bishops? and, if so, we contend still further, that an authentic copy of it should be published—not only for the sake of the Bishops, and the privileges of Parliament, but in justice to one whose name, upon this as upon all other occasions when it may suit their purposes, has been lossely, generally, and indiscriminately used—not only by Ministers, but by their underlings, and the sons and daughters of their underlings—in every direction.

Mr. Tennyson has brought forward his motion for the

Mr. TENNYSON has brought forward his motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act; and Ministers, by the aid of the Conservativas, who conscientiously supported them, defeated him by a majority of 47. It seems generally understood, that upon Mr. TENNYSON's moderating hi

demands, and making his period for the existence of Parliaments, one of five, instead of three years, he wist carry his motion next year.

There is one absurdity in Mr. TENNYSON'S motion, which is more striking, perhaps, at the present period than it would have been at many others: the last three Parliaments have averaged two years in duration; how much longer the present House of Commons may continue to sit, we cannot presume to say, but if it should live out its entire six years, it would only make the average three years and a half.

Lord Grey's case is bad enough, we all know-but only think—Lord Essex vows that he will come down no more in his rumble-tumble, marked S. X. outside, to support him. He has, however, got his Teynham.

Support him. He has, nowever, got his letham.

The Times of Friday has a long, plaintive, and patriotic article upon the case of a Captain ACHESON, of the Arilllery, who was some years since dismissed the service for refusing to obey the orders of his commanding officer, to fine a salute at a particular period of the celebration of a Roman Catholic ceremony in the island of Malta.

Although the case of Captain ACHESON neither does nor is likely to create the slightest sensation, we will take the remarks of the Times as we find them, and reply to them in detail, as bearing upon the principle which they involve. The Times says:—

"The Times says:—
"We know nothing in the whole annals of military despotium, more unreasonable or more arbitrary than the sentence by which this conscientious officer and brave man has been deprived of his commission, and we know nothing more cruel than the stupid apathy or unjust prejudice by which his restoration to his rank in the army is prevented."

of unjust presented.

The very fact that an indifference amounting to apathyes—its upon the case in a profession sensitively and honourably alive to its rights and privileges, proves the general opinion of its merits. What is there unreasonable in an order to fire a salute, the necessity for which, has been determined upon by those in command? That all military orders are necessarily arbitrary we know, and when they cease to be so, the army itself must cease to exist.

arbitrary we know, and when they cease to be so, the army itself must cease to exist.

"Into any justification of his religious acruples we are not called upon to enter, nor was he hinself. A Roman Catholic officer we soldier is exempted from the necessity of attending a Protestant church, or of joining in a Protestant ceremony, and why should not the same privileze be extended to a Protestant officer in a Catholic country? It cannot surely be pretended for a single instant that attending high mass in a cathedral, or ordering a salute to be fired any part of the service, is a military duty; nor can a conscientious rejuctance to join in such a ceremony be construed into a breach of military discipline, or a want of the qualities required in a gallant soldier."

soldier."
The Times is quite right in saying that Roman Catholies are exempted from attending a Protestant Church, &c., but it is quite wrong in fancying that any such exemption was violated in the case of Capt. ACHRON. He was not required to violate any religious feelings; he was not ordered to participate in any ceremony; he was not ordered participate in any ceremony; he was ordered to fire a salute at a particular time, and whether the order was to fire that salute upon the elevation of the Host, or at the moment the Governor's cock crew, it could make no difference to the officer in command of the artillery. He was not to think—he were to obtain

at a particular time, and whether the order was to fire that salute upon the elevation of the Host, or at the moment the Governor's cock crew, it could make no difference to the officer in command of the artillery. He was not to think—he was to obey.

If Donna Maria, of Brazilian glory, were to arrive at Portsmouth to-morrow, and a salute were ordered, what would be thought of the officer who should decline to obey that order, because her little Highness is a Papist? or, as the whole turns upon a matter of opinion (and, once permitted, whether it be religious or political, makes not the slightest difference in the principle) suppose he declined to fire a salute, because, in his opinion, she had no right to the honours of a crowned head. How would this turn out? "We are quite aware, bays the Times, that in Roman Cathelic countries, both military purade and civil poup are made subservient to the gorzeous ceremonics of the church. When the Host passes in the attests, the people fall on their kness at the sound of the bell which announces its approach; and in Naples, when the said bell is heard even in the theatry, and the audience show their grotesque devotion by knesling in the boxes or in the other parts of the house where they have room to kneel. On all great festivals the military power is called upon to play its part in honour of the patron saint, or of the religious event for which they are instituted. They fire salutes to celebrate resurrection of Chairst, they light bonfires in honour of Sr. Astrowy, and they accompany the processions in which Sr. George is not provided to the patron saint, or of the religions event for which they are instituted. They fire salutes to celebrate provided to the patron saint, or of the religions event for which they are instituted. They fire salutes to celebrate provided to the patron saint, or of the religions of the patron saint, or of the patron saint

of his hie, non mar service which he had chosen as the possession of this is very fine writing, but it is, nevertheless, non-sense. Nobody wanted Captain ACHESON to mix gunpowder with incense—nobody asked him to participate in any religious ceremony—he was ordered to fire a military salute. If Malta had been in revolt, and he had been or, dered to shot his guns and fire upon the rebels, would be have besitated, because in abstract reasoning killing a man is murder? We contend that the salute, as far as Captain

ACHESON was concerned, was a mere matter of duty, which must be obeyed; and, as for SACRISTANS being fuglemen, or Bishops commanders, no such thing exists, in fact. A Popish Bishop may command his own Canons, but not the cannon of His Britannic MAJESTY; and, as for Capt. ACHESON claiming the slight privilege of protesting against the orders of his Commanding Officer, the fact, that he is deprived of his commission, and driven, with disgrace, from the service which he had chosen, as the profession of his life, "by a Court composed of his brother officers, seems to set that hardship at rest. They held that the profession of his faith was uncalled for in the "profession of his life," and found him guilty, as he was, of disobedience of orders.

disobelience of orders.

As to appeals from Courts-martial to the House of Commons, nothing can be so dangerous or so unconstitutional. An officer is tried by his brethren in arms; men full of honour, aware of the circumstances of the case, on the spot at the time of the occurrence of those circumstances, and actuated by no feelings other than liberal and kindly ones towards their comrade. They decide, the KING approves; it is the Royal prerogative so to conclude the proceedings: appeal from the final determination of the Momarch, who is the constitutional head of the army, and in whose hands the restitution as well as the dismissal of his officers constitutionally rests, and what will happen? The House of Commons—which, from its numbers, and the various contending opinions, feelings, and politics which actuate its Members, uninformed of the facts, except by the speech of some lawyer, equally ignorant of the circumstances as they occurred—is the least calculated in the world, for a legal tribunal is immediately constituted a court of appeal and revision, not only of the sentence of the Court-martial, but of the commands and decision of the KING himself.

Capt. ACHESON we believe to be a most amiable and conscientious gentleman, fitted rather for the pulpit than the platform; and full of feelings eminently estimable in a private individual, but necessarily interfering, when permitted to have vent, with the strict execution of duty. Such a man is decidedly unfit for the Army in any of its branches, and however much we may lament the disgrace which the Times tells us has befallen him, our pity is rather directed towards the intellect which could convert a simple act of obedience to a military order into a participation of a religious duty, than towards the individual.

The course of proceeding adopted by Lord Palmerston. disobedience of orders.

As to appeals from Courts-martial to the House of Com

THE course of proceeding adopted by Lord PALMERSTON with regard to PORTUGAL, is perhaps one of the most extra-ordinary that Minister was so long permitted to indulge in. It has been resolved to acknowledge the PRETENDER; and, if the Spaniards march into Portugal, our fleet is to proceed to the blockade and eventual attack of Lisbon. This is the to the blockade and eventual attack of Lisbon. This is the outline of our non-intervention scheme. The part Russia will immediately take, it is not difficult to anticipate, and we shall in six months see her eagles established in the Peninsula, in Belgium, and in the Levant. Ministers have already incurred upwards of thirty millions of new debt in half a year—if they are permitted to go on, a general war will make a call for a little more, absolutely necessary.

MR. O'CONNELL goes about to his friends and brags that MR. O'CONNELL goes about to his friends and orags that Mr. LITTLETON has already begun to consult him upon the details of Irish administration. He says that the new Secretary for Ireland has taken his advice upon one or two important points, declaring, at the same time, that he is resolved to put Ireland to rights, and let Lord Anglesey see who is in fact the Governor of that Kingdom. We could hardly have credited the story, even coming, as it does, from O'CONNELL himself, but that the Learned Gentleman stamps it with authenticity. when he iconsely describes the terror or CONNELL himself, but that the Learned Gentleman Stamps it with authenticity, when he jocosely describes the terror which Mr. LITTLETON expresses to him lest Lord GREY and Mr. STANLEY should know of the confidential communications which pass between them.

AT an extraordinary Session held in St. James's, much AT an extraordinary Session held in St. James's, much discussion took place, last Tuesday, about the new mode of Tating in that parish. Mr. RICE, the Vestry Clerk, was hot in argument with Mr. CURRY, as representing the Duke of PORTLAND, who considered himself aggrieved. CURRY and RICE have not been so much at variance in the memory of man

vileness to the procuresses." This is a most elaborated system of iniquity, and one which does not appear likely to answer any purpose. If the object of the proprietors were to store the Theatres with "vile" ladies, it would be a much easier process to sell the "free admissions" to the young women in the first instance, or, what would be still more effective, and would really make them free admissions, give them to those wicked "crechors" themselves. This, we repeat, is a statement. Does Mr. ROTCH mean to say that Captain POLHILL, a gentleman, recently a Member of Parliament, and a Captain in His MAJESTY's navy, ever did so at Drury Lane—or that Captain GRORGE HARRIS, also a Captain in the navy, and also a Member of the last Parliament, ever did so at Covent Garden? Mr. ROTCH must take care. The privilege of Parliament does much, and the dignity of the Bench may do a little; but we think that, without "soaping his nose," a gentleman cannot with anything like security make such assertions. assertions.

assertions. For ourselves we think Mr. LYTTON BULWER'S Bill fraught not only with flagrant injustice to the proprietors, renters, and annuitants, but to every other individual connected with the patent theatres, who upon the faith of those patents have contributed to build those theatres, and

connected with the patent theatres, who upon the faith of those patents have contributed to build those theatres, and who have as much right to the monopoly of acting as the East India Company have to their trade, or any other patentee to the exclusive manufacture of any specified article. The passing of that Bill will not only give a death-blow to the right of property, but it will at once throw into the theatrical market such a number of players and play-houses that all the worst visions of Mr. Rotch's liberal mind will be realized in a very short space of time.

It is a fact incontrovertible, that when the acting of plays was strictly confined to Covent Garden and Drury Lane, there were excellent actors—each belonging, as a fixture, to his particular house—all good in their respective lines of acting, and unchangeable, except under some extractionary circumstances, in their stations at the opposite theatres. There were two great marts for talent, and there was an adequate supply for the markets: The Haymarket taking up the season, beginning on the 16th of May, when the winter houses closed, and closing on the 16th of September when they re-opened (thus reducing the supply in proportion to the decreased demand in the sumer), and combining the best from both the winter houses, ran a merry life of three months, crowded to the criling, and to suffocation, with well-jammed audiences of laughers, who only complained that they had not room to laugh.

Open twenty houses—they are open now, or nearly as many—the talent is scattered, and nothing is satisfactorily acted. Authors, in the same way, are pressed into the service of supplying all these stages with novelties, who have as little nower to write plays as the actors have to act them.

many—the talent is scattered, and nothing is satisfactorily acted. Authors, in the same way, are pressed into the service of supplying all these stages with novelties, who have as little power to write plays as the actors have to act them. An actor—although, as Mr. Rotch says, he may be an unfortunate outcast—must have peculiar talent and peculiar merit to succeed; he is not like a bricklayer, who can "carry a hod"—as the Rollead has it, of MICHAEL ANGELO TAY—LOR—at a day's notice; he is not like a tailor, who can learn his trade mechanically, and get his bread by it; the power of acting is a gift of nature—not one man in a million has it, whatever men may think of themselves. Multiply your theatres you may, because that part of the affair is settled by the bricklayers; but who is to multiply the actors, or encrease the authors, to an extent necessary to people all

thed by the bricklayers; but who is to multiply the actors, or encrease the authors, to an extent necessary to people all those new stages?

It is true that, in a benefit bill of the present week, we see that Mr. WALBOURNS to appear, together with seven young WALBOURNS. Of course there might be seven young LISTONS, or seven young YOUNGS descended from their eminent parents; but the chances are, that not one out of the challes are would strip to sevellage. Indeed it seems as if LISTONS, or seven young YOUNGS descended from their eminent parents; but the chances are, that not one out of the double seven would attain to excellence. Indeed it seems as if there were a consciousness of this, in the minds of those great actors themselves, for the son of LISTON is an officer in the army, and the son of YOUNG is an estimable and exception to the control of the semblary clergyman, married and settled in the vicinity of London. The KEMBLES are in some sort an exception to this hereditary disqualification, yet there are branches of that family who do not by any means maintain the high character of their ancestors. There were two generations of BANNISTERS—were?—there are, for he that we remember, yet called "Young BANNISTER," lives and flourishes in all the vigour of an honourable and prosperous old age—none of his children are on the stage. Indeed, looking through the theatrical world, we see but few instances of talent descending. Mr. ROTCH, perhaps, would liberally ascribe this putting their children into other professions, on the part of actors, to a desire to snatch their offspring from contact with the "unfortunate outcasts" whom he sneers at and reviles. We mention it only to show the rarity of the talent necessary to

Portland, who considered himself aggrieved. CURRY and RICE have not been so much at variance in the memory of man.

Mr. Lyttos Bulwer's "dramatic performance" Bill has assed the Commons, and been carried to the Lords, that a subject to which we have not hitherto devoted much last as subject to which we have not hitherto devoted much last as subject to which we have not hitherto devoted much last and the last through, if the amusements of a nation are considering a lattoning, although, if the amusements of a nation are considered important to the character of its people, it is by no man important matter.

Mr. Borch (who, besides being a Barrister and Member of Patisania, has been by some extraordinary circumstance elected Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions,) opposed the third call the post of the state of the subject of the state of the subject of th

which the good sense and good taste of our forefathers legally and wisely concentrated—send Farren to act at Barbican with two and twenty Goths, and Mrs. GLOVER to Whitechapel with as many Vandals—despatch the pretty Mrs. Honey to the Peacock at Islington to recruit a newly arrived Dunstable corps—or send the charming Miss TAYLOR to Tottenham-court road to act Lady Teazle to a Charles Surface newly imported from Bullock Smithy. The great art of making dramatic performance effective is generalizing the talent—in making all the parts harmonise—so that the actors may play into each other's hands. This can never be, if we have fifty companies at work in and about the metropolis at the same time.

It may be said that this disease will work its own cure, but that is no satisfaction to those who really wish well to the drama; and, as for the principle of Mr. BULWER's Bill, it does, we confess, seem most extraordinary, that because two Theatres cannot be maintained in the metropolis by acting the regular drama, it should be imagined that the most unqualified success would attend the opening of two dozen.

This is the age of legislation; but we should rather think.

of two dozen.

of two dozen.

This is the age of legislation; but we should rather think, in the instance of this Bill, a stop will be put to it in the House of Lords. The present House of Commons is not of a Theatrical turn—there were but forty-five Members in the House when the Bill passed—and if the doors had been a little wider, and it had not rained quite so hard when BUXTON'S division was over, there would not have been half the number. In the House of Lords there are many patrons of the stage—many Members who are in the habit of associating with the "unfortunate outcasts" of Mr. ROTCH'S oration, and who are really interested in the welfare of the ciating with the "unfortunate outcasts" of Mr. ROTCH'S oration, and who are really interested in the welfare of the Theatres. To them the mischief and absurdity of the Bill must be evident, and we have little doubt that, although the House of Commons did not consider the subject worthy their attention, the House of Lords will. Like a Play rejected at Covent Garden, meeting with "attention" at Drury Lane, we shall find that Mr. Bulwers's Bill, neglected at one House, will be read at the other, but, as we verily believe, never enacted.

MR. BUXTON has beaten our hopeful Ministers in the details of their West India measure, and reduced the period details of their West India measure, and reduced the period of black apprenticeship from twelve to seven years. They did not, upon this occasion, stand a division, but succumbed before the gallery was cleared; Lord Althorp saying, that he felt it was respectful to the House to give way, seeing that they knew pretty well how it would go. This naiveté is very like his Lordship's reason for abandoning his wise proposition on the Bank Charter Bill, because he knew he could not carry it.

Mr. O'Connell has got into a squabble with the reporters, and his accusation is, that they first of all reported his speeches falsely, and then did not report them at all. The first remains to be proved, and the second, so far from being a matter of complaint, should be one of gratulation. What a blessing it would have been to Mr. POULETT THOMSON and Lord ALTHORP, if they had been the victims of such a system.

WE perceive that Ministers have got their friend Lord TEYNHAM in the House of Lords again. Where is Lord WINCHLERA? What has gone with the new trial? How has it been stopped? Where is the plaintiff? How has he has it been stopped? been satisfied?

In order to make the victory of Captain NAPIER over the purchased fleet of the King of Portugal more gratifying to England, the ex-Cacique of the Brazils has created that officer Viscount St. VINCENT. It is quite true that the King of England might have had no more right to grant the title of St. VINCENT to his old and gallant Admiral Jervis, than Don Pedro, the Pretender's Deputy, but at least he was first in doing so. The good sense of the Pretender in granting this title, is only equalled by the good taste of Captain NaPIER's acceptance of it.

We have several times alluded to the conversion, under the present Ministry, of the War Office into a sort of Jew broker's shop, where hard bargains are driven with necessi-tous Officers, and temptations of accommodation held out, in order to induce them to sell their half-pay at rates considetaily lower than its real value. We now perceive that the Custom-House is converted into a retail shop, where single clocks, or two shawls, or four ells of blonde, and other such articles, are put up for sale as single lots—furniture in

such articles, are put up for sale as single lots—furniture in the same way.

This is an honourable competition with the retail shop-keeper, already nearly beggared by the effects of the Reform Bill—this is a noble system of underselling the people, whose burthens, in the shape of House and Window Taxes, the Ministers refuse to remove. We believe remonstrances have been made against the most injurious practice of having retail sales in the Government Offices, but with all applications at the Treasury, one unvarying course is now pursued—that of contemptuous silence and dignified inattention. The electors of the metropolitan boroughs should obtain the aid of their representatives to bring this matter before the House of Commons.

The following has appeared in the daily newspapers:—

"In consequence of the detention and opening of coach parcels under the authority of the General Post Office, many pricessional men, when sending deeds and other documents to their agents in London, have been deterred from enclosing letters of instruction or explanation in the parcels; from which considerable inconvenience has been sustained in cases where time did not allow of the writing a letter by post. In consequence of this inconvenience a respectable from of Solicitors in Manchester addressed a letter to the Postmaster-General, inquiring whether, if they sent such a letter in a parcel, and forwarded a duplicate of it by the next post, the office would proceed for the penalties. The following is the reply of Sir Francis Faeling to the inquiry:—

"General Post Office, July 10, 1833.

proceed for the penalties. The following is the reply of Sir Francis Freeling to the inquiry:—

"General Post Office, July 10, 1833,

"Sirs.—I am commanded by his Grace the Postunaster-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and to state in reply that, in such a case as you have proposed, this department would not institute legal proceedings against you, provided the letter enclosed in the parcel related solely and exclusively to the contents of that purcel.—I am. Sirs, your obedient humble servant,—Liverpool Advertiser.

This is remarkably good; the Duke of RICHANOND takes upon himself to order the confidential communications of merchants to their correspondents, or lawyers to their clients, or bankers to their agents, to be broken open, and then, by way of exhibiting all the "generosity" which he so much regrets in others, but of which he is himself so full, he directs the excellent Secretary to tell the people who complain of a direct violation of the law, that provided

shey find that the letters which they have taken upon the inselves to open and read, contain nothing but what relates to
the contents of the parcel, they—the Post-office, "will not
institute legal proceedings against them." Nothing can be
richer in the way of Liberalism. A Government dares to
adopt a system of espionage, takes upon itself to break
open the strictly private letters of men of business, and
kaving read those letters, is graciously pleased to declare its
intention of not proceeding legally against the writers if they
have confined themselves strictly to the contents of the
parcel in which they are enclosed. The fact of breaking
open the letter another felony; the perusal of the letter
is a breach of faith, and of the confidence which Englishmen
tend to have in the Post-office, the consequence of such they find that the letters which they have taken upon them. is a breach of faith, and of the confidence which Englishmen the have in the Post-office, the consequence of such perusal being, to both writer and receiver, of the most vital importance. And the Government having committed all these acts, and done all these things, is pleased to allow the individuals, who honourably and conscientiously enclosed these letters in their parcels, to get off without being prosecuted. This is particular.

EVERY day's experience adds new proofs of the unpoputarity of Lord GREY's Ministry, and its entire want of storal influence, even over those whose taste and judgment are of a nature to like best the worst things. The Corporation of London—the Common Council, in neglect of all the Chancellor's canvassing, and in utter contempt for the Chreats of those who fancled it in their power to bally, Mr. MKREHOUSE, a gentleman of Conservative principles, has been elected Common Serjeant, in opposition to Mr. HILL, the Radical Member for Hull, who has been puffed and oralsed, and advertised and quacked, by Mr. CHABLES PEARSON, and Alderman HARMER of Hatton Garden, Gent. one, &c. Gent. one. &c.

The account of the election we give from the daily papers, and beg to add, most particularly, from the Morning Chronicle, some observations upon the advantages of THE

and beg to add, most particularly, from the Morning Chronicies, some observations upon the advantages of THE BALLOT:—

The Lord Mayon took the chair punctually at one o'clock, and it was agreed that the bailot should commence at a quarter past one and close at a quarter past three precises.

Mr. Deputy Whiter of the bailot should commence at a quarter past one and close at a quarter past three precises.

Mr. Deputy Whiter of the bailot should commence at a quarter past one and close at a quarter past one and close at a quarter past one and side; and at the conclusion of the same the bailots were cast up, and the numbers declared to became the bailots were cast up, and the numbers declared to became the bailots were cast up, and the numbers declared to became the bailots were cast up, and the numbers declared to became the bailots were cast up, and the numbers declared to became the court in the following words:

Mr. Miaenous was therepon declared duly elected; immediately after which he was introduced to the Court, when the Lord Mayon communicted his election to him. upon which he addressed the Court in the following words:

"If on two former occasions I felt incapable of expressing my gratitude to this Court for the kindness I have received from the Corporation of London, I can sately declare that I am maker of no language capable of giving vent to the feelings of my heart at the present irtumphant lesue of this contest, or conveying the pride of any thing the Corporation ten years since I was known but to two individuals within the walls of the chy; I find myself-surrounded now by one hundred and wenty-five gentlemen as respectable and of a sawch honour, property and credit, as were ever associated in any undertaking of this kind. Its said, indeed, that many are my friends. If that be so I feel I have more cause for triumph. They know me if they are my friends. "Happy is the man who has his quiver full of them." I have endeavoured to carry on this contest as a gentlemen. If, however, in any moment when the mi

on me. The observations—made previously to the election—in the

The observations—made previously to the election—in the Chronicle, we subjolu:—

"The election bit he Common Sergeant of the City of London takes place this morning, when the Common Council have to decide on the respective merits of Mr. M. D. Hill. and Mr. Mirakhouse-pérhaps some of them to consult their private blas rather than their public duty. Where the ballot ought not to exist in this country it is in favour, and where it is essential to an honest exercise of the judgment, it is unfashionable. We call the attention of the summbers of the London Corporation to a sensible and dispassionate letter on the claims of the two candidates. The selection of the Common Council will be regarded with no ordinary inferent at a time when the public eye is steadily fixed on the important question of corporate reform. The intelligence and show'al course in the Common Council of the City of London has been for forty years a maintary of the constitutional liberties of this country. We trust that the comparative merits of the two candidates for the office of Common Sergeant will be the sole consideration in the selection ultimately adopted. In Mr. Hill. the Common Council will possess an advocate of the smelloration of our samplinary and defective penal cade, and a judicious and been of our samplinary and defective penal cade, and a judicious and been observed the superior legal qualifications and stainments of Mr. Hill will recommend him as the fifter successor to an office so lately vacated by the precent Chief Justice, Sir Traoras Demman. It is no mean recommendation that the additional powers of a legislator permitted to a Common Law Judge, exist only in relation to the Common Serjeant of London, who may retain his seat in Parliament."

Here we have the nice discrimination of the Radical as to the time and season when the Ballot is desirable, which has year looked almost a party—to the decision of the "violet gowns." The Times, more violent and coarse, of course advocaled the cause as one to which they looked with anxiet

"violet gowns." The Times, more violent and coarse, of course advocated the cause as one to which they looked with anxiety, as a demonstration of popular feeling, for the use of country gentlemen. The result is their defeat, and the splendid proof that when their favourite aystem of sly voting is adopted, their favourite candidates will always be rejected. And so much for Mr. HILL and the Vote by Ballot.

Tax following letter to the Times shews the spirit of gratitude and acknowledgment, which the kindness and condescension of our excellent King excites in the breast of his affectionate and en-

excellent Kino excites in the breast of his affectionate and enlightened people:—

Sir,—Having observed in your Parliamentary report a few days since that the road along the Bird-cage-walk was to be opened to hackney-coaches and cabriolets, and a part of my family having this morning been admitted from the James-street end, I was this evening on my road to Kensington from Westminster, in a hackney-coach, about to drive in at Storey's-gate. The driver was not however allowed to enter, though at the same moment a hackney-cab was coming out in the opposite direction. The sentinel who stooped me, on refusing entrance, pointed to a board very freshly painted, with orders exactly the reverse of those which from the Parliamentary report I had been led to expect. The notice had at the foot of it the came of "Augustus Frederic." I suppose from no sentinel being posted at the James-street end, the cab I allude to and the passage of a part of my family in the morning had not been prevented. If like the Miguelite taste, a little time since, of shooting dogs in Hyde Park, the present order has been issued,

In definite of all good feeling and indulgence towards the public, hope that this with meet the eye of some member of the Legislature, who will take steps to procure for the middling classes that privilege to which, from the taxes they pay, they are surely entitled, and which is now confined to the few.

Abingdon-street, Westminster, July 23.

What the payment of taxes has to do with the privilege of driving through the Kino's park, we are yet to learn. St. James's-park, during the relgn of that excellent and exemplary Monarch Gzonos the Thian, was scrapulously closed sgainst all carriages, except indeed that of a very limited number of the Nobility and Gentry. The Birdcage-walk, now opened to the public, was so sacred a part of the Park, that no carriage whatever, excepting those of the Royal Family Itself, nor any horseman, except a Prince of the Blood, were permitted to pass through it.

Good nature, and the suggestion of a liberal Government, opened this walk, first to the carriages of Members of Parliament, and subsequently to private carriages of all descriptions. Lord Arrson

sequently to private carriages of all descriptions. Lord Astroom has since ordered that it should be opened to backney coaches and cabs, and every species of fithly vehicle, except dust carts, and those hearses for the living, called omnibuses.

hearses for the living, called omnibuses.

J. G., whoever he is, happened to make his advance in a hackney coach, and the sentinel, who obeyed his orders, stopped him. The sault then being neither in the sentinel nor in the Government, but in somebody who neglected to take down the beard prohibiting the entrance of the tag-rag and bobtail; but mark what follows:—Permitted by the Kiro's goodness to drive across his park, the reordetherough it. Let them try Howne-let them attempt Altrooxphelet them absail Bowood, and see whether the gate-keeper at those residences, or any other, will recognise their right of entrance, because they paid taxes.

The order for the dogs to be abet was given by the Duke of Sorswan. We never heard any similar charge made against the Kiro of Portugal.

PORTUGAL.

### PEMICAN.

His Excellency Prince Estenbary, with his son, went on Friday te Windsor, on a visit to his Mayserr. Perhaps it may not be known to some of our readers that the family into which the Minister married is closely related to the Royal Family of England. The the Duke of Baumswick, the brother of our late Queen, CHARLOTTE, Another daughter of the Duke of Brunswick became the consort of the King of Prusers, and was celebrated, as our readers are aware for her queenly beauty. The third daughter of the Duke of Bauns-wren is the present Duchess of CHARLELLAND. Thus the Princess ESTERBAZY is second cousin to his present MAJESTY.

On Thursday was married, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. H. P. Hamilton, M.A., Count Christian Dannessiole Sameor to the Lady Elizabeth Brudenell Brude, youngest daughter of the Marquis of ALLESBURY. After the ceremony his Lordship gave a Dejeuné at his house in Grovesnor-square.

A Conference, which lasted five hours, was held on Thursday afternoon at the Foreign Office on the affairs of the Netherlands American at the rotting of the Russian and French Ambassadors, the Prussian Milnister, the Baron de Wesserburg (the Austrian Special Minister), and Viscount Palmenton. Baron Verstolk, Minister on a Special Mission from the King of Holland, accompanied by M. DEDEL, also attended the meeting.

We regret to announce the death of his Grace the Duke of SUTHER LAND, which took place on Friday week, at his seat, Dunrobin Castle, in the county of Sutherland. His Grace has laboured under an infirm state of health for several years, but up to his departure for the north on the 2d inst, he was better than he had been for some months. Indeed the Noble Duke, with his daughter, the Counters of Surrer, dined with a large party at the Marquis of Westminster': a few days antecedent to his embarkation for Scotland, when he was in excellent spirits, and appeared in better health throughout the voyage than he had been for some time. His Grace landed at Dunrobin after a passage of three days, and some hours after he was seized with the illness which terminated fatally on the above-named day. Intelligence of the dangerous condition of the Duke was received by his son, the Marquis of Starrown, on Saturday, when his Lordship and his sister, the Countess of Surney, set out for the north, but of course arrived too late to be present. When the melancholy event took place, an express was despatched to Lord Prancis Leveson Gower, who, with his Lady, was travelling on the Continent, and his Lordship, it is surmised, has ere this reached Dunrobin Castle. His Grace was in his seventy-sixth year, having teen born on the 9th of January, 1758. He married ELIZABETH Countess of SUTHERLAND and Baroness of STRATHAVEN (in her own right), and had issue, 1st, George Granville, Earl Gowen, born 6th of August, 1786, married 23d of May, 1833, Harrier, third daughter of the present Earl of Carlisles; second, Charlotte, born 8th of June, 1788, married 27th of December, 1814, Henry Earl of Surrey, only son of Bernard Edward Duke of Norfolk; Lord Francis, born 1799, married HARRIEF, eldest daughter of Mr. and Lady CHAR LOTTE GREVILLE; ELIZABETH, married 16th of September, 1819.
RICHARD VISCOUNT BELGRAVE, now Earl GROSVENOR.—The families of the following Noblemen will put on mourning in consequence of the demise of the Duke:—His Grace the present Duke and Lord FRANCIS LEVESON GOWER, the Archbishop of York (who married Lady Anne Leveson Gowen, sister to the Duke), the Duke of Beau PORT, Earls GRANVILLE, HARROWHY, St. GERMAINS, GRONVENOR, and Surgey .- A blue riband becomes vacant by the death of his Grace which, however, avails Ministers nothing—Lord Grav's ravenous anxiety to be a Knight of the Garter prompted him to urge his Majery to give him an catra riband—the present vacancy in the Order will now be filled up by Lord GREY, who, till now, was only a K.G. upon sufferance.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., took the usual oath and his seat as a Director, in the room of George Smith, Erq., who has disqualified.

Captain Yorks is about to lead to the hymeneal altar one, and Captain TROTTER another, of the beautiful and accomplished daughters of Lord RAVERSWORTH. It is also said that the Duke of SOMERSET is to be united to the eldest unmarried sister of Lord

The cholera has unquestionably made its re-appearance in the metropolis. A case, which ended atally, has occurred in the Milbank Penitentiary. At Sheerness and at Sunderland severe cases have also been announced.

ARBROATH.-Nine white iron boxes, made to be receivers-general of penny subscriptions for the erection of a pillar to Earl GREY's memory, as champion of the Reform Bill, were, by orders of the Select Committee here, transmitted last week to Edinburgh, to be there sold for what they could bring, to pay the expense of their outfit. What a change of market days !—Edinburgh Advertiser,

Goodwood races began on Tuesday. The Noble Duke under whose auspices they have so flourished, will no be in the sweetest possible humour upon the present occasion.

The Emperor of Austria has purchased for his private flock the ams and ten ewes of Merinos, of the flock of Naz, in the south of France, belonging to M. GIROD DE L'AIN. at the price of 1.2001. for the rame, and 500f, for the ewes. This sounds favorable for the amateur of Reecing.

We last week stated that Dr. Lipscoms, of Lambeth, in passing over Blackfriars Bridge, about five o'clock, was surrounded by a ganger well-dressed pickpockets, commonly known by the appellation of the "swell mob," who, amongst their depredations, succeeded in possessing themselves of the doctor's purse, and were only pres obtaining his watch by his resolutely holding the seals and chain with one hand, whilst he defended himself with the other, unside extricated himself from the crowd without personal injury. The members of the "swell mob" may be easily recognised by their constant habit of smoking cigars in the streets. They fancy that the eye is caught by the appearance of the cigar, and are even enabled to mystify their victims by an occasional puff. People should be upon their guard whenever they see these street-smokers near them.

The following is an abstract of the new East India Bill:-

upon their guard whenever they see these street-whokers near then. The following is an abstract of the new East India Bill:—
Clawse I to 2 enact—That the Government of India shall continue in the Company till April 12, 1834.

3. Exclusive trade to China to cease after April 12, 1834.

4 to 10, Provide that the property of the Company, not retained for the Crown, shall be sold, and that the bond debts (expenses of Government) are to be charged on the revenues of India.

10 to 18. Limit the dividend on their capital six millions) is 10. 10s., and provide for the redemption of this capital at the rate of 200 per cent. by the establishment of a guarantee fund of twe millions, to accumulate at compound interest.

16 to 38. Constitution and powers of Board of Commissioners, 37. Divides the Presidency of Fort William into two. The new Prisidency to be called "The Presidency of Agra."

38 to 51. Vest the whole Government of India in the Governor-General in Council, and regulate the formation of the Council. The Council to consist of five ordinary members, and some extraordinary members, e.g., the Commander-in-Chief).

52 to 54. Police and judicial regulations.

55. Vest the Executive in each Presidency in the Governor that Presidency.

57 to 79. Powers of the Governor-General.

90 to 87. Give permission to all English subjects to reside (with ticence) in any part of India acquired previously to —; and give power to purchase lands.

88. Abolishes alavery from April 12, 1837.

89 to 102. Erect two areas for the Bishops of Madras and Bombay.

104 to 109. Relate to admission to Hailey bury.

110. Declares all the powers of the Court (of Directors) to be subject to the control of the Board (of Commissioners) with the exception of their patronage.

111 to the end. The usme to be changed to "The India Company," and St. Helena to be given up to the Crown.

111 India Company of the Company to the patronage of the Court (of Directors) to be subject to the Court (of Directors) to be subject to the court of the Board (of Commissio

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE MILITIA .- The system of allowing regimental officers on hulf-pay to commute their half-pay for a sun of money is now extended to the officers of the militia; and the order from the War Office also intimates that in all future appoint ments no subaltern will be entitled to any disembodied allowanes.
It is not generally known that captains and field officers of militis have no retiring allowance, on the ground that such officers should have no retiring allowance, on the ground that such officers should be men of fortune. The Act renders it imperative for a colonel to possess a landed estate value 1,0001, per annum, or he heir apparent to one of 2,0001; major, 4001., or 9001; captain 2001, or 4001, a year; and that one moiety of such estate shall be situated within the county to which the regiment belongs.

A Gentleman of the neighbourhood of Arbroath, name son, who lately emigrated to the United States of America, writed "I am about 750 miles up the country, and you cannot mistake my house, for there is not another house within thirteen miles of me!" Solitary enough .- Scatsman.

COMMISSION OF LUNATICO INQUIRENDO ON THE EARL OF KINGS -This was a Commission, issuing from the Court of Chancery, by direction of the Lord Chancellos, appointing an inquiry respecting the state of mind of the Earl of Kinoston, residing at Brislingu in the county of Somerset, at present under the care of Dr. Fox; at particularly as to whether he had been in a state of lunacy since the state of lunacy since t 9th of April, 1830 .- It appeared from the evidence of Dr. O'Numbi Dr. Pox, and others, that this unfortunate Nobleman was continually labouring under the idea that his nearest and dearest friends were about to deprive him of his life and property. He also thought the Ireland no longer existed, and that Mr. O'Connect would be with an army in the arisety of the state of the army in the neighbourhood of Bristol in a week or two; at other times he fancied he was an officer in the employ of the Emperor PAUL. His Lordship could not tell what three and three made added together, neither could he read his own name.—After a short deliber ration the Jury delivered the following unanimous verdict:—"Take the Right Hon. George Earl of Kingston has been of unsound misd since the 9th of April, 1830 (without enjoying a lucid interval), and so continued until the present period; consequently that he is incompetent to the management of his affairs."

In the Cambridge Chronicle we find the following particulars of an undertaking to be performed next Friday by Mr. Samuel Hills of Saffron Waldon, within a mile and a half of that town, at 1800 o'clock in the afternoon, for a wager of twenty pounds:—

1. Jump over twenty No. 5 barred gates, separately set.
2. Propel or run two coach or chaise wheels, not less than four feet

1. Jump over twenty No. 5 barred gates, separately set.
2 more for one mile.
3. Propel or run two coach or chaise wheels, not less than four feet
3. Propel or run a six-inch heavy road waggon wheel one mile.
4. Run backwards half a mile.
5. Ride two miles.
All to be performed in thirty-eight minutes.
The following are the articles agreed to:—
Ha is not compelled to perform the task in the same order as above the incompelled to perform the task in the same order as above the following are the articles agreed to:—
Ha is not compelled to perform the task in the asme order as above the incompelled to the performed of the cocupied from the commencement (without any intermission of time) to the end.
The pates to be common five-barred, and to stand from the legion of the ground, while he takes his spring thirty-seven inches high. He is not confined to twenty pates, but to make twenty leaps; and it the gate is not fairly cleared without the aid of a stick or laying the sum of the sum

hop.

Riding the two miles is to be understood either in a chaise, drives by another person, or on horseback.

This appears to us to be the greatest promise of sport that ever was made.

Orders arrived at the Dock yard on Monday to discontinue the allowance of 15d. per man to celebrate the return of Clim Day, in

bondr of the first striith of that name. This allowance has been given the suiths in our dock yard nearly 150 years. Magnanimous economy indeed!"—Devouport Independent.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henav Diony, according to Club-house report, is likely to be the successor of Vice-Admiral Sir John Poo Berss yoap, the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, whose command will expire on the 30th instant. The naval command on the Irish station, held by a fing-officer, has been abolished, thereby saving 2,1901. per sanum.

game.

Sing five and the control of the provided by a part of the game of the control of the con

allowing other Theatree to remain open longer than the usual time, that they ought to complain. To remonstrate with his Lordship rous almost vacless, for he accorely condescended to receive them when they wasted typon him. With such a Lord Chamberlain they had nothing to expect. To Miss Kelly, who had no reason to complain, as she had been offered engagements at both Theatres, his Lordship granted a license for the Theatre in the Strand; and Miss Kelly had signified her intention to represent performances in that Theatre during the time that Drury Lane and Covent Garden were open. There were at the present time twenty two Theatres open in various parts of the metropolis, which must have the effect of drawing company from the provincial Theatres. He thought it right to make these observations on account of the rent having been reduced. The Committee had taken such security from Mr. Bunn that better could not be given even if tendered by Mr. Coutts himself. The Proprietors were greatly indebted to the Noble Lord in the Chair for the assistance which he had rendered them, and he had no doubt would use every exertion to prevent the passing of Mr. Bulwer's Bill.

A PROPUSETOR inquired if the forthcoming payment included the four nights that Paganini performed.

Mr. Down repled that it did. The Committee were then re-elected, and Mr. Allen and Mr. RANGEOTTOM, M. P.

Mr. ROBINS said that the security given by Mr. Bunn was so certain that it was calculated at the end of six years the whole debt would be prid.

Mr. Robins said, if the rent was paid regularly, the debt would be

MIT. GREGORY observed that if the debt was only 6,000l. it would surely not take six years to pay it. The surplus was more than 1,000l. a year.

MIT. ROBINS said, if the rent was paid regularly, the debt would be defrayed in three years.

MIT. GREGORY inquired the amount of surplus after expenses paid. MIT. ALLEN said the surplus amounted to 1,700l. a year.

MIT. ALLEN said the surplus amounted to 1,700l. a year.

MIT. ROBINS then proposed a vote of thanks to Captain Polhill. No one knew so well as the Committee the severity of the three seasons when Captain Polhill was lessee. He (Captain Polhill) sustained serious and fearful losses during the three years, and only once asked for a reduction of 1,400l. in his rent. The last season was the most severe, but he paid every claim upon him; and he therefore thought that the least they could do at parting was to return him thanks. MIT. Robins then proposed the following Resolution:—"That the especial thanks of the General Assembly be given to Captain Polhill for his spirited and enterprising conduct during the whole period of his being the lessee, and for his great regularity in discharging, during the most perilous are ason that ever visited a national Theatre, his full rent. This circumstance will not fail to be appreciated, since the loss was more fearful than any one upon record. And the Assembly lament exceedingly that their resources do not permit them the pleasure to vote an adequate and very splendid piece of plate in testimony of their high and unqualified approval of his conduct through extension in the attribute of the property."

out three years or exceedingly great depression in treatment perty."

A Paorageron said that, before the question was put, he wished to know why he was refused admittance lisst seeson. When he presented himself at the door he stated that he was a proprietor, but admission was refused him, and the doorkeeper stated that his nomination had expired.

Mr. Bown explained that the doorkeeper was not ordered to refuse the proprietor admission, and promised to inquire into the circumstance.

The motion was then carried.

A vote of thanks was also proposed to the Noble Chairman, and manimously agreed to. His Lordship expressed his acknowledgements, and the Meeting separated.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

TREFERMENTS.

On Wednesday last the Rev. WM. TATHAM, was presented by the Master and Fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Great-Oakley, in Essex.

The Rev. H. Marsers, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and High Master of Spakling Free Granmar School, has been appointed Theological Lecturer to the Clerical College, at St. Beers, Cuntherland, in the place of the Rev. R. Parkinson, M.A. The Rev. T. H. Mattland, M.A., of Oriel college, Oxford, has been presented to the perpetual Curacy of South Molton; patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

The Lord Bishop of Carlisle has been pleased to nominate the Rev. J. L. Rausell. A.M. late curate of Cappoquin, in the county of Wasterford, Ireland, to the Curacy of Cockerham, near Lancaster.

On the 21st inst. the Rev. John Giffer Bolland, Rector of Fetoham On the 22st inst. in Lisson-gove, the Rev. F. Ward, nephew of the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE

Sodor and Man.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, July 25.—The election for Demies at Mandalon terminated this afternoon, the following gentlemen being the successful candidates:—Mesars. Date, Daubeny, Pickin, Butler, Burney, Drake, and Chaplin. There were sixty three competitors for seven Demyships.

condidates:—Mesars. Dale, Daubeny, Pickin, Butler, Burney, Drake, and Chaplin. There were sixty three competitors for seven Demyships.

ORDINATION.

At the general ordination, holden at Farnham Castle, by the Lord Bishop of Winourster, on Sunday se'nnight, the following gentlemen of Cambridge university were ordained:—Presats: H. K. Richardson, B.A. Trinity collexe; H. Touzel, R.A. Sidney college.—Deacons: C. B. Elliott, B.A. Queen's college; E. H. Larken, B.A. Trinity collexe; E. J. Castrow, B.A. Christ's college; W. B. Tate, M.A. Trinity collese.

MISCELLANROUS.

New Churches in Scotland erected by voluntary contribution provides that neither the King, nor any private person, nor Corporation, at present in possession of the patronage of the parishes where the new churches are to be erected, shall have any claim to the patronage of them, but "the right of presenting ministers shall be exercised according to the manner, and subject to the conditions, which shall be provided or sanctioned by the Church Courts establishing the said churches."

The Hon, W. F. S. Ponsony has caused a church to be built, at his own expense, at Londfeet, near Poole.

It is the intention of the Lord 33ishop of the Diocese to hold his Primary Visitation this year. His Lordship will commence at Exeter, on the 21st of August, and proceed through the East and North of Devon, to Cornwall, reaching Peragnec about the 10th of September, and returning by Plymouth to Tetnes the end of that month.—Exeter Pool.

The ancient (estival of Domun was celebrated at Winchester College, on Friday evering, when the venerable buildings were crowded with visitors, and the walls echoed to the song of 'Dulce Domun." Sung by the Collegians, and accompanied by Weippert's heautiful band. There were at least 500 ladies and gentlemen in the school-room whea the ceremony commenced.

Stockness, B. Hondings, and the walls each of the Granday and Thursday. All the candidates had withdrawn, exceptive Rev. G. Wellas, Head Master of the Granmar School of Edward VI and t

which amounted to the sum of five pounds ten shiftlings, which was handed to the committee with a strong expression of the good wishes of the company for the welfare of the institution. The meeting was the most numerous that has been held since the society was established.

lished.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese has, with his accustomed liberality, presented a very superb set of communion plate for the new church at Abersychan, near Pontypool.—Hereford Journal.

The Lord Bishop of the Dioceae has, with his accustomed liberality, presented a very superb set of communion plate for the new church at Abersychan, near Pontypool.—Hereford Journal.

Wednesday being appointed for the ceremony of consecrating the church of St. Mary, Horney, of which no part of the ancient pile is remaining except the lower part of the tower, which contains the bells, and of which the new part concists of a nave and two aislesg in the simple style of Gothic architecture, a great concourse of visitors and spectators assembled to view the performance of the ceremony, and assist in its celebration. Considerably before 110 'clock the pews of the new chifice were crowded, and the churchyard and road in front of it were covered with those whose curiosity could not be gratified by their admission. Shortly, after 11 o'clock the Bishop of Lornow, attended by the Rev. RICHARD HARVEY, the Bishop of Lornow, attended by the Rev. RICHARD HARVEY, the Bishop of Lornow, attended by the Rev. RICHARD HARVEY, the Bishop of Lornow, attended by the Rev. RICHARD HARVEY, the Bishop of Lornow, attended by the Rev. RICHARD HARVEY, the Bishop of Lornow, attended by the Rev. RICHARD HARVEY, the Bishop of Lornow, attended by the Rev. RICHARD HARVEY, the Bishop of Church in ald of. the funds destined to defray the expense of the erection of it.

IN the Warder of Saturday we find the following:—In alate publication of The Warder, we were led into an error by copying framanother Journal a paragraph staging that the Clercy of his Dioceae had presented an Address to the Lord Bishop of Error, returning thanks for the errorices in London, rendered to the first. Chord more service-springing from Christian zeal and learning the productions of a powerful pen, and the exercise of a pastonidaciphire, and a discriminating and protecting notice of clerical the fact. No prelate of the present day has rendered to the first. Chord more service-springing from Christian zeal and learning the productions of a pastonidaciphire, and a discrimini

with the following letter:

"Gorey, 15th June, 1833.

"My Dear Sir, — Enclosed you are to receive the address of the Clerky of Ferns—It was unanimous, and I think every one felt it was due to your exertions. Helieve me it gives me.great pleasure to be made the vehicle of the thanks and approbation of so respectable a Body to agranteman to esteemed.

"I have the honour to be, your faithful, humble servant.

"Peyers Brown.

"To the Rev. C. Elrington, D.D., &c. &c."

St. Andrew's Chapel ... 12 1 4

Rughy School.—The annual examination at Rughy school concluded on Tuesday last, when Mr. Thomas Sheppann, Mr. Henry Ralston, and Mr. Charles Mayor, were elected Exhibitioners. The Exminiers were the Rev. H. Jennins, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; and the Rev. J. F. Isaacson, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. There were present the Earl of Dennier, the Earl of Allesson, Farl Howe, Sir H. Halpon, Sir Gray Skipwith, Sir Theoretius Biddle, and they are open to any college of either apiversity for seven years, and they are open to any college of either apiversity. Death of the Rev. Robert Tayton.—On Thursday week the Rovered and Leerned Gentleman suddenly expired, at Mr. Loumon's, No. 101, London-road, having resided there devely ye being a "Bench Ruler." An Inquisition was subsequently 'upon the body, before Mr. Carten, when it appeared that here from decay of nature, being upwards of eighly-fory years of and the Jury returned a verdict that the deceased eight by visitation of God. The deceased was possessed of an expression in Shropshire. He has left three daughter provided for

STOCK EXCHANGE .- SATURDAY EVENING

van Durner, commander of the Dragoons of the Prussian Guard, who is likewise gone to St. Petersburkh."

The Viceroy of Egypt is said to be about sending an agent to London to continue negociations already commenced relative to the proposed completion of the canal for connecting the Nile with the Red Sea at Suez. He is also represented as contemplating various other works, indicative of his conviction that he had concluded a lasting peace with the Porte.

The Leeward Islands packet, Lord Melville, which carried out the speech of Mr. Stanley, of the lith of May, expressive of the course Ministers intended to pursue as to emancipating the negroes, and which was so anxiously looked for there by the colonists, arrived at Barbadoes on the 25th ult.

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, July 9:—"The late fire has been unequalled by any conflagration we have experienced for the past fourteen years. Upwards of fitly families are left houseless, and the loss of property is very great. It was only by the most extraordinary exertions the fire was prevented from spreading still further.

Amongst the salaried offices lately abolished is that of Secretary to

extraordinary exertions the includes please. Amongst the salaried offices lately abolished is that of Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, filled for several years by Mr. John Calvert, late M.P. for Huntingdon (town).

The Earl of Romney has resigned his situation as Chairman of the General Seasions for Kent, with the intention of recommending his son, Lord Marsham, as his successor; but some of the Magistrates of this part of the country propose Sir E. Knatchbull to fill the situation.—Kent Herald.

Mr. Stenhenson, the engineer of the Liverpool and Manchester

tion.—Kent Herald.
Mr. Stephenson, the engineer of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, is said to be now at Paris, making arrangements for constructing the railway between Calais and that capital.
IRELAND.—We understand that bills of indictment will be preferred against Mr. Steele, at the suit of the Crown, at our Assizes week, and that Sir William Gossett, Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, who has been subposed by Mr. Steele, will attend the Assizes.—Limerick Chronicle.

MONTGOMERY'S NEW POEM.

Just published, post 870., price 72. 6d. hoards, a New Poem, entitled,

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Was sitting by the fire-side one night.
When in there came a pedlar with boots as bright as glass,
That the Farmer's face reflected so bright.
The Farmer sian the boots would buy, for he had never seen
A bloom so resplendent and gay;
But the Fedlar, who found him so enamour'd of their sheen,
Thoughtto make of the Farmer a prey.
Full three times the worth of the Boots he did claim;
But the Landbord, who seense did not lack,
Told the Farmer his own Boots would show an equal flame,
If polished by WARREN'S Jet Black.
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The time the warmer was the standard of anching.
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MARRIED.
On the 23d linst, at Streatham Church, John, third son of Jacob Goodhart, Set, of Manor house, Tooting, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late John Larke, Covent-gauden, Robert Wight, &y. Breen, Control of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Morrison, of Leith—On the 23th linst, at St. Paulis, Covent-gauden, Robert Wight, &y. Breen, Control of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Morrison, of Leith—On the 23th linst, at St. Paulis, Covent-gauden, Robert Wight, &y. Breen, at Tributy Church, Clapham, Win Tanner, aon of James Newman Taner, &y. Browner, Edg. Of the St. Church, London, Williams, and Church, Landon, Williams, and Church, Landon, and Kintonon, N. D., to Many Anne, daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel, Anna Breen, Robert Alfred Cloyne Auslin, &y. Breen, A. Landon, and A. Landon, and A. Landon, and A. Landon, and the selection of Sir Henry Austin, of Shalford house, near Guildford, Surerj, Maria Elizabeth, the only child of Lieut. Colonel Henry Godwin, G. B. of Henry, Ambrose Brewin, Jun. Edg. of Tiverton, Devon, to Caroline, vonuesed depths, Ambrose Brewin, Jun. Edg. of Tiverton, Devon, to Caroline, vonuesed depths, and the Colonel Maria, an

entert son of Robert Barton, Esq. of Mecklenburgh-square, to Elizabell daughter of Richard Hotham Pigeon, Esq of Cambravell.

On the 16th inst, at Aberdeen, Emily daughter of the late Theodort Leith, Esq. of Whitelaugh, Aberdeen-Emily daughter of the late Theodort Leith, Esq. of Whitelaugh, Aberdeen-Brunly, daughter of the 13th inst, at Kinghorn-Bow, and late of St. John-steet, Jm. Furgs, in the 46th vear of interpretation of the Rev. Edward White, aged 64 — At Stohn Castle, Peeplement, of the Rev. Edward White, aged 64 — At Stohn Castle, Peeplement, of the But, James Mourgamery, Rey eldest and Six James But. Thomas Sat Bart.—On the 18th inst, after a short but painful lift of the 20th inst, Store, of the Rev. Edward White, aged 63 — At Stohn Castle, Peeplement, of St Bart.—On the 18th inst, after a short but painful lift of the 20th inst, affect of the 18th inst, after a short but painful lift of the 20th inst, sex—On the 22d inst, at his house in tipper Brook-street, Gravement has 63d year. Anthony Montonier Hawkin, M. D.—On the 19th inst, after well, aged 53 Wm. Harris, Esq. formerly of Bennett's bridge, course of the 19th inst, after a Stone Course of the 19th inst, after a short of the 20th inst, after a short of the 20th

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Vol. XIII.—No. 660.

## SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1833.

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THE PETITION to PARLIAMENT against the injurious RESTRICTIONS upon the number of Pathers in BANKING ESTALLISHMENTS, will life for Sirnaure at the British Coffee house, Cooksponding tracet at the Arman and Ancient Strand, as the Tiree Tune, Borough; and the Gommittee for conducting the Petition deem it right to publish the following copy of it for the information and guidance of the public, upon a subject of such great importance to the large trading community resident within the limits subject to these restrictions.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The humble Petition of the understrande preson resident or carrying on business in London and its vicinity.

Sheweth,

The humble Petition of the understaned persons resident or carrying on business in London and its vicinity.

Sheweth,

That your petitioners watch with the deepest interest the progress of the Bill now before your Honourable House for renewing the Charter of the Bank of England.

That upon the expediency of continuing to the Bank of England the exclusive privilege of being for trenty years to come the only Bank of Issue within London and sixy-five miles around, around it, your petitioners leave the wisdom of Parliament to decide; but worp retitioners trust that this privilege will not be further extended, and especially that all restrictions will be removed which have bithert or restrained within the limit mentioned, more than alx persons from becoming partners in Banks of Deposit.

That such restrictions have to the great advantage of the large towns and commencial communities residing beyond sixty-tire miles from London, been removed, and it commencial community in the kingdom, being that resident in and about London, should be excluded from these advantages.

That to give Banks the facility of increasing the number of their partners beyond six persons, and by that means the amount of their capital and credit, must necessarily add to the security of depositors, and afford increase power to Banks of granting with framers and spirit, and at times of emergency, as well as of quiet, those accommodations to the public which are constantly wanted.

That your petitioners (cel strongly that no good reason can be offered for con-

to Banks of granting with framess and spirit, and at times of energency, as well as of quiet, those accommodations to the public which are constantly wanted.

That your petitioners clei strongly that no good reason can be offered for continuing to the Bank of England any exclusive privilege beyond that of being the sole Bank of sanghaptic this respect for restraining entire freedom of trade in banking, and your petitioners believe that by examination of the present Charter of the Bank of Sanghand can prevent more than six persons from associating in part.

That the 15th section of the 39th and 40th Gen 3d, c. 28, contains, as your petitioners believe, the whole seculations on this subject; and it simply declares, that no other Bank shall be established by Parliament, and that no partnership consisting of more than six persons shall borrow, owe, or take up any sum or your of the standard of the sta

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TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

HAVE the honour to submit to your consideration the annexed

Resolutions, passed at a meeting of my Friends, held on the 23d inst., as
comprehending the grounds on which they deem me entitled to your support and
confidence as a Candidate for the East India Direction.

Should I, through your suffrages, obtain the object of my ambition, it shall be
my uncerssing end-avours to confirm, as far as may be in my power, the favourable sentiments which have been expressed at that Meeting.

I is my fixed intention to proceed to the Ballot on the Brit Vacancy that may
occur. I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Ladles and Gentlemen, your obedient and faithful servant,

28, Bryanston-square, 24th July, 1833. FRANCIS WARDEN.

At a MEETING of PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA STOCK, held at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, on Tuesday, the 23d of July, 1833, The Right Hon. Sir Par Ett. Lord Mayor, in the Chair, James Alexander Rae

At a MEETING of PROPRIETORS of BAST INDIA STOCK, held at the City of London Tavern, Bishops ate street, on Tuesday, the 23d of July, 1833, The Right Hon. Sir Pate 18 treet, on Tuesday, the 23d of July, 1833, The Right Hon. Sir Pate 18 treet, on Tuesday, the 23d of July, 1833, The Right Hon. Sir Pate 18 treet, on Tuesday, the Chair, PRESENT, James Alexander, Eaq. J. R. Baker, E.q. J. R. Baker, E.q. J. R. Baker, E.q. J. R. Baker, E.q. John Barnes, E.q. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thos. Brown, K.C. B. Lieut. General Blachford Lieut. Gen. Sir Thos. Brown, K.C. B. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thos. Brown, K.C. B. Labert Brown, Esq. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thos. Brown, K.C. B. P. Caxatel, E.q. Captain Coglilan, R.N. The Right Hon. Lord Colville David Colvin, Esq. John S. Crofts, Esq. Captain Thos. Proceedings of the Right Hon. Sir Choice, Major Centeral Sir Chao. Dalbiae Lt. General Sir Thos. Dalbiae L

material importance is a Candidate for a Seat in the Direction; and especially in the changes about to be introduced into the constitution of the East India Company.

Proposed by William Crawford, Esq., and seconded by Sir George Staunton. Bart., M.P.,

Second—That under the alterations contemplated by his Majesty's Government, as the basis of the new Charter, the natives of India cannot fail of being conciliated and impersave medium intradiations of the highest trust and responsability in the company and respected whilat filling situations of the highest trust and responsability in India: a continuity of a rvice which harmonites with 'the principle of identifying the interests of that country with those of the Company, so long asthe Company shall continue the administration of Indian sfairs.

Proposed by Major-General Sir Charles Dalbiac, and asconded by John.—Third—That the course of M. Wells, Esq.,

Tarther A. That the course of the Cannot of the Cannot of the Country with the scope of the Company and the company and the company and the country of the

Proposed by David Carruthers, Esq., and seconded by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Brown, K.C.B.,
Fourth—That, on these grounds, Mr. Warden is eminently entitled to the support and condence of the Proprietors; and this Meeting piedges itself, collectively and individually, to adopt every means in its power to secure his election on the next vacancy that may occur.

san instrument, to anothe every means in its power to secure his election on take mext veaning that may occur.

Sir Peter Laurie having quitted the Chair,
It was proposed by the Right Hon. Lord Catrille, and seconded by Lieut. Gen.
That the shanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. Sir Peter Laurie for the counterons and able manner in which he has discharged the duties of Chairman of the Meeting.

The following gentlemen, who were prevented from attending the Meeting, have authorised their names to be subscribed in support of the foregoing Resolutions:—

e prevented from attending the Meeting, scribed in support of the foregoing Reso-scribed in support of the foregoing Resolution (C.B. John M. Kowa, Beq. John M. Kowa, Beq. John M. Kowa, Beq. John M. G.C. B. Thos. Williams, Enq. Admiral Str. G. Martin, G.C. B. Thos. Williams, Enq. Capt. H. Major General J. Morris T. T. M. Neale, Enq. Sir F. Ommanney
The Right Hom Sir Gore Onse'ry, B.-Captain J. Patterson
The Rev. J. H. Vinckney, LL.D.
Major-Gen. Sir Thos. Reynell, K.C. B.-John Nicol. Sir Thos. Reynell, K.C. B.-John M. S. Nige, Enq. Capt. H. Strarnek
Lt. General W. Thornton
Revar-Admiral H. Stuart
E. Beaumet Verno, Enq.
Thomas Wilkinson, Enq.
John Wormald, Enq.



### TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUES!) AY'S GAZETTE, leased to nominate and appoint Lieutenant General Sir stenant General Sir John Ormsby Vandeleur, Knights et Houndrable Milliary Order of the Bath, to be Knights

Commanders of the Most Housenzable Military Order of the Bath, to be Knights Grand Crosses of the said Order.

W. HORNER, Stanford, Lincoln-hiperinnkeeper.

J. HICKLEY, Jun. Gongweatreek, Pairman-agament tailors. Act. Wallace, Baker, atreet. Braylebone, Capterind greet Marylebone, cheesemonger.

At Philosophemore, Marylebone, Edward Dis. Capterind greet Marylebone, cheesemonger.

At Philosophemore, Marylebone, Edward Dis. Capterind greet. Marylebone, the cheesemonger.

At Philosophemore, and the cheesemone, and the

The King has been gracifolds a leaved to nominate and appoint Lieut General Bir Thomas Dalles, of the East india Company's army, Knight Commander chab Most Hossurable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Enight Graud Cross of the said Order.

the said Order.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

B. RAWLINS, Berdey, Kent, tanner. Atts. Kirkman and Rutherford, Cannon-street.—S. No N.E.Y. Newman-scourt, Corntuill, and Compton-street East, chorolist-manufacturer. Atts. Texter and Wheatley, Basinghall street.—J. BURROWS, Brunswick-place, Camberwell. Survey, beokesier Atts Tocher and Wheatley, Besinghall street.—J. ROTHNSON, Doncaster Vortschire, dealer. Atts. Pearson, Doncaster.—J. WIGELS-WORTH, Robin Hoods Well Skehbrook, Yorkshire, inkeeper. Atts. Levy, Gray's in aguars; and Pibber, Doncaster.—S. G. DAVIS, Lower Mitton, Kidderuninster, Worcestershire, dealer a cattle. Atts. Michael, Het Lidas-aguars; and A. Y. Bird, Kidderuninster.—J. DAVIES, Liverpool, painter, Atts. Carter, Liverpool; and Taylor and Ca., Reddo, Finchley, or ditchen. Het fordshire.

J. DAVISS. Liverpool, paters.

A. 1. But. America.

Bedford-ova-J. HAYTIKAD. Sites. Berr. Liverpool; and Taylor and C.V. Rield, Finchley, or Hitchen. Herifordshire.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.—Earl Gazy moved that the report of the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill be received. —The Earl of Wincastara resisted the motion, and divided the House upon it; the numbers were—ayes, 68; nose, 39; majority 38. The report was then presented, and the several clauses were read,—The Duke of Wellington on Suggested an amendment that the Commissioners be required to take oath that they were of the Protestant religion, which was acquiesced in.—Earl Gazy, in pursuance of the suggestion offered to place ten livings, not exceeding the value of 8001. a year each, at the disposal of the two Archbishops, to be bestowed upon the Junior Fellows of Trinity College.

After many Inreible observations against the principle of the measure and several of its clauses, by Lord Whanncurpe, the Earl of Harnowsv, and other Peers, the Report was agreed to, and the third reading fixed for to morrow.

TURSDEW.—The Marquess of Lordon Derrom the promised motion for turther information respecting the blockade of Portugal; and repeated his opinion that the affair had been, and not very fairly, arranged in this country. The Noble Marquess also complained of the conduct of a Rayal Duke, in presiding at a meeting regarding Cappain Napier; and thought it was a dangerous precedent.—Earl Gazy repeated that there was amole ground to warrant the sending of the notification of the blockade to Lloyd's.—The Duke of Wellings of the notification of the blockade to Lloyd's.—The Duke of Mellings of the notification of the blockade to Lloyd's.—The Duke of Hellowship then proceeded to the Order of the Day for the third reading of the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, and after eloquent and able speeches by the Earl of Elono, the Duke of Wellings of the Tellingshop to the read a third time and passed, the numbers on the division being—Contents, 1

before that House had not been sufficient to reconcile them to the principle of the measure, it was read a third time and passed, the numbers on the division being—Contents, 135; Non-Contents, 81. Wednesday.—The Committees on Private Bills only assembled this day.

Thurshay.—Lord Elensonous gave notice that in the Committee on the East India Charter Bill, on Monday, he should move that all those clauses of the measure which relate to the proposed alterations in the local Governments of India be omitted.

Lord Bexley moved the accound reading of the Jewigh Dissibilities Bill, which was supported by the Archbishop of Dusark, the Bishop of Carcerstrae, the Duke of Susarx, the Lord Crawcrison, the Marquis of Westminsten, Lord Melbounne, Lord Governo, and Lord Carverson.—The Archbishop of Carvernous said, he revarded the Jews as brothers who, though belonging with him to the one famile, were estranged from it, but who would ultimately be restored to the homehold of faith and the love of the one external Father. Howould have no objection whatever to their being allowed to previcipate a every honour and privilege which could gratify their feelings, add to their comforts, or increase their consideration in society; but was unworthy, he still an opinion, and he therefore, moved, by way of amendment, that this Bill he read a second time this day aim months.—The Duke of Wellamoron desired to be inderstond as asying not one word against his fellow-subjects of the Jewish persusation country. This was his opinion, and he therefore, moved, by way of amendment, that this Bill he read a second time this day aim months.—The Duke of Wellamoron desired to be understond as asying not one word against his fellow-subjects of the Jewish persusation of the Terihament. For these reasons, which operated on his mind against the Bill, and seeing no reasons at all on the other side prove it an occasity, he must vot against the motion for the Jewish persusation of the Bill and the read of the Bill and the execution of the Bill and the read o

Ap and agreed we, sum whe third reading ordered for Monday next.

Monday.—M. O'Connect. gain brought forward his complaint against the Press, observing that as he did not want the printer but the proprietors, he should mand his motion.—Mr. Marruem moved as an amendment, that the order be discharged, as he viewed the quarred as a primate one, and was in which the House ought not

to involve itselle. Regulated with Senderscheding it restimony to the sevented of the senderscheding trestimony to the sevented of the otherscheding trestimony to the sevented of the otherscheding trestimony to the sevented of the otherscheding the senderscheding the sendersched

empowered to raise the 20,000,000l. on Long Annuities, the interest to be chargeable on the Consolidated Fund.—Mr. Herners stated some forcible objections, but the House agreed to the Ministerial proposal.

The Colonial Slavery Aballtion.Bill. was again considered in Committee, farshe purpose of arranging the money clauses of the measure. The House then remmers the ossiedwation and the Bank Charter Bill.—Mr. M. Arrawoop saids he semuldate oppose the second reading; and Mr. P. Troonson defended that oppose the second reading; and should, therefore, vote for the second reading; and the should, therefore, vote for the second reading; but he had the most decided repugnance to the proposition for making Bank notes a legal tender. It destroyed the principle of the convertibility of paper; and it was done in a clause of this Bill, without any reason being assigned for it; and it formed no part of the contract with the Bank. As the consideration of the Bankong system was to be postponed, why should this clause be pressed? It was not most dangerous tendency.—Lord Aurosors defended the Bill.—Mr. Herners said he should not resist the proposition of this Bill notes a legal tender to the extent proposed by the Bill.—The Bills hould be not opportunity of showing the proposition for the Bills—The Bills had the proposition of the should the cause of the Bills—The Bills had the proposition of the Bills—The Bil

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR OFFICE. AUG. 2.

5th Regt. of Dragoon Guarda—Cornet E. T. H. Chambers to be Lieutener
y pure vice R. S. Wardel, who retires; G. Colquitt, Gent. to be Cornet by pan.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

Was Office, Aug. 2.

Sth Regt. of Pragoon Guarda—Corret E. T. H. Chambers to be Lieutemage by pur. vice R. S., Wardell, who retires; G. Colquitt, Gent. to be Cornet by par. vice Chambers.

11th Regt. Foot—Staff, Asst. Surg. D. Leonard to be Surgeon vice Monry, dec. 23d Foot—Ensign R. Campbellt to be Lieutenant by pur. vice A. Roff, Thomas, who retires; J. E. W. Inglia, Gent. to be Ensign by pur vice Campbell.

34th Foot—Ensign R. W. Byton to be Lieutenant without pur. vice A. Roff, dec.; Gent. Cadet W. E. James, from Royal Mills. Coll. to be Ensign, vice Byton, 14th Foot—Leut. W. Godd to be Cappitaln, a tituse trunch of the vice between the little part of the Staff of the Cappitaln, a tituse trunch of the whole decided to the Cappitaln, a tituse trunch of the whole decided to the Cappitaln, a tituse trunch of the Workshot of the Cappitaln, a tituse trunch of the Staff of the Cappitaln, and the Cappitaln, and the Staff of the Cappitaln, and t

The under mentioned Officer has also been allowed to reite from the strict, receiving a commonted allowance for his commission:—Lieutenant Heary Officering, 20th Foot.

DREADFUL ALURDER AT DUBLIN.

On Monday this city was in a moat dreadful state of excitement in consequence of an outrage which occurred in Westmonland street, upon the person of Nathaniel Sneyd, Eng., a Bank Director and principal in the firm of Sneyd, Fench, Batton, and Co. Mr. Sneyd, and the hour of two o'cluck, walking from his own resides in Sackville street, towards the Bunk of Ireland, when a person maned Mason came up to him, and placing a pistol close to his head discharged it. The ball grazed the torchead of Mr. Sneyd, and the force of the bullet struck him to the ground. Mason gazed on his victim for a few seconds, and then placing the pistol, which was four burrelled, close to his forerhead, he discharged the contents of one of the barrels into the head of Mr. Sneyd. A torrent of blood followed the wound, and Mason, appearing to think he had complished his vengeance, flung the pistol from him, and exclaimed, "Oh! I have done for you." He was in a moment afterward dragged off to the watch-house in Fleetatreet, where, a it was apprehended that he had more weapons concealed, the brown body coat which he wore was torn off, and handculfs placed upon him.

This outrage occurred opposite the tea warehouse in Westmorlandstreet, and the citizens who witnessed it were, for the moment, so panic-struck, that they never thought of apprehending the unisrable wretch who was perpetrating the crime till he flung from him him hipstol. Had Mason's arm been arrested after the first free term can be little doubt but that the lite of an old, a humanc and are spected gentleman would have been spared, for the first bull missed its aim, and lodged in the shutter of an adjoining story.

While the persons who apprehended Mason were conveying him the watch-house, a number of gentlemen to whom the preson and character of Mr. Sneyd were well known, conveyed the un

Magistrates left little doubt in the minds of those present of his insanity.

At the conclusion of the examination the Magistrates ordered the prisoner to be carefully removed. He deliberately pulled up his shirt sleeves to allow the handcuffis to be placed on him, and waked quietly out of the board-room with the officers.

In the watchhouse, before he was examined by the Magistrate, his stated that he had loaded three of the barrels, with the intention his it two of them could not effect his purpose he would accomplish it with the third.

An inquest has since been held on the body, and after the eximination of several witnesses, who detailed the circumstances under which the deceased met his death, the Jury found the following werdict:—"We find that the said Nathaniel Sneyd came by his death in consequence of a wound or wounds inflicted by a shot of shots fired from a pistol by John Mason, between the hours of wo shots fired from a pistol by John Mason, between the hours of the public."

and three, p. m., on Monday, July 29, in Westmorlaurus-Dublin."

TWICKENHAM AIR.—This old established place of summer result has long been known as the site of the Eel Pie House; but the present proprietor has rebuilt the House upon a consumer and so beautified the grounds, that those who have been accustomed and so beautified the grounds, that those who have been accustomed and the property of the property of

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

My pasa Buth.

Immat this week supply you with a full, true, and particular activity to be present at which all the Rambottoms of England have grived in this capital. As my intention is not to morales but to describe, I near the Taria.

Our pleasures, or our pains, began on Saturday. This was colled the day of moraling. At the grant market, in the mides of susages, freelitorium made of old wood, and covered with a dusty, brown, tatted, shabily balket cluth; a duces National Guarda, morking pleasures of "Come, my pretty lady, what do you say to this heap of chiese of "Come, my pretty lady, what do you say to this heap of chiese of the come of the

liberté." and "Vive la France." The Parisians, who of course had never seen a model of a vessel before, were ravished with the spectacle; and the lathers, as ignorant as the children, undertook to describe that which they did not understand. All this would have been very tolerable, if the dust had not swept over us in masses, and sometimes obscured even our neighbours from our view. At half-past ten the fiveworks on the Bridge Louis XVI. commenced: some were brilliant, others failed; but the people seemed pleased, and a little after eleven began to disperse. The scene of disorder was then terrific. Women had their colutes torn from their backs, children were trampled on the ground, arms were broken and legs fractured, and had we not remained behind until this portion of the "pleasured" of the properties of the properties of the result of the result.

The third the rest.

The third the rest.

The thought of the colutes and indillerence, and in vain made promises or smiled. The columbiant of the properties of the result of t

of pleasure."

P. H.

WORGESTER.—The weather during the past week has been so favourable for ripening the grain (the thermometer having been several times 85 in the shade.) that the harvest in this neighbourhood is now commencing, and in the course of a week will be very general. From all the accounts we have received of the wheat crop we are induced to hope that it will prove a fair average produce; many farmers anticipate that it will yield hetter than last year's crop,

## CLERICAL. Continued from the 7th page.

CLERICAL.

Continued from the 7th page.

Wakefield, Funder Rars.—The preliminary proceedings in the cause "Sanderson and others, churchwardens of Wakefield, v. Craven and others;" involving the validity of the Wakefield Church Rate, were taken on Thursday, in the Consistory Court, at York, before the Hon. G. V. Harcourt, Chancellor, on the question of the admission of the defendants' allegations in reply to the lible! shibited on behalf of the plaintiffs. Mr. Blanshara papeared as the advocate of the churchwardens, and Mr. Funerkans for the defendants. The defendants mainly relied on the fact that the inhabitants of the township of Horbury, which they alleged formed part of the parish of Wakefield, had not been rated. The allegations were seventeen in number, and urged various topics against the validity of the rate, but the Chancellor admitted only the two first, directing an amendment which would bring the parties more immediately to the point at issue and rejected the whole of the others. Friday the subject was again arrued by Mr. Hogarss for the defendants, after hearing whom the Chancellor admitted the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th allegations, which will have the effect of bringing the question in dispute more fully before the Court at a future hearing.

We understand that several of our most distinguished Clergy have expressed their determination, in consequence of the violent proceeding of the persons who oppose the payment of the annulty tax, to retire from Edinburgh altogether, and secrept charges in the country. The causes which have led to this determination are deeply to be deplored, more especially when it is considered that it is through no tault of the Clergy that they are now placed in a position of hostility to a noisy portion of the citizens; and, farther, that the claims which have given rise to the present agitation have been declared perfectly to a roley portion of the Citizens; and, farther, that the claims which have given rise to the present agitation have been declared perfectly legal by the h

Incumbent of Pudsey, as a token of their altectional creates and of gratitude for the henefit which they hope they have received from his faithful and unwaried labours as a Minister of the Goapel among them during a period of twenty years. —Leads Intelligency.

The Archdeacon of Durham's Annual Visitation, held at the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, in the city of Durham, on Thursday, was very numerously attended. The morning service waterformed by the Rev. James Raine, M.A., Vicar of Meldon, on Thursday, was very numerously attended. The morning service waterformed by the Rev. James Raine, M.A., Vicar of Meldon was the Power with a most impressive and appropriate services was delivered by the Rev. Robert Gary, M.A., Rector of Stunderland, from the Web. Rev. Robert Gary, M.A., Rector of Stunderland, from the Web. Rev. Werke 23. "Take heed, therefore, unto yourselves, and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made ye lead to receive which a deceiver of the Web. Rev. Robert God, which he hath purchased with his own blood." The excellent Charge delivered by the Venerable the Archdeacon, seemed to make a deep impression on his auditory. Archdeacon Tuone, after the Visitation, entertained a party of sixty-one of his clerical brother at dinner, at his louse in the College.

Token of Respect.—A very beautiful glipelendid chased silver smill-box has been presented to the Rev. W. A. Woon, A. B., 18th one of the Curates of the Parish Church of Lansager, as a token of their respect for his unwearied diligence in the discharge of his duty as respect for his unwearied diligence in the discharge of his duty as respect for his unwearied diligence in the discharge of his duty as respect for his unwearied diligence in the discharge of his duty as respect for his unwearied diligence in the discharge of his duty as their minister, July, 1833." In times for the Rev. W. A. Woon, A. B., 1912 has not the present the respect and approbation of his parishioners of Lancaser, as a token of their minister, July, 1833." In times for t

Athawes, J., to Rectory of Loughton Magna, Buck.—Patron. Tris. Coll. Cnash. Bail. J., to Vicarage of St. Giles, Oxford —Patron, St. John's College, Oxford Bail. J., to Vicarage of St. Giles, Oxford —Patron, St. John's College, Oxford Bail. J., to Vicarage of St. Giles, Oxford —Patron, St. John's College, Oxford Bailwith, Inc. Curary of Dethwick, Debyshire—Patron, Rector of Ashover Bloked, T. J., to Oil Sodbury with Chipring Sodbury Vicarage annexed, Glogocastering—Patron, J. and C. of Worcester—Boscawen, J., to Vicarage of Thormcombe, Devon—Patron, J. Birage, Barton, J. Birage, Barton, Oxford College, St. Hole Bury, C., to Perp. Curacy of Albrighton, Salop—Patron, J. W. Szourier, Ret. Chaffeld, W., A., to Vicarage of Statifud, Belies—Patron, J. Philips, Bag. Cox., R. A., to Vicarage of Montacute, Somerset—Patron, J. Philips, Bag. Crufts, H., Plist Medicts of Linion in Craven Reteory, Yorks.—Pat., Ld. Change, Crufts, H., Plist Medicts of Linion in Craven Reteory, Yorks.—Pat., Ld. Change, Crufts, H., Plist Medicts of Patrole, Ken.—Patron, J. and C. of Carberthury Discour. C., to Vicarage of Heckington, Lincolnish e—Pat. Rev H. B. Benson Discour. C., to Vicarage of Growle, Korfolk—Patron, J. and C. of Carberthury Souries and C. of Carberthury Carberthury, Collinson, Vicarage of Comberton, Cambridge, h.—Pat., Janu. Coll. Carb. Gillmoor, V., to St. Peter's Church, Earls Hearth, Des.—Pat. Jesus Coll. Camb. Oraham, J., Vicarage of Hinxton and Swavesey, Comb.—Pat. Jesus Coll Camb.

norry, to St. Peter's Church, Earls Heaton, Dewsbury, Yorksm.—raktoup car of Dew-hury
and John Dew-hury
sam, J. to Vicarrage of Hinxton and Swavesey, Camb.—Pat. Jesus Col. Camb.
et W., to Curacy of Stonehouse, Devon.—Patron, Rev. S. Courney
of John Commission of St. Nichtlands Atware, Kenne-Patron, Archip of Canterby
on J. do Vicarrage of St. Nichtlands Atware, Kenne-Patron, Archip of Canterby
on J. do Vicarrage of Linkenhorn, Comwall—Patron, D. and C. of Exeter
to St. M., to Picarrage of St. Kinth Cornwall—Patron, D. and C. of Exeter
land, H., To Peter Corner of Stationary of Commission of Commis

Curacy of Hudswell, Catterick, Yorkshire—Patron, of Catterick.

Ockerham, Lancashire—Pat, Lords of the Manor of Greenwich, Kenl—Patron, the King Andrews, Plymouth—Pat, Rev. J Hatchard, Vlear L. Allers', Coruwall—Patron, Bishop of Except ger of Masham cum Kirby Malzeard, Yorkshire—

Smith, W., to Curacy of St. Andrews, Plymouth—Pat., Rev. J. Hatchard, Vieter Tippert, E., to Vicarage of St. Allers', Coruwall—Patron, Bishop of Exeter Waldington, Geo., to Vicarage of Masiann cum Kirby Malzeard, Yorkshire—Patron, Tstaint College, Cambrilge

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muscular action.—Institution for the application of mechanical science to the allevia bin and cure of distortions of all kinds, 29, Leicester square, late of the Strand.

MANY Laties and Gentlemen, whose Hair is in a declining that a state, are deterred from adopting the only certain Remedy—that of shaving the head, from the fear of Raving a PERUKE either so still of tornal, or so out 0, as to be immediately detected. ROSS and SONS, 119 and 120, Bishopsgate-street, laving succeeded in numerous instances in initiating the natural Hair so as to deceive members of the same family, respectfully invite attention to their new inherefeeling as a superior of the same family, respectfully invite attention to their new inherefeeling as a superior of the same family, respectfully invite attention to their new inherefeeling as a superior of the same family, respectfully invite attention to their new inherefeeling as a superior of the same family, respectfully invite attention to their new inherefeeling as a superior of the same family, respectfully invite attention to their new inherefeeling as a superior of the same family, respectfully invite attention to their new inherefeeling as a superior of the superior of the superior of the same family, respectfully invite attention to their new inherefeeling as a superior of the superior o

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Lord Mayor is not a Privy Councillor for the time being. Anv-body having the title of Lord is Right Honourable. The stille of Lord granted to the Mayors of London, Dublin, and Yonk. make them Right Honourable during the Meyoralty. In the case of York, the Lady Mayorees retains her title of "Lady" for kife.

The letter of Mr. Beamisa appeared in the Morning Post of Friday—our multishing it is therefore needless.

The letter on the subject of Mr. Valey's illustrated Catalogue of the National Gallery shall be noticed next week.

The communication from an "Actress of all work" had better be unade to one of Mose theatres where few hands do the business.

We regret that the West Indian communication came too late for insertion; it shall appear next week.

Mr. Evans a criticism upon the Somerset House Exhibition is in the same predictment.

MI. EVANS SCRICTISM upon the Somerset House Exploition is in the same predictionent.

We are obliged to our correspondent who refers us to the Morning Herald We can only say that we pledge ourselves to the fact that Lord Brougham drew the amendment which the Archbishop of CANTERBURY moved, and that the Archbishop read the amendment in the Chancellor's hand writing. We dure say our correspondent may find means of ascertaining the truth of this at the House of Lords; so may the Morning Herald, if it likes.

### BULL. JOHN

LONDON, August 4.

THE KING held a Levee on Wednesday, and returned to Windsor in the evening, attended by Colonel HORACE SEY-MOUR. The mext Levee will be on Thursday.

Their MAJESTIES remain at Windsor.

MINISTERS have swallowed their last defeat—they have neither attempted to alter Lord Brougham's amendment in the Church Spoliation Bill, which the Archbishop of Canterral Carried, nor to suggest the restoration of the clause it disposed of, in the House of Commons. Yes—they are Ministers still. "Here we are," cries Lord Althory. one House. "Here we are," cries Lord GREY, in the

other.

BROUGHAM, who drew the amendment, Dr. GREY his Lordship's brother—voted for it—Lord JOHN RUSSELL for himself distinctly, and Lord ALTHORP and Mr. STANLEY jointly, have declared that a single alteration in the Bill would be the signal for their retirement from office. Nobody believed them—but such was the apprehension of those who can turn them out whenever they please, that they might for once speak the truth, that the Duke of WELLING-TON. and a body of pearly seventy Peers (prayies included) N, and a body of nearly seventy Peers (proxies included) hdrew from the House of Lords, before the division on the third reading.

We foretold that Ministers would not dare to attempt the

withdrew from the House of Lords, before the division on the third reading.

We foretold that Ministers would not dare to attempt the restoration of the amended clause, either in the Lords or the Commons. But we could not imagine how Lord John RUSSELL was to be soothed into staying in office after his unqualified declaration. It seems, however, that although Lord Grey declared to the House of Lords that it was one of the most important clauses in the Bill—and although his agitation at its defeat was manifest, and although his agitation at its defeat was manifest, and although his agitation at its defeat was manifest, and although his agitation at its defeat was manifest, and although his agitation at its defeat was manifest, and although his agitation at its defeat was manifest, and although his agitation at its defeat was manifest, and although his agitation at its defeat was manifest, and although his agitation at its defeat was manifest, and although his agitation at its defeat was manifest, and although his agitation at its defeat was manifest, and although his agitation at its defeat was manifest, and although his agitation at its defeat was manifest, and although his agitation at its defeat was manifest, and although his agitation at its defeat was manifest, and that like the 147th clause, its extinction is a matter of no moment.

Here is a display of weakuess, and of a knowledge of the wretched state in which they are permitted to carry on the Government, far beyond our most anxious expectations; but it is painful to think that, upon what we cannot but consider a mistaken principle, they are still suffered to go on in their career of spoliation and destruction. The Conservatives have now fully disproved the charges levelled against them of a thirst for place and power; day after day they have shrunk from the opportunities which have presented themselves, and more than once refused the helm.

That this was just and wise, upon the principle of giving the Whigs fair play, and the opportunity of working out

but if the stop is not seriously put to their proceedings, what will there be left to preserve or save?

It is quite true that the DUKE OF WELLINGTON can gain

It is quite true that the DUKE OF WELLINGTON can gain nothing by forming a Ministry. All the honours this world can afford, he possesses, together with his illustrious and imperishable name. It is natural that he should feel but little desire to participate in the toils of Government—yet, if his country calls, if his KING requires it, we think his Grace would not hesitate to obey the summons. To Sir Robert Peel, happy as he is in every relation of life, there can be little inducement to return to all the harassing duties of office. We can perfectly understand the difference which exists between an assidnous watchfulness over the interests of the country in Parliament, and the multiplied duties and difficulties of administration; but Sir Robert Peel should not, nor

would be, we trust, suffer his private feelings to withhold the change which makes the heart of the Chron him from his public duty.

him from his public duty.

Such men owe it to the country to attend to its call. The cry is general; public meetings everywhere desire the removal of the Whiga; the influence of the Ministry is at an end: defeated in both Houses of Parliament; the Law Bills of the CHANCELLOR scouted; the finances of the CHANCELLOR scouted; the finances of the CHANCELLOR scouted; their Colonial suggestions totally altered; their Tithe Commutation Bill lost; their Bill for the Abolition of Arrest for Debt postponed sine die; and even their power of promise and threat in the City of London scoffed at by the return of a Tory to the office of Common Sergeant, in the teeth of all the interest which, with equal ill success, was directed against Mr. Lyall, who, as have been nearly all the Conservatives who have opposed the Whigs at contested elections since the passing of the Reform Bill, defeated their own special candidate, Alderman Venables.

Is it not time, we ask, that the reins should be taken from the hands of these mad and drunken drivers? They hold on with grim assurance, merely because they believe that the Such men owe it to the country to attend to its call. The

special candidate, Alderman VENABLES.

Is it not time, we ask, that the reins should be taken from the hands of these mad and drunken drivers? They hold on with grim assurance, merely because they believe that the Tory party is divided in its views upon the subject of their overthrow; and so believing, they cast about their indecent taunts of cowardice and indecision. The country understands this insolence—they know its authors, and they despise its absurdity. We do not believe that there is any difficulty in forming a Conservative Government, and as to the time of doing so, let us look at the opinions which follow—opinions not more important in themselves than from the circumstances under which they have been volunteered. All the Honourable Gentlemen who have expressed them are MEN OF THE PEOPLE, all Representatives of large constituencies, and, generally speaking, Representatives under the Reform Act. If the PEOPLE did not think ill of the Government, those who live upon popular opinion would not vituperate it; like the Times newspaper, instead of leading the public mind, they narrowly watch and closely follow it; and thus, with all but very attentive observers, succeed in establishing a reputation for independence and a character for influence. Hear these gentlemen—

Colonel Evans by no means thought it impossible that a Tory Government might exist with advantage to the country, and he verily believed that it was to the Torics that the people were now looking for relief.—Hear.)—The House of Lords might deal with the Church of Ireland Reform Bill as they pleased, the people did not care for it; it was looked to with indifference out of that House; but the present Ministry had forfeited the confidence of the House and the country, and some clanne was sesential for the relief and welfare of the people.—("ear.)—The attempt that had been made to arouse a feeling of indignation throughout the country towards the other branch of the Legislature was as unsuccessful as it deserved to be.

Mejor Beaucleage would have

of the people—("lear.)—The attempt that had been made to arouse a feeling of indignation throughout the country towards the other branch of the Legislature was as unsuccessful as it deserved to be. Major Beautleas would have been most happy in presenting such a Pettion (for the repeal of the malt duty) if he thought it likely to receive the attention of Government; but he feated from what had been evinced that there was little to expect from the present Ministry.—(Hear.)—The people had not been enamoured with the Reform Bill because it was the means of turning out a Tory for a Whig Government, but he cause they hoped through it to have a reduction it axation—(Cheers.)—He was extremely sorry that Government had so hitterly disappointed those expectations.—(Hear.)

Mr. F. O'Conson said they (the Ministers) were always holding out to the people the great advantages of Reform, but when any practicable measure was suggested in that House or enforced from without, they uniformly came forward and anologised for not being able to accede to it; and yet called upon the House for a vote of confidence in their general administration. They had broken every pledge with the proper of the confidence of the confiden

out of it:

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER OF MR. COBBETT.

out of it:—

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER OF MR. CORDETT.

"Sin—Indeed I should have voted against the passing of it (the Irish Church "Reform" Bill), even without any of the alterations that have been made since, unless it contained some clearly defined principle; and at the same time some provisions which would inevitably tend to mend the lot of the great mass of the working people of Ireland. The Bill was nothing of this sort: it was founded on no principle, either ancient or modern, either in law or in equity; and while it threw ten Bishops overboard, without assigning any reason for not throwing ten more overboard, it in fact did nothing but transfert the property of the ten Bishops to the rich landowners or the moneymongers, leaving the sub-tenants of the lands to be a great deal more hardly squeezed than they were before. I must again observe, that Mr. Ladon proposed a clause in this Bill to protect the sub-tenants of the Bishop's lands from being made worse off than they were before in consequence of this Bill; and that this clause was rejected with scorn; so that the Bill was not intended to do any good to the main body of the people of Ireland.

"Ah! CHRONNY! It is too late, my poor Jold Granny; it is too late to whimper and to whine; this "reformed! House has lived too long and done too many things that are never to be foreotten to leave you a chance of stirring up any score men in the kingdom to utter even half a sentence to prevent the driving out of the Ministry and the dissolution of the Parliament itself. In all the great towns meetings have been held for the purpose of sending toward Petitions or Addresses to the Kins for turning out the Ministers and the dissolution of the Parliament itself. In all the great towns meetings have been held for the purpose of sending toward Petitions or Addresses to the Kins for turning out the Ministers; a Petition all ittle while ago to the House of Commons, praying the House to address howing of the Parliament, I myself presented a Petition a little while ago to the

This is Mr. COBBETT'S opinion; that of Mr. Hunt exactly coincides, and these are gentlemen who know the PROPLE. As for ourselves, looking at the divisions, and seeing how the present Ministry get their small majorities, we go the length of doubting the necessity of dissolving the Parlia.

length of doubting the necessity of dissolving the Parliament at all.

One thing is certain—Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. The respectable part of the population of the country are unanimously opposed to the Ministry, but if they find a continued unwillingness on the part of the Conservatives to take the necessary steps for relieving them from the infliction of such a Government, the duty will devolve into other hands—the Country seeks a change—the Conservatives can give it, but they must do it quickly. If the present Ministers remain in office until the Session has ended, look at the consequences—they remain for three or four months at liberty to follow their own inclinations unfettered by immediate responsibility, and uncontrolled by the actual presence of a Parliament—they candidly say, in the Clubs and in the streets, "if you don't turn us out before the prorogation you never will." This is a pleasant prospect to a nation already wearied of their domination; but in saying so, they rely upon the unwillingness of the "greedy Tories" to eject them, at the price of being obliged to fill their places; and accordingly their paperare instructed to taunt and sneer at the Opposition for want of courage and resolution to undertake the enterprise.

Parliament is drawing to its close, and we repeat we

want of courage and resolution to undertake the causerprise.

Parliament is drawing to its close, and we repeat, no TIME IS TO BE LOST. Another week will have clapsed before we shall be able again to address our readers; in the interim something may have happened to set this great question at rest, but if it has not, we shall return to the subject, with the view of shewing the extent of sacrifice which public men ARE BOUND TO MAKE TO THEIR COUNTRY, and of suggesting the possibility of forming a Ministry fully adequate to meet the dangers and difficulties of the times, without doing a violence to the feelings of those who, declining to take a prominent part in the Government, could not and would not refuse their powerful aid in strengthening its character and supporting its measures.

THE Bill for admitting Jews to all the privileges of Christians in this country, has been most wisely thrown out, by a great majority in the House of Lords. Some admirable speeches were delivered during the debate, in the course of which, although Lord GREY, certain of defeat, had relied to Sheen, and the Globe had pronounced that it was not a Cabinet measure, the LORD CHANCELLOR supported it is one of his least gentle orations.

to Sheen, and the Globe had pronounced that it was not a Cabinet measure, the LORD CHANCELLOR supported it is one of his least gentle orations.

That a Jew may be a very good man, and a very honest man, we—whatever the prejudices of the world may be—have no doubt; the simple fact, however, that he is not a Christian, ought to disqualify him from participating in the government, or belonging to the legislation of a Christian-country. As Lord Segrave said, he was a staunch advocate for perfect liberty of conscience in religious matters—but he started with the proviso, that however liberal their opinions might be, men should in the outset be Christians. The speech of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY is well worth the attentive perusal of all who profess to call themselves Christians. The modest demeanour of this hold and uncompromising Prelate affords a striking contrast to the low vulgar flippancy of others whom we could name, and who make up by pertness and pretension what they really want in dignity of character and firmness of purpose.

The Archbishop of DUBLIN talked as Dr. WHATELY might be expected to talk. One of the wise arguments of this admirable Prelate, this great luminary of the Church, in favour of emancipating the Jews, and admitting them to all the privileges of Christians, was founded upon the precedent so fatally afforded us of admitting Papists to Parliament. What a line to take—to compare a race of men who are ontwardly ten thousand times more enthusiastic in the adoration of the Saviour and his Mother than Protestants, with Jews, who proclaim the Redeemer an impostor, and at this very moment open their windows and doors in a thunderstorm in the expectation of the arrival of the Messiah.

The Bishop of London opposed the Bill upon the right principle, offering no objections to the social and moral character of the Jews, but feeling it his duty to vindicate Christianity against the inroads now proposed, which, it ought to be observed, were only advocated by the radical Jews—i.e. the friends of the D

For the Bill..... 54 | Against it..... 104 Majority..... -5

THE Pretender to the Throne of Portugal is at present in the ascendant. Like Lord GREV, we derive all our information on the subject from the Times, whence we extract the following condensed paragraphs:—

"The Duke of Treestra property of the St. Throne the 93d. and

tion on the subject from the Times, whence we extract (Be following condensed paragraphs:—

"The Duke of Traccina marched from St. Ubes on the 22d, and on the 23d approached the southern bank of the Tagus. General Johnso (the here of St. Julian's) was sent with all the disposable force from Lisbon to the southern bank to opnose his progress, having under his command uner 6,000 men; the Duke of Traccina only 1.500. The Duke instantly attacked him, routed him at every point drove his forces into the river, and Jonnao was killed on the quay at the bank. On the night of the 23d the Duke of Canavat, with Don Mourel's garrison, evenuated Lisbon. In the morning the torn was without any garrison; the populace opened the prisons, liberated five thousand prisoners, mostly for political offerees, committed smetters and armed themselves as a national guard, communicated with the standard on the citated of Lisbon, and aforewats the flav of Endardwhich theysaluted with 21 game."—(Why?) "Admiral Parker and the british agardens subted the Hag of Donna Maria"—(Why?) "On the 25th the town was pericely tranquil, and on the afternoon of that they are the subject of the prison of all the larts. Description of the 27th that the Almona Maria forces and armed the forces, which were in retreat on the Douro.

"The accounts from Oporto on the evening of the 27th state that forces hattack had been made since the 25th. Din Pedro embarked in a steamer with fifty attendants, on the evening of the 27th, and sailed direct for Lisbon." sense and sound reasoning, and unanswered by any one that heard it read."

Mr. Cobrett also sent two addresses to Lord Melbround in the City of the standard of the melbres were lost. They proclaimed Donna Mastandar and themselves as a national guard, communicated with the BOURN, from Notlingham and Oldham. "praying that his Dake of Tenceina on the southern bank, hoisted Donna Mastandard on the pleased to dismiss his Ministers."

"Why, Sir," ados Mr. Cobbett, "even the Common Council to Indone date not cat! a Meeting for the purpose of upholding the present Ministry; and, as to a Common Hall in the City, there would be a thousand to one to vote against any proposition tending, even by a side-wind, to insinuate confidence either in this Ministry or in this House of Commons.

"Oh, not Sir, not a singl: vote amongst the industrious people will be these accurate the turning out of this Ministry, or the dissolving of this Parliament.

"The last hope seems to be, that there must be two hundred new Members to keep the Tories in power. I yill pledge myself for the two hundred if the Tories will pledge themselves to take off the malt and liouse and window taxes. At any rate I will pisdge myself that the Common the ecuted of Lisbon."

The last hope seems to be, that there must be two hundred new Members to keep the Tories in power. I yill pledge myself for the two hundred if the Tories will pledge themselves to take off the malt and liouse and window taxes. At any rate I will pisdge myself that the Common the common that the process of the common that the common that

had made no fresh attack. Yet the letter from the corresdent of the Times says

pondeat of the Times says—

"Oporto was attacked on the 28th, as reported by the African steamer, and although not immediately under the command of Marehal Bourmont, still with his advice and instruction; indeed, he stated his intention of dining in Oporto on that day. They entered the place, but were repulsed with tremendous slaughter, having lost LMO men.

The Pedroite loss was 700, among whom was the brave Colonel Cotter, who fell by a random shot after the heat of the setion. One regiment of Miguel's cavalry was nearly all cut off. Don Pedro left Oporto for Lisbon on the night of the 27th, in the steamer Britannia, and was saluted by the English men-of-war

we conclude the date to be a misprint for the 25th.

The Duke of CADAYAL issued a Proclamation to the inhabitants of Lisbon dated the 22d of July, and retired from Lisbon on the night of the 23d, with the garrison. The city being thus left to the rebels, the following Proclamation and Act of Acclamation were published:

PROCLAMATION OF THE DUKE OF TERCEIRA.

"Lisbon, July 24.

PROCLAMATION OF THE DUKE OF TERCEIRA.

"Lisbon, July 24,
"Inhabitants of Lisbon—The division of the liberating army, with the command of which his Imperial Majesty the Duke of Braganza, Regent in the name of the Queen, was pleased to intrust me with the sole view of liberating you, has crossed the provinces south of the Tagus and come to the margin of this river, to cause the standard of the Queen and of liberty to wave before you. But this standard, under the shadow of which the loyal supporters of the throne and the charter took shelter, amidst the persecutions of exile and in combats, never was the emblem of war and vengeance, but that of the peace, concord, and reconcillation of the whole Portuguese family, and of elemency and pardon for the deluded and unfortunate. Therefore, inhabitants of Lisbon, order, respect for the rights of each, the tranguility and peace of the capital, are what I hope and exact from you. I have taken, and shall continue to take, measures for you to be regularly armed by re-establishing the same corps that were once which I shall immediately organize, you will have an opportunity of sharing the slory of restoring the nation, and of maintaining order and the tranquillity of our hearths.

"Head-quarters, Lisbon, July 24."

"ACT OF ACCLAMATION." and the tranquility of our ...

"Head quarters, Lisbon, July 24."

"ACT OF ACCLAMATION.

"On the 24th of July the people in a large body, tree from all influence, internal or external, without compulsion, the city being frasken by the troops, being assembled in the Hall of the Council of this very noble and loyal city of Lisbon, with a free and spontaneous will, and with on unanimity never till now seen, acclaimed and declared the Senhora Donna Maria II., daughter of the importal Pedro IV. for whom the people are ready to spill the last drop of their blood, as all loyal Portuguese are ever ready to do for ther lawful Sovereign, as their legitimate Queen, and in order that this should be made known, the present Act was drawn up, which was sured by all present.

"MANDEL IGNACIO DE SAMBALO."

signed by all present.

"MANOBL IGNACIO DE SAMPAIO E PINA, Brigadier.

"MAXIMILIANO JOSE DA LEONE, Brigadier.

"JOSE SOINEIRO VIANNA.

"LIUZ TEXEIRA HORNE DE BREDOM.
"ANTONIO JOAQUIM FIRMINIO DE CASTRO."

Thousands of signatures follow.)—Number not specified.

(Thousands of signatures follow.)—Number not specified.

All this is very fine, and probably will answer for a time the purpose of Lord PALMERSTON, who is understood to have made some condition as to the period of the rebellion at which we are to be made parties to it; but as it is to be recollected that the whole force of the King of PORTUGAL is directed against Opporto, from which the Illustrious PEDRO has gallantly run away just on the eve of the storming, it will be as well for the rebels to wait the result of that attack before they crow too loudly.

As for the Act of Acclamation, that, by which Don

As for the Act of Acclamation, that, by which Don MIGUEL was forced to assume his just rights, was more numerously and ten thousand times more honourably and respectably signed, being moreover a legal and formal declaration of the Three Estates of the Realm. The struggle is not over—although, by the salutes of our neutral squadrons, it should seem to be the opinion of our Admirals and Caplains that it is. Captains that it is.

A CIRCUMSTANCE has transpired within these few days

A CIRCUMSTANCE has transpired within these few days which has given rise to much conversation and conjecture, and to which we consider it our duty especially to refer.

It has been pretty generally stated, that Sir John Key. one of the Members for the City, had got the Government contract for stationery, and had therefore rendered himself ineligible to sit in the House of Commons. It turns out, however, that although Sir John Key actually manages the business connected with the contract—buys the paper, and sends it to the Stationery-office in his own carts, and is himself in attendance there, it is not he who took the contract, but Mr. Johnthan Key, a bookseller, late of Gloucestershire, and supposed to be a brother of the Baronet, for whom, out of pure kindness and affection. Sir John takes all the trouble we have described. All this, however, is matter of evidence for the House of Commons, and we do not propose to touch it.

matter of evidence for the House of Commons, and we do not propose to touch it.

It appears that the Storckeeper of the Stationery-office, a Mr. LAURKNCE, was charged with the duty of inspecting the articles furnished, and might on his own judgment receive or reject such as he thought fit or unfit for the service. His son was the boy whom Sir John Key presented to the Blue Coat School, and whom, for some reasons best known to them, the Governors chose not to receive, upon Sir John's presentation.

Mr. Laurence, it seems, as soon as the contract was set-fled, expressed a wish to retire from his office of Store-keeper, and having communicated that wish to Sir John Key, Sir John applied immediately for the situation for his son.

The duties of the office, as we have just stated, are to inspect and decide upon the quality of stationery to the smount of £100,000, to be supplied to the Government.

When Sir John made the application to Lord Green, his John sir John when the application to Lord Green, is John when the weak too young gentleman was?—Sir John keplied, that he was eighteen. The Premier said he thought he was too young, but referred the matter to Mr. Grurch, the Comptroller of the Office, who reported that a boy of eighteen could not perform the duties (whether Mr. Ghurch added that Sir John Key, the father, was the person actually executing the contract, we know not). Lord Grey communicated Mr. Church's report to Sir John, who, with wonderful presence of mind, said—"Then, my lord, I will ask the appointment for my eldest son, reho is hearly two-and-twenty."

To this son the office was given, and Mr. Kingsmiller.

nearly two-and-twenty."

To this son the office was given, and Mr. Kingsmill Kry forthwith entered upon the arditions duty of examining the articles which were to be sent in; but, after he had held the situation about three weeks, it turned out that he was the identical individual for whom his father had her hear to the place; and that he was not two-and-twenty, harri, Fightyen. The thing made a noise, and the lad has been dismissed;—but this is not the point for the con-

sideration of the Ministers who made Mr. KEY a Baronet for lighting up London on the success of the Reform Bill. It ought to be known that no person can be a Liveryman of the Stationers' Company until he has attained the age of twenty-one: Sir John Key felt, therefore, that it would be a matter of first-rate importance to get his boy of eighteen made a Liveryman, which, from the notoriety of the regulation respecting the required age of the Liverymen, would at once put an end to the doubt of his son's having attained his majority, and being nearly twenty-two. For this purpose Sir John Key wrote a letter to Mr. Greenhill, the Treasurer and Clerk of the Stationers' Company, which follows:—

Abchurch Lane, July 13, 1833.

DEAR SIR-My son having attained the age of twenty-one

Dear Sir—My son having attained the age of twenty-one whether he can take up his Livery in our Company, although the term of his apprenticeship is not yet completed, as he was not bound till some years after the proper time?

Geo. Greenbill, Esq., Stationers' Court.
Here we have Sir John Key, after having, as it appears, represented his son who got the office to be a different person from the son who was refused it, stating that the son of whom he speaks has attained the age of twenty-one about five months since. Who is the mother of that son? We ask this question, because we believe him to be the son of Lady Key, the Honourable Baronet's wife. Such being the case, permit us to submit a copy of the certificate of the marriage of the Honourable Baronet with his said Lady:—

Page 246.

Page 246.

Marriage solemnised in the Parish of Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, in the year 1814.

"JOHN KEY, the younger, of this Parish, Bachelor, and CHARLOTTE

GEREN, of this Parish, Spinster, were married in this Church by license, with consent of \_\_\_\_\_, this seventeenth day of August, in the year ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN!!! by me. GEORGE WADE GREEN, Officiating Minister. This marriage was so lemnized between us

In the presence of FRANCIS GREEN, JOHN KEY, CHARLOTTE GREEN

In the presence of I John Key. CHARLOTTE GREEN.
No. 757.

"The above is a true copy from the Marriage Register of the Parish aforesaid, extracted this 31st day of July, in the year 1833, by me.
CHARLES TURNER, Curate."

This certificate was procured at the desire of some of the members of the Court of the Stationers' Company, when Mr. GREENHILL had communicated the wish expressed in Sir John Key's letter, and proves that the lad whom he has represented to the Prime Minister as nearly twenty-two years of age, and whom he proposed for a Liveryman of the Stationers' Company as having been of age nearly five months, could not, in the course of nature, supposing him to be the legitimate son of Sir John and Lady Key, have been born before the seventeenth day of May, 1815, which makes this full-grown man of two-and-twenty just eighteen years and eleven weeks old this very day.

full-grown man of two-and-twenty just eighteen years and eleven weeks old this very day.

We see by yesterday's papers that Sir HENRY HARDINGE holds a Petition from various paper-makers and stationers, praying for the expulsion of this KEY, on the ground of his being the real contractor with the Stationery-office. As we have already said, this is a question with which we have withing to do have nothing to do.

have nothing to do.

THE encrease of enigration amongst the nobility and wealthy portion of the English gentry is a subject of very great alarm to those whose prosperity, and existence even, depend upon the residence of the rich and great in their native country. A popular panic is not easily checked when once it is on toot, and there can be no doubt that the prospects of what must happen, if the present Government continues in power, are driving away those who are not anxious to witness such convulsions as must ensue, if they are permitted to carry on their Administration during what is called the recess,—a period in which they will have no Parliament to controul them, and in which they can mature their wildest schemes with the certainty of being secure from justice for four months at least. from justice for four months at least.

THE EAST INDIA BILL is just as unpopular with the East India House people as the BANK CHARTER is with the country bankers. A Court was held on Wednesday, at which Mr. RANDLE JACKSON made a furious attack on the measure, and complained bitterly of the contemptuous manner in which their petition had been treated by the

Smanner in which their petition had been treated by the House of Commons.

It seems as if the opposition to the Bill on the part of those who are vitally concerned in its effects did not in the slightest degree arise from any political feeling, but from a contempt and hatred for the framers of it, as ignorant, ill-conditioned, weak, or wicked people. Mr. RIGBY, Dr. GILCHRIST, Sir CHARLES FORBES, and Surgeon CARPUE—more conflicting elements could hardly ever have agreed—were unanimous in the expression of their opinion of the demerits of the Bill, which, according to the statements of those Honourable Gentlemen, will do nearly as much to relieve England of her Oriental dominions, as the Slavery Bill will to rob her of her occidental ones. will to rob her of her occidental ones.

And yet it is expedient and wise to let this Ministry go on in their work of destruction, hated, ridiculed, and despised, and yet unopposed—" Somewhat too much of this, Ho-

A MADMAN of the name of MASON has murdered the kind-hearted, amiable, and venerable Mr. SNEYD, in the streets of Dublin—the well-known NAT SNEYD of convivial society, a man eminent in his trade, honourable in his dealings, and sincere and steady in his politics—the last, in these days, is no small praise. The particulars of this brutal act will be found in another part of the paper. The insanity of the murderer is satisfactorily proved, so that the attempts to hold Mr. SNEYD up as an object of rebel hatred, the last of which was made in some doggret verses in Tuesday's Times, have had no share in spelling his blood.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT-LIBERTY OF THE PRESS,

## VOTE BY BALLOT.

Experientia docet—is an axiom trite and true. We select three illustrations of its enlightening effects from the Times newspaper of the past week. The first we find in the observations of that journal on the Reformed House of Commons—it runs thus.

rations of that journal of the Read and the This attempt at it runs thus:—

"The first step towards tyranny is everything. This attempt at it would never how been endured in an unreformed Parliament. In the days of lord Livernoot, Lord Cistlereauf, or Mr. Percival, the rankest Tories that ever ruled this country, no such vindictive

awgravation of the law would have been thought of. But by a "Liberty-boy," and in a Reformed Parliament, the plot seemed easy and smooth. Who, then, were Mr. O'Connetic's bottle-holders on the occasion? Look in another column, and reckon fitty of them, including tellers. Out of the fifty, thirty-seven were new Members, men who, before the representative system was purged, had neverbeen trusted with seats in the House of Commons—and whose first requital of the confidence placed in them by a Reformed Conatitution has been a blow at the freedom of the Press."

So much for the Reformed House of Commons.

As for the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS—we proceed to oursecond illustration of the advantages of experience, found in a list of the gentlemen who voted for "having up" the proprietors and printer of the Times.

LIST OF THE MINORITY

Of 37 new, and 13 old Members, who voted on Monday Evening, July 29. for calling to the Bar the Proprietor as well as the Printer of the Times.

NEW MEMBERS

of the Times.

NEW MEMBERS.

Aglionby, H. A. Cockermouth, Attwood, T. A. Birmingham. Buckingham, J. S. Sheffich, Chapman, A. Whitby, Clay, W. Tower Hamlets Cornish, J. Totness. Faithfull, G. Brighton. Faithfull, G. Brighton. Faithfull, G. Brighton. Falcomt, J. Dover, Hallomb, J. Dover, Hallomb, J. Dover, Hallomb, J. Dover, Handley, B. Boston, Humphery, J. Southwark, Marsland, T. Stockport, Parrott, J. Totness. Pinney, W. Lyme, Richards, J. Knaresborough Romilly, J. Knaresborough Romilly, J. Bridport, Roebuck, J. R. Bath, Young, G. F. Tynemouth.

MEMBERS OF THE FORMER PARLIAMENT.

NEW MEMBERS. Barron, H. W. Waterford.
Blake,—
Daly, J. Galwayshire.
Finn, F. W. Kilkenny count.
Fitzgerald, T. Louth.
Fitzgerald, T. Houth.
French, F. Roscommon.
Mintin, T. B. Galwayshire.
O'Connell, J. Youghal.
O'Connell, J. Kildare county.
Sullivan, R. Kilkenny.
Vigors, N. A. Carlow.

MEMBERS OF THE FORMER PARLIAMENT. 

ORMEN PARLIAMEN 1.

I. O'Connell, D. Dublin county,

I. O'Connell, M. Meath county,

I. Ruthwen, E.S. Dublin,

E. Stormont, I.d., Norwich,

E. Warburton, H. Bridport,

E. Wilbraham, G. South Cheshire,

English Members, 28; Scotch, 5; Irish, 17.

English Members, 28; Scotch, 5; Irish, 17.

It will be seen by this list that, with one exception, the whole of the gentlemen who voted for punishing the publishers of the Parliamentary Reports, are of the class of ultraliberals, who make the air ring with their yells if an atheist or a republican is sent to jail, and who talk about the liberty of the press being like the air, " if we have it not, we did:"

Now for the third illustration of the advantage of expe-

Now for the third illustration of the advantage of experience, as relates to the blessings of the Ballot—one of the objects to which men were actually pledged at the hustings, just as solemnly as they were to ruin the Colonies by emancipating the blacks, and distress the mother country by making her pay for them,—hear about the Ballot:—

"The Common Pleadersheit.—A meeting of the friends of Mr. Borks, one of the candidates for this office, took place at the Guild-hall Coffee-house, and was numerously and respectably attended. Amongst the members of the Corporation present, were Alderman Thorps. Hamre. and Sir C. Marshall, Deputy Placeck. Messrs. Alderman, Bedford, Sir C. Marshall, Deputy Placeck. Messrs. Alderman Thorps. Hamre. and Sir C. Marshall, Deputy Placeck. Messrs. Alderman hamres them embers of the Corporation who were not able to attend. Deputy Alderman hamres them moved a Resolution, pedging the meeting to support Mr. Borkin, and culosised that gentleman as a zeadous, sincers, and able advocate to whose professional and private worth he was confident the whole bar would bear willing testimony. The friends of Mr. Borkin, speak with a great deal of confidence. The day of election is not yet fixed, but we understand IT is intended to Abdolfs the Preference of the Ballot, And To Substitute of the Substitutions. The great of the Substitution of the Substituti

TO ADDISH THE PARSENT PLACTICE OF THE BALLOT, AND TO SUBSTITUTE OPEN VOTING."

This, we think, is the climax. The reformed House of Commons, according to the Times, is far more tyrannical than any Tory Government. The Liberty boys vote for restrictions on the Press, and the citizens of London, whose admiration of GROTE was specially excited by his advocacy of the box-and-ball system, ABOLISH THE PRISENT PRACTICE OF THE BALLOT because of its unconstitutionality, and the evils which are attendant upon it. BRAVO!—ye wise men of Gotham.

YESTERDAY week a meeting was held at the North and South American Coffee-house, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament on the subject of certain (alleged) abuses in the General Post-office. Mr. WALACE, M.P. for Glasgow, attended, and several mercantile and professional gentlemen were present. This being intended only as preliminary to a more public meeting, the discussion was rather of a desultory character. The principal grivance complained of is the authority which the Post-office has recently assumed of opening parcels sent by mail, in order to ascertain whether letters be contained therein; and it was stated that, in some instances, even letters had been opened. It was also stated that the Post-office had recently violated an engagement with the public relative to the transmission of foreign letters. Formerly the charge (exclusive of inland postage) was 6d. on each letter forwarded to foreign countries. By a compact with the Post-office this charge was increased to 8d., on an express understanding that the merchants in this country should enjoy certain advantages on home deliveries. This continued without interruption for 18 years, but was lately discontinued, though there was no reduction made in respect to the charge for out-delivery of foreign letters. Letters were received from Glasgow, and other places, complaining of various annoyances, and objecting to the powers enjoyed by the clerks of the roads in the enforcement of fees. The practice of opening solicitors' parcels formed another ground of complaint, and was very warmly deprecated. The draught of a petition to Parliament, embodying the various objections, was read, and will be submitted to the approval of a public meeting to be holden this week; the day was not fixed. YESTERDAY week a meeting was held at the North and

GOVERNMENT have been trying to pick a quarrel with the Bank, but how it will end we cannot pretend to say. An opposition of a very formidable nature is organizing to that clause in the proposed new Bank Charter which limits the number of partners in Banks of deposit within sixty-five miles of London. A Petition to the House of Commons has been prepared on the subject, which is now going round for signatures in the City, besides which similar Addresses may be expected from all parts of the country, for though the chief interest in the result would appear to lie within the district of limitation, yet bankers and capitalists, not only in all parts of England, but in Scotland also, are engaged in carnest endeavours to prevent this clause from passing into a law. On the whole it appears to

be the impression that the opposition to this part of the Bill will be successful, and it is understood that some of the parties to it have received assurances from Lord Althorp that he does not consider the Government pledged, by the propositions to the Bank, to the clause in question, though the Bank Directors take a different view of the case, and are ready to accuse his Lordship of a breach of faith if he should yield to the representations which have been submitted to him on this subject.

About a fortnight ago we suggested that such a manœuvre was to be tried. The Times says.—

"A discovery seems to have been made on the subject of private

About a fortnight ago we suggested that such a manœuvre was to be tried. The Times says—

"A discovery seems to have been made on the subject of private banking which has hitherto escaped attention, which is, that the Acts of the 39th and 90th of George III., by which the exclusive privileges of the Bank of England are defined, contain nothing to prevent the formation of banks of deposits, with more than six partners, in any part of England. Those Acts simply declare that 'no other bank shall be established by Parliament, and that no partnership consisting of more than six persons shall borrow, owe, or take up any sum or sums of money on their bills or notes payable at demand, or at any less time than six months from the borrowing thereof.' In this clause it is quite evident that no reference whatever is made to banks of mere deposit, and those who contend for the removal of all restrictions on that branch of banking, protest very strongly against the bestowing on the Bank of England, whatever may be the fate of the old ones, any new privilege under the present arrangement. Whatever the real merits of the question may be, which is a matter to be decided elsewhere, these circumstances show that the Bank Directors will find it tifficult to maintain this part of their objects connected with the new Chatter, whatever the presumed understanding may have been between them and LOTA ALTROAT."

THE following has gone the round of all the newspapers:—

THE following has gone the round of all the newspapers:—
"Conversion of the Earl of Bristol to the Catholic Church in seneral on this Nobleman's having renounced the errors of Protestantism, and baving embraced the true and ancient faith of the Church for Rome. The Farl of Bristolic rices, and equally so of Catholic dectrines. He alvied that have been considered the truth is not less true because assailed by the misrepresentations of ignorant or interested calumniators,"—Galway Free Press.

We have had no opportunity of ascertaining what grounds exist for the conversion—"Parvarsion, you mean," as Scrub says—of an English Nobleman to the damnable heresies of Popery;—but this we do know, that there is no such Nobleman in existence as the EARL of Bristol.

The Magazines for the present month present a marvellous accumulation of literary matter, not, perhaps, all equally entertaining or instructive, but which, when compared with the periodicals of twenty or thirty years since, affords the most convincing proof of the general enlightenment of the people. That which, half a century ago, in the shape of periodical literature was received by the public with eagerness and admination, would now be excluded from the commonest Radical reading club in St. Giles's, and the embellishments by which some of the monthly works are enlivened are of a character so entirely different from those which illustrated the writings of our grandfathers, that a word upon the subject is needless.

Blackwood has this month a powerful number; there are, however, no Noctes; and, with great submission to so great a Monarch

ever, no Noctes; and, with great submission to so great a Monarch as Ktr, we think that portions of long works, however excellent, continued through a vast many numbers, are tiresome; but even supposing these to be faults, the beauties most overwhelmingly out-

as Kir, we think that portions of long works, however excellent, continued through a vast many numbers, are tiresome; but even supposing these to be faults, the beauties most overwhelmingly outnumber them.

In an article on the financial system of Mr. Pirr, there are some home truths, which must carry conviction to the minds even of the present Government.

The writer says:—

"The Duke of Wellington left his successors a clear excess of income above expenditure of 1,800,0001, a-year, and a real Sinking Fund of 2,900,0001, but this has been so much impaired by the decline occasioned by the agitation of the Reform Bill, and the indirect taxes remitted during its continuance, that the surplus has wholly disappeared, and the Sinking Fund no longer exists. In the year ending 5th Jan. 1832, the public deficiency was 1,855,0001, a sum unparalleled in the history of England; and although this deficiency has disappeared in consequence of the spring which industry took after the termination of that disastrous context, and the return of Government to a more Conservative system of administration, yet all hopes of an efficient Sinking Fund are abundoned, and the nation is content to sit down for ever under an annual payment of eight all hopes of an efficient Sinking Fund are abundoned, and the nation is content to sit down for ever under an annual payment of eight and payment of eight and the summer of the Reformed Parliament are to be taken into consideration, and the expectations entertained by their constituents in the country, are viewed in their probable effect upon future times. In its first session the Reformed Parliament has added, on the most moderate calculation, thirty millions to the National Debt, merely in order to enable Government to carry into effect measures of the most huzardous and doubtful character. Having placed the representation in the hands of persons liable to by swayed by all the impulses which rule public assemblies, they have found the past of the Reform of the Reform of the Reform of the Refor

amount of 200,000,000, per annum, and if they had ever paid what they contracted, would have saddled France with a debt of a THOU-

amount of 200,000,000, per annum, and if they had ever paid what they contracted, would have saddled France with a debt of a trovanno MILLIONS STERLING! Nay, says the writer—

"The expenditure of CHARDER X. was about 40 000 0001, a-year; but it has been raised by the Citizen King to 64,000,000; and, so far from diminishing, it is hourly on the increase. So uniform a chain of results must have arisen from some common cause; and it requires little knowledge of human nature to perceive what the cause is. Economy requires foresight, and implies a systematic plan for the conduct of life, or the attainment of some considerable object; prodigality stands in need of no anticinations, and finds in its immediate consequences the gradifications and enjoyments to which it sacrifices the future. The perpetual vacillation of a nonular Governmentaives a continual encouraement to the prodigatity of the successive Administrations which are called to the helm, because, by weakening their power, and blasting all hopes of any thing like durability in its possession, it both occasions the necessity of corrupt influence, and removes every motive to a resolution of stable system of financial administration. With every successive addition to democratic influence, the recklessness in the administration of the British finances has increased; the Reform Bill has brought matters to a crisis, and rendered the due application of the national resources to the liquidation of the national resources to the liquidation of the national resources to the liquidation of the national engagements utterly hopeless."

With great judgment, and an intimete knowledge of human nature and the feelings incident to human beings, the writer proceeds to argue in favour of indirect taxation. It is curious to perceive by the statements which he makes, that both Mr. Goulbust and Lord Authora at different periods within the last four years have repealed indirect Taxes to double the amount of the House and Using and the window Tax, which together produced last year o

The thing will not bear an argument."
We have not space to pursue this matter farther, but we earnestly recommend it to those who like to know "how they are ruined;"
the will find it only one of six or seven most and admirable as it is, they will find it only one of six or seven mos powerful and interesting articles which are comprised in this month?

FRASER-the English Blackwood-is less political this month than TRAMENCHIE BIRISH BIGENTOOM—IS ITES POLITICAL THIS WOUTH THAT USUAL ; not that there is less need of list powers and exertions. A sketch of Mr. CRUIKRHANK, the celebrated sketcher, is the illustration. We, however, misathe Fraser Papers (we think the article is so called generally), in which, like the Noctes of the North, we are accustomed to look for, and find wit, satire, and good criticism blanded.

The Metropolitan has more than its usual quantity of interesting The Metropolitian has more than its usual quantity of interesting materials this month, besides the continuations of longer works carried on through its pages. There is an able paper on the controversy now existing on the subject of the Bank of England and the country bankers; and this, like the admirable paper in Blackwood, which we have already noticed, is illustrated by some valuable statistical

mankers; and thus, like the admirable paper in Blackwood, which we have already noticed, is illustrated by some valuable statistical tables.

The following is interesting; it is a brief history of the Bank of England; and, as the writer justly says not one person in a hundred knows anything about the subject upon which everybody is just now talking, we shall borrow it for our readers:

"This immense corporation received its first charter in 1694, by reason of some wealthy merchants having agreed to lend the Government (then engaged in an arduous way) 1,200,0001, at eight per cent. interest. The Bank was limited to dealing in bills of exchance, and in gold and silver, and it was enti-usted with the managent of the public debt, for which it received 40701, a very.

"In 1708 the charter was renewed to 1732, by means of the grant of another loan to Government of 2,000,0001, at six per cent. In 1717 the further sum of 2,000,0001, was lent to Government, and the rate of interest reduced to five per cent. In 1727 the sinking fund of WALPOLE enabled Government to liquidate 1,800,0001, of its debt to the Bank; but the war with Spain and France soon induced the Government (in 1742) to apply again to the Bank for aid, and in 1746, mentyl another 1000,0001, was lent. Thus, by the year 1756, the Bank of England had lent Government the sum of 11,000,0001, and became, in fact, identified with the State. The Minister, how ever, now began the system of obtaining loans from the public, as the Bank Directors found it not prudent to continue their advances; but in 1781, in consideration of a temporary grant of a sum of money by the Bank to the nation, its cherter was renewed to 1812. It will be seen, from the forezoing, tine the Bank load its origin in the necessities of the State; and that the continuance of its exclusive privileges, from time to time, was owing to the extravagance of the luing powers. The total capital of the Bank consists, in fact, of loans to Government. The amount of the capital is as follows:—

Cupital of th

Five Years, 18.7 to 18.52 ... 19,000,000."

The writer then gives us a table of the circulation, assets, liabilities, &c., for which we regret we have not room. The income and expenditure of the Bank are thus stated:

Salaries ... 233,400 | Discounts | Income | In Total .. £1.689.176

Total ... £1.689.176

The whole of this paper is highly curious; it has the effect of shewing the engine to the crowd of steam-boat passengers, who are carried along by its power without enquiring exactly how or why; the figure however will not hold good throughout, for we trust that the word, "Stop her." will not be heard even after our passage in the vessel be concluded.

The Metropolitan religiously maintains its independence. CLA-market, Authority and Ashes the Tories in a most relateless.

The Metropolitan religiously maintains its independence. CLA-vening's Autobiography lashes the Tories in a most relentless manner. By the way, when could be have met Mr. Milman, the estimable man and admirable noet, whom he describes as a "little, dark, pale, spruce, man." Pale be may be, and dark he is; but neither little nor spruce: in manner premiarly mild and centlemanly, in conversation able, but not forward—he must have mistaken some-

body else for the author of Fazzo. Of Lord SEELMERBALE he say (and we mention it only as a specimen of his anti-Tory feeling)—
"It is atranue, that when men are unexpectedly nied to the Peerage, they should have the had taste to choose stranger, unknown, tramontane titles! Conceive the title of Schemendale, with all the hissing and larsh letters of the alphabet. Mr. Wilmaram was at an old provincial—merely provincial—name; but not the level diamily. His grandfather was a lawer, a conveyancer. I believe and his father married a rich Miss Boorte, of an entirely grandfamily, who bought Lathern, in a strange sort of way, from the STANLETS.

and us latter market have been as trange sort of way, from the STANLEYS.

"Lord Skelmeradale is vain, pompous, haughty, and weak; a Tory born and bred."

To counteract this and several other similar attacks, we have in the "Chit Chat" the following little song, which is rather less couplimentary, to Lord Grey, who, bating his polities, is admirably described in the above brief character of my Lord Skelmeradale.

Gaffer Blackheetle, pray where are you bound?

Rory, bory, lilly, borroo!—

"What! don't you know that Hornouse is drown'd? And I in his office will shortly be found?

So said the Blackheetle,
Who stutter'da leetle—
With his rory, bory, whiggery, priggery, lilly, lilly, hornoused energetically.

Gaffer Blackbeetle, you are monatrously blind,
Rory, bory, filly, borroe!
They'll push you before, on all sides, and behind—
"Not more than Lord Althone, and so never mind,"
Said the Blackbeetle, &c.

Said the Blackbeetle, &c.

Gaffer Blackbeetle, you're a poor creeping thing,
Rory, bory, lilly, borroo!

Wherever you cral a vile odour you bring—
"But I never, like Gary, tweak'd the nose of a King,"
Said the Blackbeetle, &c.

Said the Blackheetle, &c.

Gaffer Blackheetle, incompetent prig!
Rory, bory, lilly, borroo!—
"For all your revilings I don't care a fig—
Any thing may take affice, sure, after a Whig!
Said the Blackheetle,
With my rory, bory, whiggery, pringery, lilly, lilly, lilly, borno!
Several clever papers, original, and, we think, by new writer, gase
the pages of the Metropolitum, which stands high and forward in the
ranks of periodical literature.
From the New Metale, Marke, Market and Sanda Sanda

Several clever papers, original, and, we think, by new writers, grace the pages of the Metropolitom, which stands high and forward in the ranks of periodical literature.

From the New Monthly, Mr. Lytton Bulwer, its present Editor, announces his retirement, and takes leave of the public in the present Number. Mr. Lytton Bulwer, is a writer of inquestioned power and ability, but we think, unless like Blacksoody frages in magazine is purely political, the less of politics in it the better. It was impossible, placed as Mr. Bulwer, is in Parliament by a liberal constituency, that he could hesitate to avail himself every means within his reach to advocate the "cause" to which be devoted himself. So far, perhaps, it is well for the Magazine that be has left it; for the public it will be well, if the time sparef from the periodical should be given to the construction of some new novels, which may, like the Magazine, of another order, claims, as it never hils to do, our respect and praise. There are many extremely valuable papers in the present Number, and amongst them that o Convecations, which is the first, is by no means the least important. The subject is one to which popular attention should be specially called. The Clerky are already excluded from the lower Housed Parliament, and unless the present reckless Ministers are removed, their expulsion from the Upper House will very shortly be deread. It becomes therefore imperiously necessary to see how the materacted Curucus is hereafter to assert her rights, it, indeed, the mercy of the Whise, and the prudence and expediency of the Tories, leave her any rights to defend.

The elegant Court Magazine shines in grace and beauty. A profile of Mrs. Stanhore, lovely and like, adorns its pages; a Belledraming a Bow in an archery costume; and another print of fashione, are amongst its decorations. The literary part of the work is of first the powerful made aid which it receives from the most estemed writers.

We snatch a relic from its pages—a few lines by RTHAND Bainstan am

"Oh! Summer, sweet and lovely are thy days!
Yet not without alloy the virts we share;
How full of peril is the lightning's blaze—
How full of terrors do the meteor's blaze—
"But when no more the bickerine lightnings play,
And when no more the meteor's blaze is seen,
With double joy we hail the calm serone.
"Such my Eliza, are the wors of love—

And when no more the meteor's blize is seen, With double joy we blass the milder ray.

With double joy we hall the calm serene.

"Such, my Eliza, are the woes of love—
Wrath's lightning eve—the storm that grief lets fall;
But when from reason's sun the counts remove.

The dear delightful calm o'crpays it all!"

The only periodical remaining to notice is, though 'last not least' in our esteem and affection—we mean The United Service Journal. As usual it contains a wast deal of use'ul and interesting information, some extremely amusing articles, and all its usual allowance of matter highly important to both services. The letters from the principal Ports and Stations are valuable communications. In that from Millford we find the following passage:—

"Letters have been received at Milloud from persons engaged in the African expedition for exploring and ascending the Niger. Mr. Hangres, R. N., commanding the Quoyra steamer, Ground Cannot exceed engineer, and one seamen, died of fever at the entrance of the the navigation among the swamps of the Delta. Laten, Lapen, Lap

he United Service Journal:—

1st Life Guards, from Regent's Park to Knightsbridge.

1d Ditty.

1d Ditty.

1st Dragoons, from Hyde Park to Windsor.

1st Dragoons, from Windsor to Regent's Park.

1st Dragoons, from Dorchester to Exeler.

1st Hussars,

1st Hussars,

1st Hussars,

1st Hussars,

1st Hoot,

1st Poot,

1st Chatham, for N. S. Wales by detachments,

1st Poot,

1st Chatham, for N. S. Wales by detachments,

1st Chatham, for N.

reriew, premising that there is much to praise and admire in the works we have noticed which we had not space to comment upon, and that the faults which struck us, if faults they really must be alled, are so light and venial, as to require no comment at all.

## MR. WILBERFORCE.

MR. WILBERFOICE.

THIS gentleman, whose name will be eternally coupled in the annals of the country with the abolition of the Slave Trade, died on Sunday last, at the house of Mr. SMITH, inCadogan-place. Chelsea.

Mr. WILBERFORGE was born in 1759 at Hull, in Yorkshire, of which town his father was twice Mayor. He received his education under the care of Mr. Pocklikgton and Mr. MILBER, and being subsequently placed at St. John's College, Cambridge, had the good fortune to become personally acquainted with the Illustrious WILLIAM PITT. He was entered at Cambridge before he was sixteen, and remained there until he came of age, when having a good fortune, the event was celebrated with great festivity and miety.

and remained there until he came of age, when having a good fortune, the event was celebrated with great festivity and giety.

These events were speedily followed by a general election, when the people of Hull, wisely entertaining a partiality for arch townsman, elected him with Lord ROBERT MANMARS to represent that place; but during the Parliament to which he was thus agreeably returned he did nothing to distinguish himself, and remained known only as "a friend of Mr. PITT."

It was in consequence of this fortunate association that Mr. WILBERFORCE at the next election was chosen not only for Hull, but for the county of York, for which, of course, he made his choice to serve. In 1787 he first stirred the Slave Trade question upon the avowed principle of not in the slightest degree stirring the question of slavery itself; but, although he presented a vast many petitions gotten up for the purpose with great zeal, replete with inconceivable ignorance and willul misrepresentation, his efforts were for that time frustrated, and, although PITT spoke in its favour, his motion was lost.

The next year, and while Mr. WILBERFORCE was ill, the question was carried without a division; but it ended in the House of Commons, and nothing further was done in it, except the passing of some resolutions tending to mitigate the alleged hardships of the slave on his voyage from the original mart where he had been purchased from his own countryman to be sold again to the planter.

In 1807 the Whigs carried the Slave Trade Abolition, upon the clear understanding, as Lord Lansdown most disfinctly stated, that it was in no way to interfere with the slave system; and from that period Mr. WILBERFORCE continued the leader of a party known in Parliament as the "Saints," who still possess such an influence that even the present popular Ministers are obliged to knock under to them.

It is not our intention to go into the history of all the vitations of promises and professions which have character.

It is not our intention to go into the history of all the It is not our intention to go into the history of all the variations of promises and professions which have characterized the proceedings of this party up to the period when it has succeeded in destroying the colonies, and making the mother country pay for them; nor to question the intentions—however equivocal the advantages derivable from their fulfilment—of Mr. WILBERFORCE; we are merely to record his death, and to judge, from the high compliments which have already been paid to his memory, the estimation in which his character is held.

No songer was this death known than a requisition was

in which his character is field.

No sooner was Iris death known, than a requisition was sent to one of his sons—the chergyman—(the other is an eninent cow-keeper)—to permit the subscribers to attend his funeral in Westminster Abbey. The names appended to it, prove that party feelings have not been permitted to mingle with those of respect and veneration for the individual.

The funeral, in consequence, took place yesterday in Westminster Abbey, Mr. WILBEREORGE himself having directed that he should be privately buried at Stoke

weighted that he should be privately duried at Stoke Mewington.

The hour fixed for this solemn ceremony was one o'clock, but it was nearly two before the mournful cavalcade reached its destination. Some considerable time previously the Members of both Houses assembled, and at a quarter pastone proceeded to the Abbey. Among the Lords, we noticed their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Seeks and Goucester, the Lord Chancellon, the Archbishop of Cayterbury, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Wellington, the Maquis of Linsdown, the Earl of Ripon, and about 20 other Peers. The Commons' procession was headed by the Speaker and Lord Althorn, who were followed by Sir R. Inglis. Mr. Secretary Symley, Sir J. Graham, Messrs. C. and R. Grant, Lord Morrett, &c., in all 110 Members. The cavalcade consisted of the hearse dawn by six horses, followed by six mourning coaches and six, in which were contained the relatives and immediate friends of the deceased. They were followed by nearly 100 private carriages belonging to the Nobility and Gentry.

On arriving at the west entrance of the Abbey the body was recived by the Dean and Chapter, and, the Members of both Houses of Parliament falling into the procession, was conveyed to the place

of act up the Dean and Chapter, and, the Memberson both frouese of actionent falling into the procession, was conveyed to the place proprieted for its interment, and the funeral service having been tad, the coffin was lowered into the tomb.

Mr. WILBERFORCE is buried in the north transept, within three rate of Mr. Cannino, and scarcely more from Mr. Pitt and Mr. Re.

The stiendance of spectators was exceedingly numerous, but we are not heard of any accident.
The solemn ceremony was concluded by half-past two o'clock.

The Dramatic Performance Bill, which, if it had passed would have destroyed the Theatrical profession, invaded profession, invaded profession, invaded the actors to Mr. Rotten's standard wretched outcasts, and lastly—least in these liberal such in the Lords on Friday. The Times, in its dread of a "collision," and in its anxiety lasupport the constitutional character of the House of Peers, any yesterday.

le support the constitutional character of the Husse v. says yesterday:

"The Dramatic Performances Bill was thrown out by a majority of the Dramatic Performances Bill was thrown out by a majority of the Dramatic Performances Bill was thrown out by a majority of the Dramatic Performances Bill was thrown in the part of their Lordships? The professed object of the Bill of the Dramatic Performance of a rational amusement in the people of the country, and especially of the metropelis, thich the people of the country, and especially of the metropelis, the professed of the people of the country, and especially of the metropelis, the professed of the public, if their Dords are shought the measure good or handless; how great an interest ampleas so m he part of the House of Lords in the advancement of a prejudicial fendency."

(Principle)

Certainly, thirty-fear Peers is no great number; but the like of the thin attendance is the total want of interest in audject generally. The Bill passed the Commons in a lety of POATT-FIVE Members last week, which, relading to the six hundred and sixty or thereabouts, of which

it consists, is rather less as an attendance than that of the posight from the last line appear that Mr. Lyons was one

Lords.

The Marquis of CLANBICARDE, one of the King's Household, advocated the Bill, and the Bishop of LONDON opposed it. His Lordship, who seems to be at all in the ring, gave a very edifying account of the demoralizing influence of the Garrick Theatre, and told a rather interesting story of a young girl who went to the play so often that at last she lost her character. Many people have done the same who never go to theatres.

As the Times says—

"The attack of the Bishop upon theatrical amusements came with a peculiar bad grace from one whose reputation as a scholar rests almost wholly upon his laborious, and certainly very valuable comments, upon Greek plays."

We are glad the Bill is thrown out, because we are sure

almost wholly upon his laborious, and comments, upon Greek plays,"

We are glad the Bill is thrown out, because we are sure its success would have tended to lower the profession and involve many persons in distress and ruin.

The Conference of Ministers respecting the affairs of Holland and Belgium have begun their sittings-they have as yet hatched nothing. Lord GREY is sick at Sheen: we hear he will be well enough to out next week.

Orders have been received at WHEDDON'S Hotel Plymouth, to prepare apartments for the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria and suite, who intend to honour the Regatta, which will commence on Wednesday, with

GAME LICENSES.-A Special Adjourned Session was held in the Westminster Court house, for the purpose of granting licenses to persons to sell game within the city of Westminster, pursuant to the provisions of the late Act of Parliament. The Magistrates present were—Sir Charles Graham, and Messrs, Amyott, M'William, and COURTOY. It was the last day on which licenses could be granted for the ensuing year, and the number of persons who applied in the course of the day and obtained licenses was fourteen, making, with those who had previously procured licenses, the number of thirty-six dealers in the city of Westminster. The applicants were principally poulterers and fishmongers.—How pleasant to know.

REFUSAL TO PAY CHURCH RATES .- Thursday a Meeting of the Ratepayers of Chard took place, when a church rate was refused. the ground that there had been an exorbitant expenditure, and that SSI, remained uncollected in the last rate.

His MAJESTY has ordered a sword of honour to be presented to the six principal Officers of the Bordelais, a French brig of war, whose crew were mainly instrumental in saving the garrison of Point Barva from an attack of the Maudingoes, in September, 1831. Mr. Perailea, our Consul at Brest, was charged with the agreeable mission of com-

municating to them His MAJESTY's gracious approbation, which was accompanied by the following letter from Lord PALMERSTON:—

"I have had the honour of presenting to His MAJESTY the Report which has been made to me by Lieutenant-Governor Rennall, of the Irank and active co-operation you lent him in the month of September last, when the tribe of Barva attacked the Bathurst Colony, and you, with the forces under your command, hastened to his support. I have received His MAJESTY's orders to offer you the aword which accompanies this letter, and which he prays you to accept as a testimony of the sentiments which have been inspired by the eminent services you have rendered to the authorities and other inhabitants of Bathurst."

The inhabitants of Bathurst have called one of their fortresses by the name of the French commander (Louvel), and have also voted him a sword of honour. - Globe. - [Qy. Is it only one sword among the six ?1

Admiral Sir Richard King left town on Tuesday to assume the command at the Nore, in the room of Vice-Admiral Sir John Post The last occasion on which Sir RICHARD KING hoisted his flag as Commander-in-Chief was on the East India station, about ten vears ago.

We are much gratified to state that accounts have been received by the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company, of the safe and pros-perous progress of Captain Back and his adventurous band of heroic companions, who reached Sault St. Mary's on the 11th of May, in perfect health, and without experiencing any accident. They passed, about 16th May, Michipitoton (a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company on the north side of Lake Superior) having accomplished a journey of 1000 miles in the short space of twentyone davs .- Montreul Guzette.

Within the last week the visitors to the Royal Palace at Hampton Court have been numerous beyond precedent. On Sunday, upon a moderate computation, there could not have been less than 1,000. The Gobelins, or rather the fine designs of Charles LE Baun, for that Institution, have not lost the power of attraction, although they have lost many of the figures in the different compositions. One of the spectators informed the company that the portrait of Erasmus was a fine likeness of the Lord Chancellon (Brougham). -We beg to say that a much finer likeness of his Lordship may be seen near the Robin Hood, on the road to Hampton Court by Kingston.

Two men, convicted last year at the Wiltshire Assizes of setting fire to some straw or stubble, have been discharged—the Judges, after solemn argument, having determined that stubble is not

THE SUBLIME !- An editor in the western part of New York thus announced the entrance of La Faverre into his village:—" The Gallic hero, seated in a chariot, led the van; the rosy morn besprinkled the oriented clouds with effulgent glory, and the gorgeous sprinked the oriented clouds with change 18007, and the golge-sun at last uprising, like a warrior from his repose, walked up into the sky, gilding the vast expanse of ether, and throwing his broad and splendid rays upon a line of one-horse waggons and chaises, filled with individuals principally from our village!"

A verdict of acquittal has been pronounced in the case of Messrs, MILFORD, HOLLAND, and Captain HALSTEAD, at Exeter. We understand that the result has given great satisfaction at Exeter. The trial lasted the whole day, from nine o'clock in the morning till six in the evening.

The following statement has been sent to us, authenticated by the signature of the medical gentleman called in, and of two persons who witnessed the circumstance:—On Wednesday week a silk weaver named Richard Livesey, better known as "Silk Dickey," residing at Lymm, Cheshire, vomited a large toad. The man had been in a weak state of health for some time previously; he is still under the care of Mr. Hill, surgeon, of Lymm, and is much improved in health. Manchester Advertiser.

The following account of the convalescence of one of the sufferin passengers by the Brighton Quicksition, is very gratifying.—It affords us sincore gratification to be enabled to state that all the sufferers by the lates accident of the Quicksiter are in a favourable way. Mr. Lyrons is still lying at the King and Queen. To a hasty reader it

Cabinet-It is not so-the King and Queen is the sign of the Inn where he is staying.

Sir W. COURTNAY, the soi-disant Lord Courtney, and Knight of Malta, was tried on Thursday at the Maidatone Assizes, before Mir. Justice Para, for perjury. The defence made was character; and the Jury with very little hesitation, found him guilty.—He was sentéficed to three months imprisonment, and then seven years' transportation-The prisoner, it will be remembered, was Candidate at the last Canterbury election.

The annual contest for the Coat and Badge, bequeathed by one of The annual contest for the Coat and Badge, bequeathed by one of Squipe Rorch's outcasts, Dogger the comedian, took place on Thusday. Gronge MAYNARD, of Nine Elms, took the lead, and maintained the advantage throughout, winning by about three lengths. A below bridge man was second.

Our sapient governors, says the Dublin Evening Mail, after all the solutter they made about the arrest and prosecution of Tom STEELE, have served him with a notice that it is not their intention to proceed against him at Kilkenny.

### ECCLESIASTICAL INTRILLIGENCE.

EUCLESIASTICAL INTELLITIES.

The Rev. Ellis Walford. Clerk, A.M. has been instituted to the Rectory of Bucklesham, Suffolk, on the presentation of the Rev. Wim. Walford. of Long Stratton, in the country of Norfelk, Clerk. The Rev. Henry Thomas Wilkinson, A.M. has been instituted to the Rectory of Market Weston, Suffolk, on his own pertition. The Rev. Richard Harington, M.A. Fellow of Brazenose college, Oxford, has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, to the Rectory of Ould, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of John Dean, D.D.; on the presentation of the Principal and Scholars of Brazenose—the Patrons.

The Rev. Sanuel Sandiford has been appointed to the Curacy of Baitry.

Bantry.

OBITUARY.

At Peterborough, after an illness of time days only, the Rev. Wn. Tou and y. D.D. late Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, Prehendary of Westmisster and of Peterborough, ancone of the Delegates of the University Press. Dr. Tournay succeeded Dr. Silln as Warden of Wadham in 1896, and held the Wardenship moss. He took the degree of Marka, in July, 1769; B.D. March, 1892; and D.D. In July, 1896.

coll.; H. Morgan, B.A. St. John's coll.; R. Risz, B.A. Cains coll.; G. Dunnage, M.A. Downing coll.—Priests: W. Sedgwick and M. G. Booty, Trinity coll.; P. Tones, E. Birch, and E. Alderson, St. John's; J. Edwards, St. Peter'a; C. A. Austin and Geo. Moody, Catharine hall.

MISCELLANBOUS.

On Sunday last the Bishop of Worcester preached two Sermons in the parish church of Bromsgrove, for the benefit of the Sunday Schools. In the course of his Sermons his Lordship feelinsly alluded to the death of the Earl of Purmourn, who had been a liberal benefactor to the Schools. The pulpit, &c. were hung with black, as a token of respect for the Earl's memory.—At Tardebigs church on the same day, Lord Astor commented in very just terms of culoxy on the Earl's character. A large number of Officers and other members of the Yeomanry Cavalry attended at this church in full regimentals. The members of the Corps throughout the county paid a similar mark of respect.

The Moouses.—The Act for shortening the time required in Claims of Modus comes into operation next month. The act is simply this. It leaves until Angust next (namely, one year after the last Session of Parliament) the old law as to moduses in force, and no longer. After that, in answer to any claim of the clerical tithe owner, it will be enough to shew that modus. &c. have existed for sixty years and three years of his incumbency, unless there be any written agreement.

The Rector of Husband's Bosworth has erected a very neat and suitable organ in the parish church at his own expense. The parishioners have, within the last Su years, laid out upwards of 3,0000, on their church, and it may now be ranked as one of the neatest places of public worship in Leicestershire.

The Dissertino System.—A singular scene took place at the Presbyterian chagel, at Hindley, neal Wight, and began this grid on Sunday, and began the struce. When the singers commenced with the hymn appointed by the minister, another party began singing from a different author. This discordant melley was not

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The Consol Market this week has been very little affected, and for the Account the quotation closed at 894.

In the Foreign Market very great excitement has prevailed among the holders of Portuguese Scrip and Stock. The intelligence of the fall of Lisbon caused, this morning, an advance to 20 premium as regarde the Scrip, and the Bonds were done at 83. The Scrip closed at 193 20, and the Bonds at 834. In the Northern Bonds there has been some business doing: Russian closed at 1051, Dutch at 834, Danish at 701 4, and Belgian at 70. Spanish Stock has touched, today, upon 23, and closed at 221 4. Brazilian left off at 704;

No material speculation has taken place in either Bank or India Stock during the week: Bank closed at 2074-84, and the last price of India was 240 41.

Stock during the week: Bank closed at 20/3-03, and the resort price of India was 240 41.

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South American Papers to the 14th of May have been received. They contain no intelligence of importance, with the exception of a law which passed the Congress of the State of Colombia, for the free exportation of the products of New Granada, with the exception of gold, silver, and platina.

The LATE MISTARE AT THE MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—It is at length ordered that the Grand Jury of the county of Middlesex shall indictment which are to be presented for a second consideration. In the course of the same week the Special Commission will sit the Justice Hall, Old Bailey. There are ninety-one prisoners in Newgate, who in ordinary course should have been tried in the first week of July.

indictment which are to be presented for a second consideration. In the course of the same week the Special Commission will six at the Justice Hall, Old Bailey. There are ninety-one prisoners in Newgate, who in ordinary course should have been tried in the first week of July.

At noon yesterday the legalised sale of oysters commenced at Billingsgate, and its new rival Hungerford-market. The average price about 12s, per bushel. A little firet was moored in a tier close to Hungerford-wharf, and such was the demand that nearly the entire quantity was sold by anticipation long before the hour at which bulk could be legally broken.

Mr. Jacob Stamp, the member of the Jamaica Assembly, who was aloot by Mr. Beaumont, also a member, in a duel, has died in consequence of the wound. The quarrel originated in politics.

Cholera.—There have been fourteen cases of cholera at Montrose; but it is a satisfactory circumstance, that this is its first appearance in that town, as it was one of the few places which escaped the disease last year. There were three cases in Edinburgh last month; but dog days without any serious appearance of cholera, we chop the comitry will recome a revision of this fearful accorder Rotto-mann.

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On the 23th ult, at Monreith House, Wigtonshire, Mrs. Wade Browne, of a daughter.

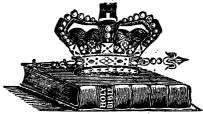
On the 23th ult, at Rofield, the lady of Wm. Richards, Esq. of a son—in Fracts on the 24th ult the lady of Captain Wm. Henry Holles, of a daughter—on the 30th ult, at Thurlow place, Norwood, Mrs. George Wynne, of a son—in Fracts of the Wigner of the Wigner of the 18th ult, at House, On the 25th ult, at the Vicarage, Amport, Hants, the lady of the Rev. Julian S. Yeast, of a son—in Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, on the 28th ult, the lady of Rodinal Malcolm, Sta., younger, of Politalicch, N. B., of a son and helf.

On the 25th ult, hv special license, at Matlock Current, the Right Hon. Left Reban, to Ledy Frances Juceity, of until terrace of the Karl of Roden—At St. Reban, to Ledy Frances Juceity, of until terrace of the Karl of Roden—At St. On the 25th ult, the Legy of Rodinal House, Glumorganshire, to the lady of Charlotte Elizabeth Britis, single of the Barl of Lindey — On the 30th ult, at Wandworth, Thomas Park, M. E. God, the Sarl of Lindey — On the 30th ult, at Wandworth, Thomas Park, M. E. God, of Springfield, in the county of Survey—At Liverpool, in Australia, filler, 28th, of March, Wm. Edward Rilley, Esq. of Raby, only son of Alexandre, Riller, 28th, of March, Wm. Rdward Rilley, Esq. of Raby, only son of Alexandre, Riller, 28th, of March, Wm. Rdward Rilley, Esq. of Raby, only son of Alexandre, Riller, 28th, of March, Wm. Rdward Rilley, Esq. of Raby, only son of Alexandre, Riller, 28th, of March, Wm. Rdward Rilley, Esq. of Raby, only son of Alexandre, Riller, 28th, of March, Wm. Rdward Rilley, Esq. of Raby, only son of Alexandre, Riller, 28th, of March, Wm. Rdward Rilley, Esq. of Raby, only son of Alexandre, Riller, 28th, of March, Wm. Raby Charlon, March, Wm. Raby Charlo Church, St. Marviebone, many Co'ville, Cambridg John Hall, Esq. of Weston Co'ville, Cambridg daughter of Joseph Pole Carew, Esq. DIED.

de Grace, Abigail, daughter of John Robert Nason, 22 Stratford on Avon—On the 30th vit. at Linden House iana A. Kapke, eldest daughter of C. N. Kapke, Esq.

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## Vol. XIII.—No. 661.

## SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1833.

Price 7d.

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ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—To-morrow (Monday), the Hardens will open with the usual routine of amusements, consisting fluctions of the Concert, Promenade, Picture of Antwerp, Protechnicon, Gymnastic Burcies, and concluding with FIREWORKS and Water Scene.

The QUEEN'S DIFF. DAY will be criebrated at the Gardens on WED. MSBDAY next, the 14th, when a SPLENDIO FALA will be given. On which occasion many next devices in LLUMINATIONS, of the most machiners of FIREWORKS superior to any yet exhibited.

On Monday, the 19th inst. the Gardens will be appropriated to the BENEFIT of Mr. SIMPSON, Master of the Cardens will be appropriated to the BENEFIT of Mr. SIMPSON, Mayer of the Cardens will be appropriated to the BENEFIT of Mr. SIMPSON, Mayer willing by Bishop, and "The Fride of our Yaler," by Lee. Both stung by Mr. Robinson.

JHESS.—Notice has been received from Norwich, that the JHESS.—Notice has been received from Norwich, that the JHESS.—Notice has been received from Norwich, that the Jurative to come on Chess, and several other Gentlemen, is to be resumed on Tersday next, the 13th inst. Mr. Lewis, through whose absence from town this internaling content has suffered a temporary asupenses, will be here to meet his uniquently at six oldock precisely. The Match is prived in the large room, and the content of the property of t

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Inset Mochs, and one of the best Havannah Cigare.

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OF LONDON.

Gentlemen,
O words can express my gratitude for the strong demonstration of condidence evinced by the highly-respectable meeting of this day.
TO THE POLL I WILL GO, whether I may have one opponent or more; and I may a ld that, with a continuance of your kind exertlens, I must come from that Poll your Representative, and be enabled to prove myself, Gentlemen, your devoted and faithful servaant.

Committee-Room, London Tavern, Aug. 9th, 1933.

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mewpax.—The Dwelling House Robbery Bill and the Scotch Burghs Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Earl of Gosroad presented a petition from the Rev. Charles Woodhouse, praying for a revision of the Littury. The Noble Earl thought the subject ought to be inquired into. Perhaps by Commission would be the best way.—Lord Wysroad said the Petitioner had a renedy in his own hands. If he could not conscientiously subscribe to the articles he was not compelled to do so.

The Marquis of Lansoowne moved the order of the day for the committed of the East India Company's Charter Bill.—Lord Ellissmoseugen spoke at considerable length against the Bill, and concluded by moving, as an instruction to the Committee, that all the clauses contained in the Bill relative to the alteration of the constitution and powers of the local Councils in the several subordinate Presidencies of India be omitted.—The question having been put, the Marquis of Lassoowne Eelended the proposed measure, and from the state of society in India no less measure than the present would, he was convinced, satisfy them.—The Duke of Wellison and the House should remember that by the Charter of the East India Company, as a joint stock body, that Company had the right of trading to India and to China, even if the government of India was taken from them. The Duke of Wellison had not be aftered that that right was to be taken from the Company, and that by that step great injury would be done to the finances of India. He had on a previous occasion presented a Petition from 4,500 persons connected by commerce with the East India Company, and was it no loss when those persons would be directly injured by the measure? Was it no loss, too, when it consequence of the measure? But of the Company, to the wind the plan, as at present framed, cause great losses, on the wind the plan, as at present framed, cause great losses, but it would c

would refer the question to the Law Officers of the Crown.—The various clauses of the East India Bill were agreed to, with some amendments, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.—Adjourned.

Thuranay.—The Highways Bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. S. Ruce and other Members of the Commons brought up the Consolidation of Customs Bill. the Customs Duties Bill, the Ware-bousing of Goods Bill. the Isle of Man Trade Bill, the British Shipping and Navigation Bill, the Customs Bounies Allowance Bill, the Thames Tunnel Bill, the Hyde Small Debts Bill, the Prossessions Abroad Bill, the Presention of Smuggling Bill, the Management of Customs Bill, and the Registration of British Vessels Bill, which were severally read a first time.

The report of the East India Charter Bill having been brought up, it was determined, on the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, and with the acquiescence of the Marquisof Laxsnowse, to defer the final stage of the Bill suttle met week, in order to allord to the East India Company an opportunity of determining whether they will accept the measure as it new stands, after the various alterations which it has undergone.—The report was then received, and ordered to be taken into further consideration to-morrow.—Adjourned.

Finax,—The Loan Charscellon, in Epply to a question from the Marquis of Charntanen, promised to attend in the next session of Parliament to the imperfections of the law with respect to patents, and to provide, if possible, an adequate remedy.

On the motion for the further consideration of the Report of the East India Bill, the Earl of Arsanensen moved that Counsel be heard of Laxsnowske proposed to introduce a clause for the protection of these creditors. The Earl of Arsanensen the colore withdrew his motion.—The Darguis of Wellington Sheard that the way quite impossible to reflect the stage of the Brotection of these creditors. The Barquis of Laxsnowske proposed by Lord Wynpons for the presention of those creditors were, however, negatived without a devisio

i to.

Separations' Affirmation Bill, ofter a short discussion, was
second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monnax.—The House went into Committee on the Slavery Abolition Bill. An amendment proposed by Mr. Buxrox to prevent apprentice-ships in the case of children under six years of any was negatived by a majority of 55 cs 40. An amendment of Nr. Harvay's that in the case of females the term of apprenticeship bould ceans at 18 was also regarded to the total of apprenticeship bould ceans at 18 was also regarded to the total of apprenticeship bould ceans at 18 was also regarded to the total of apprenticeship bould ceans at 18 was also regarded to the total of the total of the planters having been agreed to, the House resumed, and the Report was ordered to the received to morrow.

Mr. Legazeron, in moving the House into Committee upon the Irish Riches' Arear Bill, akated the charge upon the country which, according to his calculation, this measure would occasion, and concluded by moving a vote of one million, to be raised by Exchequer Bills.—Sir R. Pezt. Sir R. Isotas, and other Hon. Members complained of the hardship upon the people of England of being completed to pay this large sum of money in order to experted a certain portion of the Irish people from a legal claim, and thus to offer a bounty upon turbulence. The Resolution was carried, on a division, by a majority of 37 to 51.

Lord J. Russell postponed his Bill for 'the prevention of bribery at lections to next Session.

The Labour Rate Bill, on the motion for the second reading, was thrown out by a majority of 29 to 17.

The Privy Council Bill was read a third time and passed.

Tuesday.—The early sitting was occupied with the Grund Juries' (Ireland) Bill, and clauses to the 50th inclusive were agreed to.

In the evening sitting the Cannellons of the Exchegura, in consequence of a communication he had received from the Bank of England, postponed further proceedings on the Bank Charter Bill until Thursday evening.

The Report of the Select Committee on the employment of the police as spires was presented and read. It reprehended the conduct of P

tions emanated of want of caution. In a discussion of the audject was however, postponed until the Report and evidence shall have been printed.

Sir T. Fremante obtained leave to bring in a Bill to disfranchise the borough of Stafford for the offence of bribery.

The alleged abuses in the Post Office were then brought under the notice of the House by Mr. Wallace, who moved for various Returns relating to the administration of the business of that important department. Some of the Returns were ordered.

Mr. J. Myrrana, after a discussion of some length, obtained leave to brine in a Bill for the repeal of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

Mr. Harden moved to dischare the Order to the Corporation of Sir Thomas White's Clarity Fund, on the ground that this Order is an unwarrantable and unprecedented interference with private property. The same view of the subject was taken by Sir James Scalett and the Attorney-General. It was eventually determined to postpone the further consideration of the subject for a fortinght.

Mr. Hung made out an apparently strong case against the Colonial

The Science Committee, on the motion of Mr. Harrys.—Adjourned.
Thiorapax.—During the early sitting the Grand Jurices (reland)
Thiorapax.—Burices (rel Lird Authors stated, for the same reason which induced him to defer the Committee on the Bank Charter Bill on Tuesday last to this day, he was under the necessity of further postponing it until to-morrow.

Sir Tromas Fremante brought in the Bill or the disfranchisement of the Borough of Stafford, in order that it might be printed and stand over until the next Session.

Mr. E. D. Butwer postponed until next Session his motion for the reggal of the duty on Newspapers.

Mr. Halcoma then rose to submit to the House his motion, "That the Sherills of Coventry do attend at the Bar of the House, to answer for their misconduct at the election for that city in December last, as appears upon the Report of the evidence taken before the Election Committee." The Hon. Member, amidst the incessant interruption of the House, proceeded to read the evidence taken before the Committee, and by which it appeared that persons in the interest of Mr. Ellice and Mr. Bulwer hired bands of ruffians, and organized them in gangs under stage-fighters, particularly under a puglist named Randall and a man named Hammerton. The ruffians were armed with bludgeons and disciplined to obey signals, and on a signal being given they fell upon single passengers or upon bodies of the voters in the opposite interest, tore their clothes, crushed their jaws, knocked out their teeth and eyes, and threw their naked bodies to be kicked about by the crowd. They dragade persons from the poll, or protect the inhabitants intriber than by swearing in a lew old sodicers and other persons, whom they armed with osdient and sodicers and other persons, whom they armed with osdien was also a sold to adjourn the poll, or protect the inhabitants intriber than by swearing in a lew old sodicers and other persons, whom they armed with solder and because the seen, refused to adjourn the poll, or protect the inhabitants intriber than by swearing in a lew old sodicers and other persons, whom they armed with solder many second to the men Bandall and Hammerton, who was called the

—Mr. S. Rice proposed the following Resolution: —"That a sum not exceeding 60,0001, to be charged on the Consolidated Fund, be granted in aid of the parcolaid assessment for the maintenance of the metropolitan police."—Upon this resolution a division of place when the motion was affirmed by a majority of 90 to 19.

The Report of the Roman Catholic Marriagee Bill was received, after some discussion, and the defeat of several proposed amendments.—Adjourned.

when the motion was affirmed by a majority of 49 to 19.

The Report of the Roman Catholic Marriages Bill was received after some discussion, and the defeat of several proposed amendments.—Adjourned.

Faidan,—At the early sitting the House proceeded to the further consideration of the Factories Bill. The House having resirved itself into Committee, the Charcellon of the Exchegues and that the Ano wecome his duty to state to the House such alterations as he, in conjunction with his colleagues, had thought it his duty has the the Bill now before the House contained three principles—ist the extension of Sir John Hobhouse's Bill, Hom. Members with the Bill now before the House contained three principles—ist the extension of Sir John Hobhouse's Bill, from cotion to all other mills and manufactories, excepting some few silk mills of a cruin description. Secondly, that children under thirteen years of age are to be worked only eight hours a day, and those under eighteen only sixty-nine hours a week; and that a system of impection is to be established to insure the due administration of the Bill.—Aff. HEATROTE moved that the lace manufacture be excluded from the operation of the Bill, which amendment was carried by a majority of 19 to 49 to 28.—Four clauses occupied the whole of the morning.

At the evening sitting Lord Altroner moved that the House resolve into Committee—Lord Altroner moved that the House the morning was an amendment, that the Committee be deferred for three months, which was negatived by a majority of 119 to 40.

The House then vent into Committee—Lord Altroner sid, hereby to enquiry, that he did not contemplate any alteration in the clause respecting banks of issue, within 65 miles of Lordon. The only alteration he should propose was respecting to number of partners. As there was nothing in the law to prevent the enableshment of banks other than banks of issue withing the number of partners. As there was nothing in the law to prevent the enableshment of banks other than banks of issue within the rest

TO TOURISTS IN ENGLAND OR UPON THE CONTINENT. The Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large are respectfully informed, that a very large assortment of Travelling Maps and Road Books, to almost every place of fashionable resort, either in England or upon the Continent, may be seen at Letts and Son's, 95, South Pizzza, Royal Exchange.

to almost every place of Isshionable resort, either in Rusiano Gupan the Continent, may be seen at Letts and Son's, 93, South Figura, Royal Exchange.

The advertisers also invite to an inspection of their Large Suray of Fingland, made under the direction of Ilis Majesty's Boads or Ordensace, on a scale of one inch to the mile, being the largest and most brilliant specimen of map engraving ever produced; any part of which may be purchased separately in sheets, varying in price from 5s. to 14s. each, measuring 40 inches by 28. Also, to another large Map of England, on a scale of two miles to the inch, at Scheper sheet, as well as an extensive collection of Atlases and Chara, either for a gentleman's library or the use of schools.

N.B. As gentlemen are invited to an inspection, they are requested not to hesitate coming because they have not made up their minds to purchase, it being most desirable that so beautiful a map as the above survey be made known. Messengers are continually soing to the west end of the town, and post orders uncet with immediate attention. Lettis's Diary, for 1834, is ready for delivery to ONDER.

West Indies.—The question of these colonies is at the present moment a most momentuous one, and as there is danger that many of the parties concerned may be caught by the bair which the Wigs (for no good purpose, of course) have held out upon it. Branch's pamphlet, which is equally temperate and sensible, is peculiarly well timed, and we earnestly recommend it to the noize of the public.

of the public.

The daily estafette between London and Paris will come into operation in the course of next week. The annexed notice has been circulated:

""" (Coursel But offer A parist, 1833.

Circulated:

"General Post-office, August, 183,

"On and from Thursday, the 15th inst. a mail will be sent to, and recriber rom, France, every day, Sunday excepted. Letters will be taken in on Tarshap and Fridays, as usual, until 11 p.m., and on the other days until 7 p.m., oxported to the control of RICHARD."

### PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

My dear Bull,

Paris, August 7, 1833.

The recent events at Lisbon compel me to request that you will never back to a letter which I addressed to you a few weeks since on the district of that country, and in which I told you that Don Might has been betrayed, cannot be too loudly or self-many proclaimed. He was betrayed, cannot be too loudly or self-many proclaimed. He was betrayed, by the naval commanders of the creek of the creek

ignational in the control of the Algarves, NOT TO FIGHT, DCT TO STANDER.

The natual action off the Cope St. Finecat was a sham fight!!!—This and per your divides the proved by the capturis and crews of the ships who escaped and returned, where they saw the treason, and where they would not ester into the conspiracy. Dom Miscust, a man of war did not even the standard public meetings in order to compliment Nariga and aid that Whige in their conspiracies against Portugal, but those who have showledge of the facts of that action, as it is called, will feel and side that the whole affair was nothing better than a trie, and that it was arranged before hand to give up nome of the vessels to Mandard that the whole affair was nothing better than a trie, and that it was arranged before hand to give up nome of the vessels to Mandard that the whole affair was nothing better than a trie, and that it was arranged before hand to give up nome of the vessels to Mandard the Mandard that the standard that it was a transpored. This is false. Nariga would never base taken the feet of Dom Miscust, or bave ventured to attack it. If Capt. ELLIOTT and the British oscience. This is false. Nariga would never bave taken the feet of Dom Miscust, or bave ventured to attack it. If Capt. ELLIOTT and the British oscience and British scame.

And here let me sak whether the recent events at Lisbon have not proved the existence of the same rragaos. You one single measure was adopted for the defence of the capital by land. Not one fortification was the provided of the defence of the capital by land. Not one fortifications were not ganded. A handful of thirty men were able to take possession of the prisons and to liberate all the felons. The areas was protected by a sentinel. The police force was outside the city. British money was distributed by British hands among Miscust and the same and the same and the same and the same and the transport of the control of the felons was made by Geonacy Freez, not one established the same and the provided of

same; and it is more than probable that Marshal Bourmont, profiting from the lessons which he cannot fail to have learned from the history of the revolution of 1830, will consed Don Mucurt to maintain his ground—to rally his lorees—to throw himself on the support of the inhabitants—and to fight inch by inch with the rebels. The Spanish Government will also encourage him in this determination. If the Whise or the Liberals of France or of Enkland should send troops, Spain will interfere. Spain will thus he able to prolong the contest, and Europe will have time to decide whether thrones and dynasties are to be overturned by felons liberated from jail in the capital of a kingdom. What flag could not be hoisted in Paris, or even in London, if all the thieves, traitors, forgers, and swindlers were let loose from prison and aread with bludgeous! But here I must close my observations for the day. We have no ulterior intelligence from Oporto. At the date of the last news the contest was still going on; and though Lisbon has fallen for the moment, it by no means follows that the cause is loss.

My miscellaneous budget of news during the past week is by no means soil of interest, where conspiracy has been discovered, yot up by Polish Refugees, oscassinate the Emperor Russia. Another revolution has been go sassainate the Emperor Russia. Another revolution has been go sassainate the Emperor Russia. Another revolution has been go sassainate the Emperor Russia. Another revolution has been go sassainate the Emperor Russia shall be declaration of the "three glorious" days in the French department has seen for the Russia shall be a lost in the french department has been go seen lost, and others seriously wounded. The celebration of the three glorious days in the French department has leed and the following th

## THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR OFFICE, AUG. 9.

Scots Fusilier Regt. Foot Guards—Capt. Hon. J. C. Westenva to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel, by pur, vices if A. J. Murray, Bart, who retires; Lieut. I. J. Gambier to be Lieutenant and Captain, by pur, vice Westenra; Eusign I. B. Tollemanche, from the 47th Foot, to be Ensign and Lieutenant by pur, vice iambier; Quartermaster-Serg. J. Aston to be Quartermaster, vice C. Weston, who retires upon half-pay. Gambler: Quartermaster-Serg. J. Aston to be Kneign and Lleatenant by pur. vice who retires upon half-pay.

Ist Regt. of Font-Captain T. A. Blair, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice J. Ross, who exchanges receiving the difference.

Isth Frost-En. G. Parker to be Lleutenant, by pur. vice Sockett, who retires the difference of the control of the contro

40th Foot—Ensign W. Balfour, from the 82d Foot, to be Ensign, vice H. Gill-man, who exchanges.
42d Foot—Ens. A. D. A. Stewart to be Lieutenant, by pur. vice Graham, pro-moted to an Unattached company; A. W. Madonald, Gent. to be Ensign, by pur. vice Stewart.
47th Foot—H. Arkwight, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice H. B. Tollemache,

pur. vice Stewart.
47th Fond-H. Arkwright, Gent. to be Ensign, by Macdonald, Gent. to be Ensign, by 47th Fond-H. Arkwright, Gent. to be Ensign by pur. vice H. B. Tollemache, appointed to the Scota Fusilier Guards.
48th Fond-J. M. Ross, Gent. to be Ensign, by pur. vice C. Hicks, who retires, 50th Fond-Lieut, G. W. D. O'Hara to be Captain, by pur. vice H. Shum, who retires; Sna. A. Baxter to be Lieutenant, by pur. vice O'Hara; W. Knowles, Gent. to be Ensign, by pur. vice S. Maneergh, who retires.
55th Fond-Capt. J. W. Boyes, from the half-pay unattacked, to be Captain, vice Thomas Harrison, who retires.

Gent. to be Ensign, by pur. vice S. Mannergh, who retires.

55th Foot.—Capt. J. W. Boyes, from the half-pay unattacked, to be Captain, vice Thomas Harrison, who retires.

55th Foot.—P. Fleming, Eqs. on a retired allowance as Surgeon, to be Paymaster, vice Grant, appointed to the 80th Regiment of Foot.

72d Foot.—Capt. J. R. Rugden, from the half-pay of the Riffe Brigade, to be Capt. in, vice Francis Barrallier, who exchanges.

83th Foot.—Barried Barrallier, who exchanges.

83th Foot.—Ensign H. Rowles to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice J. James, who retires; A. J. Pack, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rowless.

94th Foot.—Capt. C. Cotton, from the 2d West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice Hon. H. B. Grey, who retires upon half-pay Unattacked.

93th Foot.—Lieut. J. B. Kingsley, from the Ceylon Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice B. E. Stretch, who rettires upon half-pay of the 7th Regiment of Foot.

2d West India Regiment.—Capt. C. Andrews, from the half-pay Unattacked, the Captain, vice Cotton, appointed to the 98th Regiment of Foot.

Ceylon Regiment.—Lieut. J. W. Lolt, from the half-pay of the 7th Regt. of Foot, to be Captain, by purchase.

Captain, by purchase.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Aug. 6.—Corps of Royal Engineers.—Gent. Cadet J
F. A. Symmods to be Second Lieutenant, with temporary rank.

At a. 8.—Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Second Capt. and Adjutant B. Robinson Heron to be Captain, vice Parker, retired on half-pay; First Lieut, R. Longmere Garstin to be Second Captain, vice Heron; Second Lieut. G. J. L. Buchanan to be First Lieutenant, vice Garstin.

Buchanan to be First Lieutenant, vice Garstin,

CONSISTORY COURT.

Brown v. Brown.—This was a suit promoted by Mrs. Emma Brown against Mr. John Brown, her husband, for a divorce on the ground of adultery.—The King's Advocate (with whom was Dr. Phillimore), for the wife, stated the case. The parties were married in March, 1828, and a child was the issue. They acparated in 1831, when Mr. 1870 when to Devonport to practice as a barrister there, and from the evidence on the whole it was alleged that he had on several occasions committed adultery, and with two females, &c. There could not be any doubt, the Learned Civilian stated, that the facts as stated were proved, and that the Court must pronounce for the prayer of the wife.—Dr. Addams, on the part of the husband, contended that the suit was the result of a conspiracy; that there was alleged Mr. Brown had committed dultery, the evidence to the fact being that of common strumpets, with whom it was alleged Mr. Brown had committed that it ought to dismiss Mr. Brown from all further observance of justice in the suit.—The King's Advocate was heard in reply.—Dr. Lushington said it was not recessive to go over the facts of the case. He considered the charge of adultery had been made out, and that no perjury had been comitted by any of the witnesses. He therefore felt bound to pronounce for the tip in future postmasters will strictly confine the pusselves to the

of adultery had been made out, and that no perjury had been committed by any of the witnesses. He therefore felt bound to pronounce for the divorce, and to condemn Mr. Brown in costs.

POST OFFICE ESTIDATOR—The Duke of RICHMOND has directed that in future postmasters will strictly confine themselves to the mere taxation and forwarding of letters, without presuming to peruse any part of their contents, even for the purpose of protecting the revenue, or for any other object whatever.—Dublin Times.

FIRE AND NARROW BEARE ON Tuesday morning, about a quarter past one, a fire broke under the shop of a cheesemonger in Brill-row, Somers-town, which had unterly proved fatal to two of the inmates—Mr. Brown, the tenant, and his infant child, who, in descending the burning staircase, were overcome by the heat, and fell suffocated into the fire below, just as some of the police who had discovered the fire had forced the door, the fire had forced the door, which the strict of the fames, and eventually hrought to, having received little more than a slight scorching. Great fears were entertained for the rest of the family and lodgers, but all, 17 in number, were alreyed little more than a slight scorching. Great fears were entertained for the rest of the family and lodgers, but all, 17 in number, were alreyed little more than a slight scorching. Strate or Tanze.—Nearly sells the letters and provincial papers speak encouragingly of the present state and prospects of trade. In Leeds the prices of cloud. In Bradford the same may be said, as the manufacturers refuse to accept the merchants' prices. In Rochdale the finance sell in the demand. All strandord the same may be said, as the manufacturers refuse to accept the merchants' prices. In Rochdale the finance allers are looking to better prices. At Liverpool last week, some Australian wools, prime marks, brought so high as 3s per lb. The Darlington lien weavers have resumed work, having obtained the same wages as those at Barneley, for which they stayed out. In some qualities of

FOREIGN NEWS.

A report is in circulation that the Cabinets of the Tuilewes and St. James's have received, simultaneously, a communication from Maddid, coached in the same terms, by which Spain, in consequence of the new position in which Portugal is placed, calls cone the two Powers, who have shown themselves the protectors of Donas Mariatogive a formal guarantee against the spirit of Propagandsm, and against all attempts to greate disorder in Spain, otherwise the Spanish Government would feel itself connoelled at once to interfere in the quarrel between the two Princes of Braganza—a quarrel which tends, it says, to spread the flames of civil war throughout the Poninsula.—On the receipt of this declaration at Paris, a Council of Ministers is said to have been held, and extraordinary couriers were despatched to London, Madrid, and Portugal.—Ealignous's blessenger.

Dutch papers to the 7th inst. have been received. It would appear from the frequent Cabinet Councils held at the Hague, the subject of which is supposed to be the pending negociations, that the final settlement of the affairs of Belgium is more difficult and more remote than was generally supposed.—These papers give a melancholy account of the mortality at Rotterdam. From the 1st to the 15th of last month the deaths were 464; from the 16th to the 31s, 678—total, 1142.

Letters from Constantinople of the 10th ult, state that official news

than was generally supposed.—These paners give a melancholy account of the mortality at Rotterdam. From the last to the 15th of last month the deaths were 46½; from the 16th to the 15th of last month the deaths were 46½; from the 16th to the 31st, 678—total, 11½.

Letters from Constantinople of the 10th ult. state that official news having been received of the retirement of lizability Pacial, the Russian fleet was preparing to depart. The whole of the troops had been embarked. The French and English fleets, it was understood, would not in consequence enter the port. The Angsburgh Guzette of the 2d inst. sax, that on the day previous to the departure of the Russian fleet, the Generals and Commanding Officers were admitted to an audience of the Sultan, who conferred many presents on them. He also delivered to Count Orloff a letter in which he expresses his gratitude for the assistance that has been alforded him. Count Orloff will embark in a few days for Odessa. It is asserted that the Count will be charged with a new mission by his Sovereign.—Porahim Pacha has provided every possible confort for his army in his new quarters. Desertion has of late greatly increased in the Expytian army, the chief cause of which is probably the harsh treatment of the soldiers. The bastinado is still in common use among the Arabs.

RAILWAY SAND STEAM-ENGINES.

RAILWAY FREED.—At a Meeting of the British Association Professor Farish addressed the assembly on the subject of the formation of railways and steam-engines. He observed that on the railway from Liverpool to Manchester the steam-engine travelled shout 20 miles an hour; which he contended, might he accomplished without increasing causeways and making viaducts to bring the road level might be saved, as the engines would be capable of mounting the highest hill. The London and Brising viaducts to bring the road level might be saved, as the engines would be capable of mounting the highest hill. The London and Brising with the ready by the next Easter last by the course of the read

endeavours, the degradation of Bristolgas shipping and commercial port will be complete.

It is said that the Crediton and Exeter Railway will be proceeded with immediately.

A steam-vessel of 50 horse power has lately been launched at Vienna. This vessel is destined to navigate the Danube, and supply the capital with cattle from Hungary.

A steam communication is about to be established between London, Plymouth, Cork, and Liverpool, thereby ensuring a certain and expeditious conveyance for both goods and passengers, which will, no doubt, prove very advantageous to the interests of both countries. The steam-ferry-boat intended to ply between Devonport and Torpoint will very shortly be completed. The chains are one mile and a quarter in length, and of excellent workmanship.

New Steam Carriage, built, as is understood, by the direction and at the expense of Sir Charles Dance, started from Lambeth, for the town of Croydon. The carriage, which assumes the appearance of an omnibus, and will contain fourteen persons, is attached to the engine by a pole. On this occasion six gentlemen and the engineer, Mr. Field, occupied seats in it. It proceeded to a distance of about three miles beyond Croydon, and then returned to town, travelling at the rate of twelve miles per hour. The noise and excitement which it created as it passed through the narrow streets a Croydon obliged the Judges to suspend the proceedings of the Assize Courts for the time.

Already the steam-engine, though applied to the same purposes as human labour for so very few years, performs as much work, in aimple power, as two millions and a half of human beings. Again, each steam-loom is nearly four times as effective as the hand-loom; and improvements are hourly taking place in its applicability, approximating it with the most edicate operations of the human hand. Further, the steam engine never tires: to it eight, ten, twelve, fourtees, and twenty-four hours a-day are alike. What, then, is the become of the hand-loom weaver?

SUMMER ASSIZES.

Further, the steam engine never tires: to it eight, ten, twelve, fourteen, and twenty-four hours a-day are alike. What, then, is to become of the hand-loom waver?

SUMMER ASSIZES.

Croydon.—Captain Henry Nicol, who was one of the gang to which the late Lieut, Beauclerck belonged, and which latter put an end to his existence, was convicted on the clearest evidence of the capital offence. The prisoner was perfectly calm and unmoved throughout the trial, and even when sentence of death was passed, upon him. In performing the duty of passing sentence on the prisoner Mr. Justice Parke told him that it would be inconsistent with his duty if he held out the slightest hope that the law would not be allowed to take its severest course.

Joseph Knight Draper, was indicted for forging and uttering a check on the Godaltaing Bank, of Mesers. Mellersh, and Keen. It appeared that the prisoner gave the check forming the subject of the indictment to a person at Kingston for the purpose of getting it cashed, and he gave it to the coachman of the Godalming coach to present at the bank. On arriving at Godalming the bank was closed, and therefore an innkeeper in the town cashed it. On presenting the check for payment the bankers refused to pay, on the ground of ita being forged. Evidence was produced on the part of the prosecution to shew that several parts of the check were in the handwriting of the prisoner.—The Jury returned a verdict of Guilly.—Mr. Justice Parke sentenced the prisoner to transportation for life. In doing so, he observed, that by the 2d and 3d William IV. the offence was made only punishable with transportation for life. The only offences of forgery now punishable with transportation for life. The only offences of forgery now punishable with transportation for life. The only offence of forgery now punishable with death were forging wills or any testamentary instrument, and powers of attorney for the transfer efstock, Unless this mitigation were found to have the desired effect, the Government would be under the

A Mennay Edition (for the Country) is published at Three Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

### BULL. JOHN

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

THE KING held a Levee on Thursday, and, in the even-ing, gave a splendid dinner to the Officers of the Royal Artillery.

The QUEEN honoured the Haymarket Theatre with her

resence to see My Wife's Mother and other entertainments.

Their MAJESTIES returned to Windsor on Friday.

THE Session draws to its conclusion-another week has -new Ministerial faults and follies have been exposed passed—new attnisterial faults and folius have been exposed—new ridicule has been incurred—new indignation excited—yet still are the perpetrators of all these misdoings permitted to hold the reins of Government—we say permitted, because they know as well as we, that they are, merely upon sufferance, and that they owe their places to nothing but the disinclination of their opponents to supplant them. yet still are the per to hold the reins of

We last week gave all due praise to the reluctance which the Conservatives have evinced to taking office upon conscientious feeling that it is but fair to afford the pre Ministers time and opportunity to mature their plans and develop their propositions—but we again ask, how long is this toleration to last—when is this endurance to have an end? Of what use is a supply of water when the house is down—what will Conservative principles avail us when nothing is left to preserve?

The financial difficulties in which the Government is involving itself may be a satisfactory proof of their madness

down—what will Conservative principles avail us when nothing is left to preserve?

The financial difficulties in which the Government is involving itself may be a satisfactory proof of their madness or folly—but would it, in private life, be wise to suffer our bankers to continue an unchecked course of extravagance, which, when it brought its own own punishment upon them, should beggar us? Look at the state of our foreign relations. The reductions made insthe dock-yards and arsenals will all be swallowed up in the redoubled efforts to hurry forward ships of war for active service. See where we stand—By the most flagrant breaches of neutrality we have succeeded in overthrowing the rightful Monarch of Portugal, and in establishing the reign of terror in Lisbon, which, up to the moment of the glorious victories obtained by the expenditure of a little blood and a great deal of money, was tranquil and undisturbed. We have permitted—ordered, we believe to be the word—the flag of a Brazilian Princess to be saluted by our ships as the acknowledged flag of Portugal, and a triumph celebrated in honour of a Captain, who, for the very act of taking service under that Princess, has been dismissed our navy — And for what? Did Lord Palmerston really know so little of what was going on, or does he know so little of human nature generally, or of Don Peddo particularly, as to believe that when once he set foot in Lisbon, which he did as soon as he could after things looked warm at Oporto, that his Lordship could get him out of it again?

But no matter—war is at hand—a war in which we must eventually engage, produced by the non-intervention of our liberal Ministry, who, while they were voting away millions—tens of millions—aye, twenties of millions, talk of reducing the army, and repealing the House and Window Tax.—How?—Ask them that, and be told—by an Income Tax such as they, nearly thirty years ago, first deprecated, and then doubled.

uch as they, nearly thirty years ago, first deprecated, and hen doubled.

then doubled.

No matter. All this is to be done—and yet the Conservatives, as they are called, will not come forward to save the country when they can—when every demonstration is made by the people in their favour, and waten their enemies—the enemies of the People we mean—admit their own weakness, and confess the power of their antagonists.

We last week collated the evidence of several men of the People in support of this assertion—has the exposure of the KEY affair, added so much lustre to their policy, their wisdom, or their integrity, that the popular feeling is altered?

We should think not; and yet no steps are taken to assure the country that she still has friends—no measures adopted to relieve her from her foes. to relieve her from her foes.

During the week the DESTRUCTIVES have taken heart; their papers sneer, and taunt, and laugh, at the divided forces of the CONSERVATIVES. What are the divisions which agitate that body?—Merely upon the shades of opinion with regard to the measures best to be taken for the good of the nation. Should such shades operate as causes of disunion? If the present possessors of office felt all that nicety and delicacy which distinguish their opponents, how long would it be possible to keep them where they are? Lord GREY's son votes against him; Lord GREY's brother-in-law vituperates the son; one of Lord GREY's sons-in-law is removed from the Cabinet; his Lordship's brother votes against him in the House of Peers; and another of his sons, his private Secretary into the bargain, votes against him in the House of Commons; so does one of the Lords of the Treasury—yet he does not retire; so does the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests—but he still remains Commissioner. The Chancellon's brother votes against During the week the DESTRUCTIVES have taken heart Commissioner. The CHANGELLOR's brother votes against the Premier, and the CHANGELLOR himself talks against him—nay, he lends the aid of his powerful pen to draw up an amendment to one of his Lordship's favourite clauses: an amendment to one of his Lordship's lavourite clauses; yet still they remain—outwardly friends—and, at all events, remain. The shades of difference between the opinions of Mr. STANLEY, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and the Duke of RICHMOND, and those of their colleagues, do not binder their remaining colleagues; nor, indeed, do the marked coolness and distaste in much higher quarters affect

marked cooluess and distaste in much higher quarters affect the general stability of the fabric as to mere adhesiveness. Whigs always do, what they ought to do, HANG TOGETHER, Why, then, are we to be told that the difficulty in deposing a warse than inefficient Ministry, arises from the existence of shades of difference of opinion as to the expediency of such a line of conduct? What is expediency?—Expediency means truckling—it means a man's pledging his honour and credit to the success of a measure, and then conceding it—it means abandoning the 147th clause of a Bill for the sake of office—it means stopping the proceedings of a Committee, in order to make arrangements for a resignation one night, and swallowing the amendment next day—it means bragging about restoring the lost clause in bringing up the report, and not doing it—it means threatening to re-insert it in the House of Commons, and then doing no such thing. This is sacrificing to expediency. The Conspenyatives have no such game to play. The country wishes for a change; public meetings proclaim it—public men declare it. The state of trade consequent upon the Reform Bill—the

innumerable emigrations—the stagnation of the metropolitan manufactories—the prospect of the destruction of metropolitan commerce by the new East India Charter, and by the mischievous West India emancipation, all justify it. But, No3—some people think it would not be expedient to displace the present Ministers VET!

No.1—some people think it would not be expedient to displace the present Ministers YET!

It is clear that the Parliamentary exertions of Sir ROBERT PEEL are for this Session terminated. We are to infer that ear suspicious of the disinclination of the Right Honourable Baronet to form or join a Conservative Ministry, are too well founded. Deeply, indeed, do we regret this evidence to the truth of our apprehensions—no men more; the talents, the character, the integrity of intention, and the firmness of purpose of Sir ROBERT PEEL, all conduce to direct the eyes of the country to kina se the leader of such a Ministry as the country desires: but he declines; he retires for the present from the conflict, and watches the battle from afar. This, we repeat, must be a matter of deep and serious lamentation, but God forbid that it should be a reason for despair; God forbid that the destinies of the British Empire should depend upon the inclinations of any individual, were he a thousand times a greater and a better man than the great and good man of whom we are now speaking.

The loss of PITT was, to the nation, a tremendous blow—it was followed by the accession to power of the WHIGS. Had the party of which Mr. PITT was the mighty leader abandoned themselves to useless sorrow and unavailing despondency, those Whigs would have continued in office, and long before this time the British empire would have sunk beneath the baleful influence of their odious policy. His friends and followers caught the mantle as it fell, and on the present of triumph, of victory, and glory, followed by fifteen years of triumph, of victory, and glory, followed by fifteen years of triumph, of victory, and glory, followed by fifteen years of triumph, of victory, and glory, followed by fifteen years of honourable peace, repaid their toils and sanctified their labours.

It is surely no disparagement to the character of Sir ROBERT PEEL to say—what we sincerely believe—that however desirable the aid of his talents and the power of his influence must be in the formation of a Government, a Conservative Government could be efficiently formed without him. As for the Duke of Wellington, to whom the out him. As for the Duke of Wellington, to whom the country looks with entire hope and confidence when the day of trouble shall arrive—it matters little where such an illustrious man is nominally placed in the councils of his SOVERBIEN; if he decline the responsibility of forming a Government, there can be no difficulty in his joining one. Fame and reputation, rank and precedency, are not, now, to be gained by the Duke of Wellington; his Grace can afford to take what office he might prefer, without any punctilious scruples as to its rank in a Ministry; and we think, if it should so happen that he were to occupy the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs, it might perhaps be as efficiently filled as by my Lord Palmerston. by my Lord PALMERSTON.

by my Lord PALMERSTON.

We have no intention of going through a list of imaginary appointments, but we are convinced that in no one department of the State could a change be made for the worse; and in saying this, we only reiterate the words of the PEOPLE and of the popular Representatives.

The extremely indecent use made by the present Ministers of the SOVEREIGN'S name, shall not be taken by us as a justification for using it at all. We have, of course, no means of knowing what passes in royal castles, much less in royal minds, but we may have our thoughts—for they are a Jistincation for using it at an. We have, or course, in means of knowing what passes in royal castles, much less in royal minds, but we may have our thoughts—for they are free—and we believe that the KING is at this moment in a situation with his Ministers not very dissimilar from that in which a young lady is placed who. anxious beyond measure for an offer from the man she loves, feels at the same time a painful consciousness that she cannot, in delicacy, first broach the subject; but if they roould go, it would be the most agreeable thing in the world. At all events, the KING is a patriot KING; and if—as we fearlessly state the fact to be—the COUNTRY demands the change, we are quite sure the KING would not for a moment hesitate to sanction it.

As for Tories or Whigs, we feel towards them only as we believe their Government would be advantageous or prejudicial to the country—it is evident to the weakest eyes that ruin is rapidly advancing under the anspices of the present Administration. Our cry to the CONSERVATUYES is for help to accept the mischief which threatens—they ought not to be deaf to such a cry, for, we repeat, it is universal; they have proved to the PEOPLE the falsehood of the charges made against them, of a thirst for office; their further

e against them, of a thirst for office; their further y in "coming to the rescue" will be—nay, ALREADY construed by our enemies into an evidence of TIMIDITY and Disunion, and A SACRIFICE TO PRIVATE FREL-INGS AND PERSONAL VANITY.

PARLIAMENT, it is rumoured, will be prorogued during the last week of the present month. Mr. EDWARD ELLICE says before the 21st—because he says also, "The KING is anxious that he should dine with His MAJESTY on that day —the anniversary of

OUR readers will no doubt be in possession of what has transpired in the case of Sir John Key, Baronet, before our paper can reach them—but it is our duty to recapitulate proceedings in his very extraordinary affair, as far as they have yet gone.

We last Sunday mentioned the contract in the name of

We last Sunday mentioned the contract in the name of Mr. JONATHAN KEY, the appointment of Master KINGS-MILL GROVE KEY—the only son of Sir JOHN, whom Sir JOHN represented to Lord GREY as elder brother to himself, he having been rejected as a boy of eighteen, and accepted as a man of three-and-twenty, to inspect and report upon the quality of the articles furnished to Government under a contract taken by his uncle and managed entirely by his father, and for whose approximent to the officer a request. under a contract taken by its uncle and managed entirely by his father, and for whose appointment to the office a vacancy was made by the retirement of a Mr. LAWRENCE, who, oddly enough, happens to be the father of the boy recom-mended some time back by Sir John Key, Baronet, to the Blue Coat School, which recommendation, however, was not

We traced this intricate and entertaining history up to the point of the dismissal of Master Kingsmill Grove Key, and the extraordinary development of the facts—proved by the marriage of Sir John Key, Baronet, and Lady Key—that Sir John's son, instead of being nearly twenty-three, as represented to Lord Grey, or being nearly twenty-two, as represented by the Honourable Baronet to the Stationers' Company—which we published—was only eighteen years and a few weeks old, and to the still more astounding fact that instead of his being the elder brother of the lad, refused the place on account of his youth, he is the same individual, and that Sir John Key, Baronet, has no other son.

All these particulars touching the patriot Baronet, we last week furnished—adding, that we had seen by the news. point of the dismissal of Master KINGSMILL GROVE KEY,

papers that Sir HENRY HARDINGE near a petition from

papers that Sir Henny Hardings near a petition from certain stationers, paper-makers, &c., setting forth that the Honourable Baronet was at one and the same time a contractor and a Member of Parliament.

On Monday the Gallant General opened the case of the petition, but was stopped by Mr. Whittle Harvey, who thought perhaps much trouble might be saved by his moring for a new Writ for the City of London, in the room of Sir John Key, Baronet, who had accepted the Chiltern Handreds. A word upon this proceeding would be superflowes; it had not—as it most certainly ought not to have had—the slightest effect upon the proceedings of the House, which, it was clear, could not be satisfied by the escape of the Hon. Baronet through the medium of an office, however humble, presented to him by his friend the Premier; it could not be content with the Honourable retirement of the Honourable Baronet, even though it was announced by the CHARCELLOR of the Exchaguer that Master KINGSMIL GROYS KEY—the single Sosia of the House of KEY—had been ejected from the office of Inspector of Stationery furnished to the Whig Government by the contractor—who, if he were not the young gentleman's exemplary father, was avowedly his respectable uncle.

Lord Althorp professed himself ignorant of the connection which existed between Master KINGSMILL GROYS KEY and Mr. KEY, the avowed contractor; the similarity of the name, we presume, never having struck his Lordship to avow his ignorance upon every point connected with the subject was only equalled by the readiness of the House to give his Lordship full credit for that particular quality. He, however, stated, that when he found out what he did not previously know, he had written to Sir John Key to know what he made the did not previously know, he had written to Sir John Key to know what he

only equalled by the readiness of the House to give his Lordship full credit for that particular quality. He, however, stated, that when he found out what he did not previously know, he had written to Sir John Key to know what he would advise them to do about it?—upon which, says Lord Althorp, the answer | get from Sir John is an application for a Government appointment. This naïve admission was received with shouts of laughter, not indeed diminished by the declaration, that Government had compiled with the Honourable Baronet's wish—(which they did not, however, do until they had sent half over London, to know whether they could or not);—and that the Prime Minister having nominated his excellent friend the Honourable Baronet Steward of the Chilterns, the Honourable Baronet had ceased Steward of the Chilterns, the Honourable Baronet had cased to be a Member of that House; which Lord Althour hoped would calm the outery and supersede the necessity of Committee of enquiry.

Did he?—Sir ROBERT PEEL very soon undeceived him,

if he did:—

" He thought the most unimportant part of the whole question was whether Sir J. Key was at that moment a Member of the flouse of Commons or not.—(Hear, hear.)—It was plain that he had been required to vacate his seat, but he (Sir R. Peel) would contend it ought to have taken place in execution and in pursuance of the law, and not by the acceptance of a nominal official appointment. If Sir J. Key was a Government contractor ipso iaclo his seat was void by the law, and he could not say the Executive Government had done

the law, and he could not say the Executive Government had one their duty by the public in assisting him to escape the inquiry as to that fact which had been so justly demanded.—(Heav.)—The House of Commons, however, could not refuse the inquiry his Right 10n, Friend sought to obtain. If the statement which had been made was correct he (Sir R. Peel) was sure that under an unreformed House of Commons so Government would have sanctioned such proceedings, and, even if it had, an unreformed House of Commons would not hesitate what course should be adopted to prevent its recurrence.—(Heavers.—The seat was vacated under an Act of Parliament based correct he (Sir R. Peel) was sure that under an unreformed House of Commons on Government would have sanctioned such proceedings and, even if it had, an unreformed House of Commons would not hesitate what course should be adopted to prevent its recurrence. (Cheers.)—The seat was vacated under an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1783, when the influence of the Crown was so great that it was determined to diminish it. That Act provided that no contractor for the public should be entitled to a seat in Parliament, and that no Member of Parliament should be entitled to enter into any contract to supply the public with articles; and it was also provided that in all contracts a condition should be inserted that no Member of the House of Commons should participate in any manner in the into contract in question there was any such condition inserted. He understood that such a condition was in all contracts, and he wished to know whether it was so in the present one. Was that condition in it or not? For the honour of Parliament the subject demanded an inquiry.—(Cheers.)—It ought to be known whether not brother of a Member who had retired from bistness to re-enter jub abusiness inerely to make a contract, the Member himself being vitually the contractor. The House should know whether so palpale any evasion of an Act of Parliament could take place, in order that they might guard against the recurrence of it, if necessary, by estimately indicated the product of 60,0801; that his brother had retired from business but that he had supplied the articles; and that he all business, but that he had supplied the articles; and that he all business, but that he had supplied the articles; and that he all business, but that he had supplied the articles; and that he all business hut that he had supplied the articles; and that he had been in daily communication with the parties. All he (Sir R. Peel saked was for an opportunity of ascertaining whether those fast were true.—(Haw.)—But the work feature in the whole cast were true.—(Haw.)

reform that duty by requiring a Committee of Inquiry, in order to certain the truth of the allegations of the Petition."

The Committee was then appointed, and consists of the following Members:

Sir Hardinge | Mr. Gladstone | Sir M. W. Ridley | Mr. Haldrone | Mr. Haldrone | Mr. Haldrone | Mr. Haldrone | Mr. Pelbam | Mr. Helbam | Mr. Helbam | Mr. Helbam | Mr. Helbam | Mr. F. Baring | Mr. Groonnell | Mr. Tennyson | Mr. F. Shaw | Mr. O'Connell | Mr. Tennyson | Mr. Nicholl | Mr. Nicholl | Mr. Meter | Mr. Met

perfectly well knew he intended to do, when he so liberally named him. We should have thought, if the character of Sir Henry Hardinger alone did not secure him from the imputation of partiality upon such an occasion, his manly, straight-forward speech, in which he evinced a total absence of personal hostility against the unfortunate man, whose conduct formed the subject of the petition with which he had been entrusted, would have completely done so—especially as he deprecated the idea of proceeding against him for the overwhelming penalties to which his conduct may have subjected him.

subjected him.

This last t nderness evinced by the gallant General will. This last t nderness evinced by the gallant General will, we far, however, be unavailing, for—we may be misinformel—we are told that the penalties in question, should the case be made out, are recoverable at the instance of any common informer. What has transpired before the Committee will surprise many people—the report will disclose it; and report, we presume, there will be, in spite of all the efforts making to postpone it till next Session.

THE affairs of Portugal are about as nearly settled as they were this day three years. Our excellent Ministers have done all they can to get Don MIGUEL out, and have for the moment succeeded; but they have also succeeded in getting Don PEDRO in, who will not be so easily got rid of, inasmuch as a very considerable portion of the means with which we and France have furnished him are entirely at his command. In the present posture of affairs we see bothing but the prospect of bloodshed in Portugal, and war for all other parties concerned.

THE success of Mr. KEMBLE at the election for the City of London is certain. We do not say this in order to induce his friends to relax in their exertions. His cause is the cause of the respectability of the first metropolis in the world. For such a constituency none of the KEY school are likely to be suitable representatives. As for his opponents, Sir Joan Hornouse has too much pride to herd any longer with the faction who insulted him, and Mr. Champon has too much pridence to risk his money and time in so hazardous an enterprise.

ENTHUSIASTIC admirers of valour in all its branches, we give from the *Times* of Monday the following very characteristic extract of a letter from Mr. GEORGE FITCH,

ENTHUSIASTIC admirers of valour in all its branches, we give from the Times of Monday the following very characteristic extract of a letter from Mr. GEORGE FITCH, lieutenant of the late schooner Eugenie, dated River Tagus, July 25.—

"I write this on board what was formerly Don Miguel's yacht. Book her yesterday with this single arm and a musket and bayonet. A may be there the been confined, with little food, for the last month, when I was the proper released me from the infernal prison where the been confined, with little food, for the last month, when I would be the people carried me on their shoulders, and wanched not the street the people carried me on their shoulders, and wanched me to head them, which I did; their numbers were small, but I man encrosed them by releasing all the prisoners. I then armed with heromsticks those who could get nothing better. I had meet with heromsticks those who could get nothing better. I had meet the people was not not possession of the battery. I man Maria, through the streets to Fort St. Join. I may be a man the prison of the streets to Fort St. Join. I may be a man the prison of the pattery. I may felt like fire, shouling if you had been done of yranny. We loaded the guns, forced the ansend, and fond 3,000 stand of arms all new. There were many soldiers in the bod for yranny. We loaded the guns, forced the ansend, and fond 3,000 stand of arms all new. There were many soldiers in the bod. I ordered them to form and get into marching order, which hey did, and I set ved out to hall cartridge. We gave the command of he fort to an I set ved out to hall cartridge. We gave the command of he fort to an I set ved out to hall cartridge. We gave the command of he matched through Lishon with my army and a band of unsic playing the Constitutional Hymn! The English Admiral fired a Ead salute for the pattern of the high and those only the first the pattern of the patte

"One-half the hostile army This single arm o'erthrew."

Half:—Pooh—a mighty great matter to cry "Bravo, bravo, baives, All—all the united garrison at one fell swoop, all vises. All—all the united garrison at one fell swoop, all vises, All—all the united garrison at one fell swoop, all vises, All—all the united garrison at one fell swoop, all vises, All—all the united garrison at one fell swoop, all vises, All—all the united garrison at one fell swoop, all vises, All—all the united garrison at one fell swoop, all vises, All—all the united garrison at one fell swoop, all vises, All—all the united garrison at one fell swoop, all vises, and have lived before AGAMEMON whose names have were reached posterity. Carent quia vate sacro—it is at of list immortality on this account; a poet worthy of with the presence of the crow-quila land the crows, the is himself the great sublime he draws. We are designed for the crow-quila land the crows, the is himself the great sublime he draws. We are designed for the crow-quila land the crows, the is himself the great sublime he draws. We are designed for the crow-quila land the crows, the is himself the great sublime he draws. We are designed for the crow-quila land the crows, the is himself the great sublime he draws. We are designed for the crow-quila land the crows the last plant of the crow-quila land the crows the last plant of the crow-quila land the crows the last plant of the crow-quila land the crows the last plant of the crow-quila land the crows the last plant of the crow-quila land the crows the last plant of the crow-quila land the crows the last plant of the crow-quila land the crows the last plant of the crow-quila land the crows the last plant of the crow-quila land the crows the last plant of the crow-quila land the crows the last plant of the crow-quila land the crows the last plant of the crow-quila land the crows the last plant of the crow-quila land the crows the last plant of the crow-quila land the crows the last plant of the crow-quila land the crows the la

state, approximates very closely to the appropriate one of the " British Grenadiers."

Some talk of ALEXANDER, And some of HERCULES, And some of Hercules,
Of Conos and Lysanden,
And of Militiages,
But of all the world's brave heroes,
There's none have reach'd the pitch,
With their tww.row.row.dow.dow,
Of the brave Lieutenant Firch.

When Miguel's Commanders on Lisbon turn'd their rail,
A "mob of thirty people" came
And took me out of jail.
I arm'd them all with broomsticks,
And a crow-bar like a switch,
(With my tow-row-row-dow-dow)
Waiv'd brave Lieutenant Fitcs.

My troops I then commanded To march to Fort St. John; 'To march to Fort St. Jonn;
We boldly storm'd the outworks—
For the garrison was gone.
I sprang upon the sentine!
And knock'd him in the ditch,
With my tow-row-row-dow-dow,
On the mark trunt! Oh! brave Lieutenant Fircu!

Then through the streets of Lisbon Then through the streets of Lisbon,
I marched with fife and drum,
And the girls all cried "Huzza my boys,
Lieutenant Firch is come!"
Says VILLA FLOR "My hero,
You've behaved yourself as sich,
With your tow-row-row-dow-dow,
My brave Lieutenant FITCH!"

That fine old cock PALMELLA. As well as VILLA FLOR, Cried, "Such a valiant fellow Me nevare see afore!"
In Fame's historic temple He vell desarve a niche, Vid his tow-row row-dow-dow, Dis brave Lieutenant Firch.

My "single arm" thus routed The whole o' the hostile squad; The "mob" all roar'd and shouted, And "I felt like a God!" And wasn't the Queen of Portugal A lucky little-witch. With her tow-row-row-dow-dow, To have Lieutenant Firch?

So Gemmen fill a humper Of max, and drink each one, Here's luck and a jolly scramble For every mother's son! And may tag, rag, and bobtail
All grow exceeding rich,
With their tow-row-row-dow-dow. Like the brave Lieutenant Firch.

KING LEOPOLD the First (and probably the last) of Belgium, has caused the following notice to be circulated in this country:—

KING LEOPOLD the First (and probably the last) of Belgium, has caused the following notice to be circulated in this country:—

"The President and Council of the Royal Academy beg to announce, at the request of M. Van de Weven, Minister Plenipotentary from the King of the Belolans, that an Exhibition of Works of Art will open at Brussels on the 23d of September next, and that the Directing Committee will be glad to receive any works which the distinguished artists of Great Britain may be disposed to send for that purpose, by the 8th of September. All attendant expences must be defrayed by the artists themselves. The regulations to be observed may be seen at the Royal Academy."

The demand upon the Continent for works of British art is highly complimentary to our native artists, and extremely delightful to every one endued with a spirit of nationality. But mark the parsimony, towards England, of the Englishpensioned King of the Belgians:—"All attendant expenses must be paid by the artists themselves."

Why, every provincial exhibition, even that, for instance, of the Royal Institution of Manchester, founded by the late King, His Majesty George the Foorath, pays all the expenses of the conveyance, &c. of the pictures, both to the place of exhibition, and, in case of failure of sale, back to the artist's residence! But this shabbiness is characteristic of the Illustrious Prince, who made "a very pretty addition" to his previous "comfortable independence," by the Institution of the sale of Claremont cabbages, gooseberries, and asparagus.

To be sure, if his esculent-dealing Majesty had given unlimited orders that the "attendant expences" of all works that might be sent should "be defrayed" by the Institution at Brussels, or the authorities in Belgium, possibly he might have ordered, for the passage of some of them, far more to be paid than the amount of their purchase. But a limitation—cither to the works of the Royal Academicians, or to such works as the "Directing Committee" might approve (and this would have been

As we have said, it is quite characteristic.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL seems to afford in his own person a splendid example of that constitutional readiness to afford official information, which distinguishes the high-minded liberal Gentleman and the urbane and considerate public functionary.

In the debate upon the Bank Charter on Friday the following passage occurs:

The Solicitor General said that whether the Bank of England could pay or not, all contracts would still be binding on the individuals being parties to such contracts. In the purchases of property gold was not paid, but such purchases were made by checks upon the Bank of England, or any gentleman's private banker.

Mr. Hune wished to ask, if he had made a contract to buy or sell in sovereign any estate, whether he would be relieved from doing so by the Bill?

The Solicital General said that if the Hon. Member would

at three o'clock in the morning the Committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again yesterday at twelve.

gress, and obtained leave to sit again yesterday at twelve.

WE have received the following letter, with a pacquet of waltzes and marches composed by Don PEDRO:—

Dom Arroxio da Sieva has done himself the honour of presenting a copy of musick to the Editor of the John Bull. and would think very kind to mention the musick in that paper, which he is told is read by everybody.

Dom Arroxio, awing lost an arm at Oporto, in the service of Dom Arroxio, awing lost an arm at Oporto, in the service of Dom Arroxio desirous of obtaining a free passage back to his own advised by Sir Dotta, an English and the Complete of the Emperor, to get the necessary passage must be confidented the Emperor; to get the necessary passage must be confidented by the Emperor; for which purpose he was kindly presented with the published dances. Don Arroxio fears the translation of Editariaha, by nice little daughter, is not giving the true meaning of the Portuguese word.

The title-page of the work is too precious to be lost. It

The title-page of the work is too precious to be lost. It

THE FAVOURITE OPORTO QUADRILLE,
With Three Political Waltzes, for the Piano-forte.

Bedicated to my nice little Daughter,
Her most faithful Majesty, Senhora Dona Maria da Gloria, Johanna Charlotta, Leopoldina Isidora da Cruz, Francisca, Xavieera da Paula Michila Gabriela Rafaela Luesa Gonzeza, Princess of Gran Para, in Brazit, and Quees of Portrada,
And to his Royal Highness the Dure de Nemours.

And to his Royal Highness the DUKE DE NEMOURS.

Composed by

Dom Peter, by the grace of God, Ex Emperor and Perpetual ExDefender of Brazil.

This is the title-page. The being perpetual Ex-Defender,
by the grace of God, sounds mischievious—but the titles of
the different pieces of music are equally "equivocal. The
first is the Oporto Quadrille, composed on reading in the
Times the glorious news of the victory gained by his very
dear friends the Whigs, over the people in Calthorpe-street,
in London." The second is Louvis PHILIPPE's waltz, "on
receiving a loan from his Most Christian Majesty." The
third, Lord Holland's waltz; and the fourth, Admiral
NAPIER's waltz.

third, Lord Holland's waltz; and the fourth, Admirar Naphera's waltz.

The effect of these dances is particularly good, and does great credit to Dom Peter's musical skill. We suspect he had better try some overtures before the Spanish forces begin to march upon Portugal.

We thank M. DE Silva for his cadeau, and hope he may be able to dance home to Brazil, to the notes which the Emperor's muse will procure him.

WE perceive that a numerous deputation of Watchmakers waited last week upon the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—this looks like a wind-up.

EXCHEQUER—this looks like a wind-up.

THE "mistake" at Clerkenwell, as it is called, has been at last set to rights by a special commission. It must be confessed that as a debut for Mr. ROTCH, in the character of Chairman, it has not been altogether fortunate—we speak of his appearance in theatrical phraseology, although we know his opinion of the "wretched outcasts" of the Thespian fraternity, merely because it strikes us that the beginning of the season—session we mean—under his management, has been particularly farcical; if indeed, that may be considered only ridiculous by which numbers of individuals, who ought to have been discharged by course of law, are stilk kept incarcerated.

who ought to have been discharged by course or iaw, are sum kept incarcerated.

A very strong feeling has been excited by the affair, which we suspect will not be suffered to end with the mere rectification of the blunder; it requires, and will, we believe, meet with a severe and rigid investigation, and—unless we are extremely ill-informed—the results will be infinitely less agreeable to some of the parties, principally concerned, than they may themselves imagine.

they may themselves imagine.

We think the subject of Sir John Key and his friend Lord Grey so serious, that we had determined not to induce in a merry vein upon a matter so deeply affecting the character of Government and its supporters; but the following subject for H.B.—we have furnished one or two already-seems to us to be irresistible. We thank the correspondent from whom it comes, and insert it:—

A Breakfart Party at Kingsmill Grove.

Ex

The Keys—Major and Minor, Trans-posed; or, Don Key and Fools-cap. Time—Sunday. August 4.

In the centre of the room a breakfast table; silver teaurn, coffee-pot, tea-pot, cream jug, presented by political Unions, Cabinet Ministers, Reform Associations, &c.

Actors.

The Baronet himself.

My Lady—reading John Bull in an agony of despair. A bunch of Keys at her side; her locks in paper—for the good of trade.

My Lady—the Storokopper

MASTER KEY—the Storekeeper. MR. JONATHAN KEY—his back to the audience. of his pocket a paper protrudes, docketted " Contract, \$60,000."

260,000."

Over the head of Sir John Key hangs his portrait: opposite to it that of Lord Grey. A picture of Lord Brougham, and one of Lord Althorp hang opposite to the Chancellor. Between these is a family piece, containing the portraits of Don and Donna Key. the latter nursing Master K. G. Key, with the date 1815. A Mon-Key, grinning and swallowing dates, in the back grounly completes the groun. completes the group.

DIALOGUE.

DIALOGUE.

LADY K.

Why, Sir John, they have published our marriage certificate!—I insist upon it you prosecute the paper to-morrow Sir John.

PAPER!—"too much of paper" have I had already—why do you read those Sunday Papers—it is contrary to my principles to suffer such abominations—I turnish the materials, but what of that?—I'm not afraid of the Tories, Lady K.—; I shall be protected against consequences, or clee F will shew up the Whigs. I chime in with Ministers—we sing in the same quire—what is ink-quiry or penalty to me—I am no longer an M.P.—ALTHORP has given me the Chiltern Hundreds—I have get out through them, my Lady—the Torics call them the Key-holes—what do I care. As to the boy's bond—what o' that—he is a Minor Key, my love.

wisdom? An't I equal to Wood and Whittington?—W., W., my Lady—I trouble you—I trouble you, my Lady.

LADY K.

But what shall we do if they press for the penalty?

SIR JOHN.

Remain as we are, my Lady—stationary—or, if we are kot pressed here, steam to Ireland, where Master Macaus—Land, who is about Grovey's age, will be a nice companion for him.

JONATHAN.

I say mum, I shall be off to the country—retire bond fide-pull in my horns and vanish.

SIR JOHN.

Pull in, JONATHAN, but don't contract.

MASTER K.

If it hadn't been for those Sunday papers, nothing would have happened; they had better read their Bibles; but your friends, Pa, care nothing about sich things as Bibles, or if they do, the only chapters they read are out of the book of Job.

SIR JOHN.

Sin John.

Don't talk to me of chapters, it reminds me of the Chapter Coffee House, where I can't go; let me never forget, GROVEY, that I am a Baronet, and that you will be a Baronet, and that I am an Alderman, and one of the guardians of the rights and privileges of the city.

JONATHAN.

Guardian as you are, Johnny, you'll be obliged to give up your ward, I'm thinking.

Sir John.

 Paid Surveyor.
 10.749
 11
 8

 Paid poundage or salaries to Receivers.
 23.456
 4
 11

 Paid ditso for the Brodsworth establishment
 36.178
 17
 11

£178,827 14 0

This does, certainly, seem to be an enormous outlay for mere management, and certainly justifies the interference of the Legislature in the affairs of a private individual.

Upon one item, or rather upon the remarks which that item elicited from the Learned Solicitor-General, we have received a letter from an eminent professional man, part of which we feel it our duty to submit to the reader. He says—
"You will perceive that the amount of costs and salary paid to Solicitors by the Executors, is £9,169 8s. 1d.
"This, the Solicitor-General has been pleased to class as an item of plander; let me, therefore, ask that Honourable and Learned Gentleman, how much of that aum has been paid, by the plandering Solicitors, in fees to Counsel—and whether at least one-third of that amount has not found its way into the pockets of Barristers—exclusive of the very heavy official fees which the Solicitors have had to pay out of it?"
"I have," continues our correspondent, "not the slightest connexion with any of the parties concerned in this case, but I do feel that Solicitors should not be denounced as plunderers, especially by agentleman who owes his present pre-eminence to the "sweating system" as he is pleased to call it; being satisfied that if the items in every Solicitor's bill were to be examined, the fees to Counsel and others would so very far overbalance the actual remuneration to themselves as to do away with the prejudice which it seems to be the pride and pleasure of some to excite and maintain against them."

## LORD BROUGHAM.

We have received the following letters relative to the proceedings of this eminent personage, which must speak for

## TO JOHN BULL.

TO JOHN BULL.

"Palmam qui meruit ferat!"

Str.—When public functionaries present themselves to the nation with strutting pretensions of superior excellence, if they act up to their professions, they are entitled to the neuative commendation usually given to the individual who keeps his word. But how shall we characterize the very unequivocal conduct exhibited in a direct breach of an engagement not only implied but distinctly expressed? Without further preface, suffer me to detail an occurrence which recently took place in the west of England.

Lord Baousham, it is well known, has signified to the Episcopal Bench that every veant henefice in the gift of the Crown, less than 2001, in annual value, should be at the disposal of the Prelate in whose diocese it might happen to be situated. A living of this description recently became vacant in Somersetahire; the appointment to which, in conformity with the presumed benevolent intentions of the Chancellon, was instantly promised to the former very zealous and efficient Curate, by his bumane and considerate Diocesan. The amministion only waited its completion till the arrival of the formal approbation of the Lord Chancellon, to whom the Bishop addressed a statement of the particulars.

The sole notice which the Learned Lord, in his singular courtesy—pro singulari humanitate sud—has deigned to take of the Bishop's recommendation, was conveyed in a notification to the parish officers, that Lord Baousham had appointed a friend of his own 1!!—I have the honour to be. Sir, your obedient servant,

\*\*YINDEX.\*\*

To JOHN BULL.

Str.—The old adage of "autil alteram." like some portions of our

own 1 !:—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—The old adage of "autil alteram," like some portions of our venerable Constitution, is, under the genial hand of reform, fast melting awny. In the Court of Chancery the Lono Criaxcet.

and "Re Jodrell," one of the most oppressaive cases the ever came in which the hot, for lost consecutive hours, Sir ever came in which the hot, for lost consecutive hours, Sir ever came in which the hot, for lost consecutive hours, Sir ever came in which the hot, for lost consecutive hours, Sir ever came in which the hot, for lost consecutive hours, Sir ever came in which the hot, for lost consecutive hours, Sir ever came in which the hot, for lost consecutive hours, Sir ever came in the hot one interrupting them; but can Sir Cranta Joneza. without one interrupting them; but can Sir Cranta Werternata, who wished to head the affidavits on the side of their clients. Was it that the bear and Grosseron case still stuck in his stronat, like Makesth's Amen; for although his Lordship twice repeated that not one single charge in that most infamous petition had been substantiated, and evident as it was to all that the proceedings had been presented out the most cruel expense, yet his Lordship did not choose to shew his indignation at making the Court of Chancery a vehicle for personal tigury by at once dismissing it with costs, but said God help the suitors in that Court) he should consider of it. We have always, and will always assert, that, in our opinion, Lord Broushay is and intricate ways of the Court of Chancery.

AN OBSERVER.

Sig.—The severity with which you accomptions consulted the measures.

TO JOHN BULL.

Size—The severity with which you sometimes censure the measures of the Load Chancelloa proceeds not. I feel convinced, from a mistaken view of his distinguished legislative talents, but from an amxiety that the brilliancy of his oratory may not blind the country to the fallacies which, from the multiplicity of his avocations, he cocasionally promulgates.

With this conviction, I beg to point out to you two instances of the

of the Bankrupt Court under his Lordship's directions; and if you concur in my view of the subject, you will, I doubt not, give greater concur in my view of the subject, you will, I doubt not, give greater publicity to the facts. The cases to which I allude may be found in the 91st number of a periodical called Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent

publicity to the facts. The cases to which I allude may be found in the 91st number of a periodical called Perp's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette, and the entries are under the head of Dividends due on Bankrupts' Estates, and are thus—

"1836. DANJELL, J., provision merchant (final) 25-32nds of a farthing; and, 1827. Kilbinyon, W. H., wine merchant, 3 4ths of a farthing."

Ill-natured people may say; that had Lord Brougham and Vaux continued to hold the seals as long as his warmest friends or he himself could wish, he would not, by the old system of the Bankrupt Laws, have enjoyed, during the whole of his occupancy of office, so much patronage as the introduction of his Bankrupt Court immediately gave him; but admitting the truth of that statement, I chalenge, by way of set-off, all who depreciate Lord Brougham, to shew, previously to the introduction of his Bill, any instances of such accuracy and minuteness of calculation as are evinced by the delaration of these dividends. It is unnecessary to enquire at what expence of time and money these important results have been obtained, or how the dividends to small creditors will be paid with precision, but a short calculation will shew that every creditor whose debt amounts to £70 would receive, under these decisions, rather more than one shilling, as the amount of his dividend.

I hesitate not to avow my apprehension that under the old system, the dividend which is here declared to be a final one, would never have found its way to the pockets of the anxious creditors; and that assignees, in the second case, would have kept the claimants in suspense till they had received a sum fin their estimation) more worthy of division. But "tempora mutantur," and creditors will now perceive that they have not only the scales of justice held even, but that—thanks to Lord Brougham—even the dust in the balance is equally divided between them.—I am, Sir, your obedient servace worth. A BARRISTER.

MR. COBBETT AND MR. O'CONNELL.
O'CONNELL'S CHARACTER COBBETT'S CHARACTER OF
OF COBBETT IN DECEM-O'CONNELL IN MARCH,

1829.

BER, 182S.
"I deeply regret that the ears of the meeting have been shocked and insulted by the name of that savage, COB-RETT. After all the outrages "I have had three years to fathom the depths of O'CONNELL's hypocrisy, falsehood, impudence, and political perfidy. It is impossible for me to describe how very base the BETT. After all the outrages that that miscreant has been guilty of,—upon public and private feelings—upon public and private reputation—the fell monster has again returned to strike at and lacerate the feelings of all those persons who were interested in the fate of the late JOHN BRIC. This monster has been threatman is. I will make him despicable in the eyes of the people of Ireland. He is a fool as well as a knave—a profool as well as a knave—a pro-found hypocrite—a trembling poltroon—a stupid, profligate, impudent brawler. The fel-low has no bottom; he has no regard for truth. To de-ceive and delude people, and to gain by the deception, are the trades of his life. When This monster has been threatened as an infliction upon the catholic Association. The man whose name was without a blot has been made a subject for the ferocious and ribald jests of one of the greatest monsters that ever disgraced any age or nation. When this assembly is told that it should regard the censures of such a practised liar,—of such a living libel on the human species,—I lose my patience, against me, I never will forfor man I will not tall him the make atonement." This monster has been threatfor man I will not call him
be ever again mentioned in
this assembly." ment.

WE last week alluded to the mad folly of abandon ing the Sinking Fund system. We beg leave here to call the attention of the reader to the three following tables, extracted from Pebrer's Statistical Tables, a work published by Baldwin and Co. "of very great labour and importance." We have not seen the work itself, and are indebted to Blackwood's Magazing for our knowledge of it, and for the following highly interesting statements:—

Table showing the growth of the Sinking Fund from its institution by Mr. Pitt in 1786, till it was broken upon in 1813, with the amount of Stock redeemed in each year.

[Carry.......£48,178,000]

amount of block It weemen in ca	
	Carry£48,178,000
1786 £662,000	1800 10,713,000
1787 1.503.300	1801 10,491,000
1788 1,506,000	1802 9,436,000
1789 1,558,000	1803 13,181,000
1790 1.587,000	1804 12 860,000
1791 1.507,000	1805 13,759,000
1792 1,962,000	1806 15,341,000
1793 2.174,000	1807 16.064,000
1794 2.804,000	1808 16,161,000
1795 3,083,000	1809 16,665,000
1796 4,390,000	1810 17.884,000
1797 6,790,000	1811 20,733,000
1798 8,102,000	1812 24,246,000
179910,550,000	1813 27,522,000
£48,178,000	£273,234,000

£48,178,000 | See Peber's Tables, 246.

N.B. These sums are the Stock paid off, not the sterling money advanced by the Sinking Fund, which was in general less in proportion of the current price of Stock to 100.—See Peber's Tables, 246.

No. 2.

Shewing what the Sinking Fund would have paid off if not encroached upon from 1813 to 1833, in sterling money, beginning with s

ed fibout from 1919 to 1999, in s	sterring money, beginning wit
tund of fifteen millions yearly.	
1813£15,000,000	1 Carry£212.660.625
1814 15,750,000	1824 25,530,240
1815 16,5 <b>37,5</b> 00	1825 26.839.360
1816 17,363,870	1826 28,181,423
1817 183231.973	1827 29,590,464
1818 19,143.566	1828 31,579,590
1819 20,100,774	1829 33,158,577
1820 21,005,038	1830 34,816,000
1821 22,055,284	1831 35,524,000
1822 23,157,048	1832 37,238,000
1823 24.315,572	1833 39,099,000
1020	1

£212,660,625 £212,660,625 | £534,227,260 No. 3.

Table of the amount of the Sinking Fund, and the amount of the debt redeemed, annually, for the last twenty years, company of the last twenty years. £534,227,260

1813£24,246,000	1823	£	17,966,000
1814 27,522,000 {Sinking Fund}	1824	•••••	4,828,000
1815 22,559,000	1825		10.583.000
1816 24,001.000	1826		3.313.000
1817 23,117,000	1827	•••••	2,886,000
1818 19,460.000			2,732,000
1819 19,648,000		•••••	2.834.000
1820 31,191,000			2,900,000
1821 24,518,000	1831	System	abandone
1930 93 605 000		-	

In the mistaken infringement upon, and eventual abandonment of the system, both WHIGS and TORIES are impli-cated. There is no cause for political triumph to either PEMICAN

We had the pleasure of stating in our last, that the friends of Sir J. DALRYMPLE had avowed that the Conservatives have J. DARMMTE had avowed that the Construction was now a majority of voters in the county of Mid Lebhan. We rejoice to find that the supporters of Constitutional principles have been equally active in other districts of Scotland. In Roxburghshire Captain active in other districts of Scotland. In Roxburghshire Captain ELMOT's agents have lodged H9 claims and objections, and the agents of Lord John Scott 223. As the gallant gentleman carried his election only by a majority of 92, the result of the present registration must to a certainty place him in a considerable minority, more especially when it is considered how unpopular his party have become. In Selkirkshire a similar result has been obtained. WHYT-BANKS's agents have lodged 82 claims and objections; Mr. PRINGE, of Clifton only 43, a proportion which cannot fail to neutralise the small majority of seven by which he gained his seat. We hope to hear of more triumphs.—Edinbargh Evening Post.

Lord John Russell, on the oceasion of Mr. Tennyson's motion Lord John Russell, on the occasion of Mr. Aennyson's motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act, said "he should prefer for the seven years." Mr. Chichesper (of Barnataple) is willing to the Noble Lord indulge in his preference, for Mr. C., on Friday, placed a motion on the Commons' books that next session he would more a motion on the Commons' books that next session he would more the "repeal of the Septennial Act, and the limitation of the dura-tion of Parliament to five years." By the way, the "next session" is becoming "promise-crammed;" for about two dozen important public Bills and some score or two of notices of motions of much public interest already appear on the Commons' books for "next session."—It is well known that Government have resolved upon limiting Parliaments to five years—they run about and say so them. selves—to be sure that does not give much additional credit to the

The Hertford Borough Bill disfranchises the inhabitant hom holders under the old right before the Reform Bill. The borough is to include, beside the old limits, the parishes and hamlets of Wars, Anwell, St. Margaret's, Broxbourne with the hamlet of Hoddesden, Bengoe, St. John's, Stapleford, Bramfield, St. Andrew, Hartingford bury. Bayford, and Little Berkhampstead. The polling places arete be Ware, Hoddesden, and Hertford.

The Duke of Bedford, for some years past, has been in the habit of subscribing 1001. per annum towards the improvement of the town of Bedford. At the last contest some of the windows of the Swan Inn (his Grace's property) were broken: this year the subscription has been withdrawn .- Prudence as well as politics may have had a share in his Grace's decision.

We regret to learn that Mr. WASHINGTON IRVING has met withan unfortunate accident. The American mentions, that in driving down a steep hill in Westchester in a one-horse waggon, in company with his nephew, the horse took fright, ran away, and, overturning the waggon, threw them both among the rocks. They were stunned, so as to lie for some time unconscious. The nephew recovered first, and found his uncle lying beside him senseless. After some time, he succeeded in arousing Mr. IRVING, who was then, with the assistance of a chance passer by, conveyed to a neighbouring house and bled, and thence to his nephew's house in Tarrytown.

The following account, which appears in the Salisbury paper, is one of so much greater importance than the writer of it appears to think, that we almost doubt its accuracy. If it is correct, Mr.
RUTTER has made the greatest possible discovery—for he has achiered a triumph over the only check to the universal adoption of steam

RUTTER has made the greatest possible discovery—for he has achieved a triumph over the only check to the universal adoption of steam navigation all over the world:—

"Mr. RUTTER, of Lymington, already known as the author of a Treatise on Gas Lighting, has obtained a patent for a new method producing heat, which is certainly one of the most useful discoveries of modern science. In large furnaces and manufactories, it will almost entirely supersade the use of coal; but its greatest advantage will be found in its applicability to steam navigation. The principal ingredient employed for fuel in this new process is water! The only material required besides is something in a liquid form, which contains a large portion of carbon: whale oil, tar, or almost any this of a similar kind will maswer the purpose. As these materials are introduced into the furnace simultaneously, and in combination with each other, the one yields its carbon, while the other gives out its hydrogen, and a small portion of atmospheric air is the only thing that is then required to keep them in a state of perfect combustion. The whiteness and intensity of the flame thus produced can hardly be imagined by any one who has not seen it, and yet it is so completely under management, that in one second it can be reduced a sugmented as occasion may require. It is almost these sunel how used in steam-packets may be laid asside. But the greatest dvantage of all is, that steam navigation may henceforth be employed in ease where till now it was altogether impracticable. A vessel may be constructed as to take on board, without inconvenience amply of fuel which would enable her to circumavirate the globe.—The process has been in successful operation at the Gas Works in Lymingta and Saliebury during the last three months.

The Bank—The Post of Thursday says—"We should have the successful operation at the Gas Works in Lymingta.

THE BANK.—The Post of Thursday says.—"We should have thought that the mendacity of the Times' had long since reached its climax, but that point seems to have been reserved for yesterlay. We will copy a statement which we find in that journal, and which we will copy a statement which we find in that journal, and with the service with it is \_" We should have requires no comment, for rhodomontade like this carries with it is

requires no comment, for rhodomontade like this carries was own antidote:—

"There appears to be some impediment as regards the signatures in the City to the Petitions against the Bank privileges, owing to some interference on the part of the Directors, which, it ruly stude, some interference on the part of the Directors, which, it ruly stude, is lightly disgraceful to them. It is said that a messenger (we have sent frequently during the day to the places where the petitions like sent frequently during the day to the places where the petitions like signatures, and every new name is reported to the Board, for the purpose, at least that is the construction put upon it here, of making the party out for future emity, should he were come to sating the party out for future emity, should he were come to sating the party out for future emity, should he were come to sating the party out for future emity, should he were come to sating the party out for future emity, should he were come to sating the party out for future emity, should he were come to sating the party out for future emity, should he were come to sating the party out for future emity, should he were come to sating the party out for future emity, should he were the party of the metropolis, the seated. In other parts of the metropolis, the seated of the town, the districts eastward, and in Southwark, the signatures are much more numerous."

"It is difficult to say which is the most conspicuous, the fasebood with the exception of the contraction of the cont

"It is difficult to say which is the most conspicuous, the falsehoe or the silliness of this paragraph. Everybody, with the exception the silliness of this paragraph. Everybody, with the exception the grown and interpid artists who manufacture information for the Times, knows that the signature as a Relative excepted to Particle Paragraph of the Times, knows that the signature as a Relative excepted to Particle Paragraph of the Times, knows that the signature as a Relative excepted to Particle Paragraph of the Times and the paragraph of the Times and the Times are the signature. the Times, knows that the signatures to Petitions presented to par liament are accessible enough, and that the employment of a merenger, with or without the scarlet gown and cocked hat, in the merenger, with or without the scarlet gown and cocked hat, in the merenger described by the area of the merenger without the scarlet gown and cocked hat, in the merenger was to be a fine of the merenger without the scarlet gown and cocked hat, in the merenger was to be a fine of the merenger was to be a fine of the merenger without the merenger was to be a fine of th Rer described by the Times, would have been mere gratultous stupidity." stupidity."

We last week noticed the scandalous falsehood set about by the we last week noticed the scandalous falsehood set about by war Papists, that Lord Barsrot had turned to their religion and about doned the Protestant Church. It has since been authoritatively contradicted, the only ground for the rumour appearing to be, the contradicted, the only ground for the rumour appearing to be, the circumstance of his Lordship bawing kindly given a piece of ground for the erection of one of their chapels or mass houses.

It was lately stated at a public and lately that within the

It was lately stated at a public meeting at Bristol, that within the last four years 94,000 Protestants have emigrated from Ireland-chiefly to British America and the United States. About 420 have emigrated from the North of Ireland this year. Many of these emigrated from the Porth of Ireland this year. Many of these emigrated are persons of some property. Their reason for leaving Ireland is the apprehension they entertain of the insecurity of per-

The Duke de Lucca, who has just embraced the Protestant religio in Germany, is Charles Louis Beurdon, Infant of Spain, born at Maerid in 1792. His mother was the Queen of Etruria. In 1815 Macrid in 1/22. First mother was the Queen of Ethuria. In 1815 the Dukedom of Lucca was conferred upon him, and in 1820 he matried the daughter of King Emmanuel of Sardinia. By this marriage he had a son born in 1823. For several years past the Duke has expended in Germany the revenues of his little state. He is the first Spanish Prince who ever became a Protestant. Formerly the Inquisition was a too powerful engine for any to dare to forsake the Catholic religion.

COMBINATION AMONGST THE CHURCH CLOCKS. - It was stated last week that St. Martin's clock, Charing cross, was keeping company with St. Paul's, having stopped since the last hurricane. The clock belonging to the New Church, in the Waterloo-road, we observe to be in the same " most communicative situation." These clocks appear to have entered into a combination (perfectly legal, though rendering great inconvenience to the public) not to " strike. -We beg to mention that the old Church-clock at Chelsea joined the faction last week.

We have this week to record a munificent act of generosity on the part of a Noble Lord in this county—a Nobleman whose philan-thropy and benevolence are only exceeded, perhaps, by his untiring and unwavering attachment to our excellent Constitution in Church -we mean Lord ROLLE. The funds for the completion of and State—we mean Lord ROLLE. The funds for the completion of the new Church of St. Edmund's, ia this City, were wanting about a hundred pounds, when the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Rector of that parish, wrote to Lord Rolle, and begged his assistance in partly making up the deficiency. His Lordship, in the most handsome manner, replied that he felt obliged to the Reverend Gentleman for distribution that the subject of the subject is and heard the contraction of the subject is and heard the contraction of the subject is subject to the subject is subject to the contraction of the subject is subject to the sub ner, reprice that it is conject to the reverent Geneleman for di-recting his attention to the subject, and begged him to accept the inclosure for the purposes required. The inclosure was a cheque on his banker for one hundred pounds.—Western Luminary.

On Monday morning, the press house, belonging to Mr. Hall's powder-mills, near Faversham, blew up with a tremendous explosion. The concussion shook the houses throughout Faversham, and totally demolished a waggon lodge and another building, belong ing to Mr. Hall. Fortunately no lives were lost, and as the winblew in a favourable direction, further accidents were happily prewented. As the building had not been used for some time, it is im-possible to trace the cause of this explosion; various conjectures are, as usual, hazarded, but in such cases it is hardly possible to arrive at the truth.

The Public Walks Committee point out three eligible places to be thrown open to the public as proper for public walks. The first is Copenhagen-fields, about fifty acres, which is to be disposed of; the second place is Hackney Downs, or Bonner's Fields; and the third is an extension and improvement of the embankment along the river side to the east of London from Limehouse to Blackwall, called the Mill Wall. This place, say the Committee, if laid out as a public terrace, or walk, would command a view of the opposite coast of Kent, and all the vessels passing up and down the river to and from the port of London. The flowing tide gives great freshness to the air at this spot, which appears very eligible for a reserved public walk; and the evidence of eminent surveyors shows that this might wais; and the evidence of eminent surveyors shows that this might be effected at a very moderate expense. They also suggest the laying out and planting round the edge of Kennington Common of a handsome public walk. They state their regret at hearing that it is in contemplation to enclose and build upon that pleasant rising ground called Primrose-hill, situate to the north of the Regent's Park. It is understood that it belongs to Eton College, and the Committee suggest that means should be taken by Government to faccure it in its presentopen state. This is all very fine and very wise, and will be as popular as the Reform Bill, or any other measure of the

The late Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for Dublin was so the late chairman of the quarter cosmolous was seldom convicted when he presided. On one occasion when this humane Barrister was not in the chair, a prim-looking woman was put to the bar of the Commission Court, at which presided an equally humane though not so gallant a gentleman. She was indicted for uttering forged bank notes. According to usual form of law the Clerk of the forged bank notes. According to usual form of law the Clerk of the Crown asked the prisoner if she was ready to take her trial? With great disdain she answered, "No,my Lord; I'll be tried by the other Judge, or not at all." The simplicity of the woman, coupled with the well-known character of the late Chairman, caused a roar of hundred in the Course The Chairman was about to explain the laughter in the Court. The Chairman was about to explain the Aughter in the Court. The Chairman was about to explain the impossibility of her being tried by the popular Judge, and said "He sai'ttry you;" when the woman stopped him short, and with an laimitable sneer, exclaimed, "Can't try me! why he tried me twice before." She was tried, however, and, for the third time, acquitted.

A Correspondent informs us that two very important notices of motions stand in the list of the business to be taken into considera tion at the ensuing Court of Common Council, namely—that the Lord Mayor's Court, the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriff's Court, and the Secondaries 'Office, be thrown open to the Bar generally; and that the sum of 1,000L per annum added to the salary of the late Recorder, for the arduous duties he was called upon to perform in assequence of the augmentation of business consequent upon an in-assed and increasing population, be granted to the Hon. E. G. Law, the present Recorder.

TRIAL OF MR. STEELE .- At the Limerick Assizes, on Thursday, Mr. STERLE was indicted for a libel contained in an authorised report of a speech delivered by him at a meeting of the Political Union at Limerick, and inserted in the Limerick Heroid. The indictment measured fifteen feet in length, and charged the defendant with the intention. in that Cathedral, and was installed on Tuesday last.

In the Country with the special disturbance in the county, with the special disturbance in the county in the special disturbance in the county in the special disturbance in the county in the special disturbance in th endact of Parliament, and attempting to bring the Government into contempt. The speech was delivered about six weeks after the passing of the Coercive Act. Mr. STELLE, in his defence, made a long speech, and produced only one witness, Sir WM. Gossett, to whom he:put two or three questions. One was—Do you think that the Marquis of ANGLESEY would be now in office, if it were not for a understanding between the Government and the Political Unions

we hear that the will of the late Viscountess Dubley and Warbhas just been proved at Doctors' Commons, and that the effects sworn to are stated not to exceed 160,000%, but we observe that 100,000%, of it is given to the estate of the late Earl, her son, and that he property does not in fact exceed 46,000%.

Friday seather meeting of creditors in this bankruptcy, the most extensive ever known in the world, was held before Mr. Commissioner FANE, who, in reply to the inquiries of creditors, stated, that all persons who stood creditors in India, stood creditors in this country, and vice versa; and also that the assignees in India were not, in the first instance, to divide more than one-third of the property in their possession among the Indian creditors, and were to retain the other wo-thirds for twelve months, to satisfy the claims of the creditors in Europe. The creditors then proceeded to prove debts, and at the close of the day the amount proved exceeded 200,0001.—the debts proved the first day amounted to 240,0001. Several gentlemen in the service of the East India Company proved for large sums. After the proof of debts, Mr. Bracken, one of the partners resident in this country, delivered in his balance sheet, by which it appeared that the debts due to the firm amount to 3,296.6681, 13s. 4d.!!! to meet which the assets were, good debts, 1,260,1121. 10s.; doubtfuelts, 2,565,7081, 9s. 8d.; available property, exclusive of debts, 618.3201, 16s. 8d.; making together, 4,734.0411, 13s. 4d. It is considered probable that no great portion of the doubtful debts can be recovered. The Commissioner inquired whether there was any objection to Mr. Bracken's balonce sheet. Several creditors expressed their perfect satisfaction with its statements. Mr. Bracken then passed his examination, and the whole of the creditors present instantly signed his cettificate.—The Court was then adjourned.

THE NEW STAGE COACH ACT .- The Bill for the amendment of the Act of the 2d and 3d Geo. IV., which was read a third time in the House of Commons on Thursday, and passed, repeals so much of the same as relates to the number or distribution of outside passengers, or as requires a separate division for luggage on the roof of a stage carriage, and enacts that carriages from wheel to wheel must be 4 feet 6 inches wide, carrying nine passengers, not more than five to be outside; if allowed to carry twelve, not more than eight outside; if allowed to carry fifteen, not more than eleven outside; if allowed to carry eighteen, not more than twelve outside; if more than eighteen, not to take more than two additional outside passengers for every three additional allowed for the whole. Penalty for carrying a greater number than licensed to carry, 51. Driver, conductor, or guard, and children in lap, not to be counted as passengers, and two children under seven years of age to be reckoned as one passenger. No person shall sit on luggage on the roof, nor more than one besides the driver on the box, (offences subject to a penalty of 5!.) Penalties shall be deemed as part of His Majesty's revenues, and that the 1st and 2d of Wm. IV., relating to hackney-carriages, &c., shall not extend to steam-

Many singular circumstances have distinguished the present tedious Session of Parliament; but the fact of fifty-four Bills remaining to be discussed so late in a Session as the month of August is unprecedented in the annals of Parliament, and is rendered still more extraordinary, since the House of Commons has met during the Session in the forenoon, and again in the afternoon, every day that business has been transacted. Had there been but one sitting each

day, as formerly, the business would occupy the whole of the year.

"Lent in Pembrokeshire," being part of the items proved in the
Court at the Brecon Assizes on Wednesday last, in a cause Williams v. the Hon, Mr. GREVILLE, when a verdict of between 6001, and 7001. was given by a Special Jury for the plaintiff, in addition to 6001, which he had previously paid into Court:—Breakfasts 1,169; dinners 2.333; teas, 391; suppers, 431; and, according to the old adage, "That good eating requires good drinking," the following was proved to have been supplied by the same house in that way:— Port wine, 1,170 bottles; sherry, 769 bottles; bucellas, 47 bottles; brandy, 67 gallons; rum, 59 gallons; gin, 18 gallons; whisky, 14 gallons; ale, 1,152 gallons; porter, 1,224 bottles; perry, 120 bottles; oda water, 108 bottles; ginger beer, 86 bottles.

## TO JOHN BULL.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sin—Can you inform those of your readers who happen to be frequenters of St. James's Church, in Piccadilly—where the duty is ever most reverently conducted—by whom the Psalms are selected? If it he the desire of any one to hear this part of the service rendered ridiculous in the extreme, let him so to this Church and hear the 18th Psalm. The poor little children do their utmost, but before the congregation can join in it, a music school should be granted for their instruction.

Why so pervert the natural simplicity of divine worship?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Aug. 6th, 1833.

A SIMPLE FRIEND.

## ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. George Radcliffe, D.D. of Salisbury, has been collated, by the Lord Bishop of that Diocese, to the Prebend of Yatminster Prima, founded in the Cathedral Church, void by the death of John White, clerk.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells has instituted W. H. George, clerk, LLB. to the Rectory of Spaxton, vacant by the cession of Win. Gordon, clerk.

Richand A'Court Beadon, clerk, B.A., has been instituted by his Lordship to the Vicarage of Haselbury Plunkett, Somerset, vacant by the cession of Thomas Wyndham, clerk, on the presentation of Francis Goforth, clerk, M.A., Prebendary of the Prebend of Hazlebere, founded in the Cathedral church of Wells, patron in full right by reason of his Prebend.

His Lordship has also instituted Fraderick F. Beadon, clerk, M.A., to the Vicarage of Compton Bishop, Somerset, vacant by the cession of him the said F. F. Beadon, on the presentation of Frederick Beadon, clerk, M.A. Prebendary of the Prebend of Compton Bishop, founded in the said Cathedral, patron in full right by reason of his said Prebend.

The Rev. W. Fexyon of Queen's College, Oxford, has been appointed by the Rev. J. Manby, Vicar of Lancaster, to the Incumency of Admarsh, near Garstang, vacant by the death of the Rev. Oshorne Littledale.

The Rev. H. C. Marse, M.A., has been collated, by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, to the third Canonry or Prebend founded in that Cathedral, and was installed on Tuesday last.

At Kentibarry Parsonage, the Rev. J. Weite, Rect. of that parish, and a Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral.

MISCELLANGOUS.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese arrived at his Palace in this city, for meaning the division in Parliageners, and on

Osnan Ricardo, Esq., J. J. Martin, Esq., Ettas Isaac, Esq., John Taylor, Esq.,—the Right Rev. the Bishop of Worcester, the Venerable Archdeacon Onslow, Hon. and Rev. J. Somers Cocks, Rev. John Davison, Rev. John Peel, and Rev. Thomas Pearson.

Parsonage houses are about to be built, at the sole charge of the incumbents at Chielettand Swalecilifi in this county; so that hence-lorth there will be a resident clergyman in both those parishes.—Kentish Gazette.

inch there will be a resident clergyman in both those panishes—

Kentish Gusta the coasem end of Espesion-street, the size of ab her Woolwich, at the coasem end of Espesion-street, the size of ab her Woolwich, at the coasem end of Espesion-street, the size of ab her Woolwich, at the coasem end of Espesion-street, the size of ab her will three cleers and the Artillery band. The ecremony terminwed with three cleers and the National Anthem.

On Sunday an impressive sermon was preached in the parish church, by the Rev. H. H. MILLANS, M.A. Vicar of St. Mary's Reading, for the benefit of the National Schools; the subscription on the occasion amounted to unwards of 321.

On Sunday an admirable sermon was preached in the parish church, of Windays, by the Rev. H. H. MILLANS, M.A. Vicar of St. Mary's Reading, for the benefit of the National Schools; the subscription on the occasion amounted to unwards of 321.

Seq. one of the Members for the Biorough, was laid at Chippenham by Mr. JARIS TRONNON, the architect, assisted by Mr. T. Lewis, of Chippenham, the contractor for the execution of the work. The stone is a piter of one of six massive stone Saxon archive street of the street of th

odus.
ABERYTAWITH.—The beautiful new Church of St. Michael, bailt
on a design and under the superintendence of Mr. HAYCOER, of
hrewsbury, architect, was opened for Divine service on Saturday
st. It contains sittings for 1,100 persons, 522 of which are free
trings.

### STOCK EXCHANGE.-SATURDAY EVENING.

During the week the Consol Market has been rather passive, and buting the week the Consol Market has been rather passive, at the operations of a limited extent. The closing quotation for the Account this afternoon was 885 89. Exchequer Bills have been on the decline, and they closed at 46 to 47 premium. India Bonds left off at 30 to 32. There has been but little doing in either Bank or India Stock. The former closed at 208 to 209, and the latter at 940 to 941.

24) to 241.

In our Foreign Market, Portuguese Scrip has continued to attract the chief attention. It has been as high as 254 premium, and the Bonds have been at 904 but in consequence of its being current yesterday that the forces of Don Miguel had retaken St. Übes, and several places in the vicinity, the Scrip fell to 234, and the Bonds to 881. The Scrip closed this afternoon at 241, and the Bonds at 894. In Spanish Stock there has been some speculation: it has been done during the week at 244, and closed this afternoon at 231 3. The Northern Bonds are firm at 963 for Belgian, and 514 3 for Dutch, Russian Stock is 1054 64, and Danish 744 75. Brazilian Stock has been as high as 75, but has since declined to 714 72, at which it closed.

Some speculation has been going on in the Share Market, Real del Monte Shares in particular have been sought after; they left off at 53 to 54; the Inmerial Brazilian Mines at 62 to 63, and Andorstein at £15 10s. to £16 10s. United Mexican are £13 5s. to £16 115. United Mexican are £13 5s. Ser Cent. Copsols... 884 89 Bank Stock.......... 208 209

 to £13 15s.
 3 per Cent. Consols... 88i 89

 3 per Cent. Reduced... 89i is 31 per Cent. Red... 89i is 32 per Cent. Red... 99i is 10 per Cent... 96i is 10 per Cent... 96i is 10 per Cent... 96i is 10 per Cent... 98i is 10 per Cent...

We have no mails from any part of the Continent to day. The absence of news from Portugal, however, seems to prove that the siege of Oporto is still continued by Marshal Bouranover, for doubtless, had that General abandoned his enterprise, the fact would be communicated by the aid of steum, which, nearly realising the sublime poet's wish, almost "annihilates both space and time" to ease the throthoing anxieties of the Stock Exchange. There has been nothing in the state of the weather, as every body knows, to prevent a steam voyage from the south during the past week.—Standard.

We have Cape of Good Hope papers to the 25th of May. On the Bith, the anniversary of the hatte of Albuera, a dinner was given by the principal civil and military officers to the Governor. Sir Lowry Cole, previous to his relinquishing the government of the Colonu. It was expected that he would be succeeded by Sir Benjamin D'Urban. An address, signed by about three hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of Cape Town and the vicinity, had been presented to Chief Justice Sir John Wylde, vindicating his character from some charges which were said to have been covertly made against him at the Colonial-office.

Lord Lowther, Lord Ranelagh, &c., took their departure yester-ay morning for Hamburgh, in the General Steam Navigation Com-any's mail packet the William Jolliffe. Lord Hill, accompanied by his Aide-de-camp, Lieut.-Col. Egerton, now on a tour of inspection to the garrisons of Plymouth, Ports-muth, &c.

pany's mail packet the william Johns.

Lord Hill, accompanied by his Aide-de-camp, Lieut.-Col. Egerton, is now on a tour of inspection to the garrisons of Plymouth, Portsmouth, &c.

Ziological Society.—This Society appears to be in a flourishing state. At the monthly meeting, last week, 45 new candidates were e-ceted members, and the monthly receipts were stated to have been £2.317 Ills.; the number of visitors 40.280.

The Gentlemen of the betting stand are about to be puzzled by Cant. G. Buikeley, who has entered for the Derby Stakes a colt. which he called by the euphonic name of Hunorificabilitudinatatibus. The wheat harvest is nearly finished in Middlesex, Surrey, Buckingliamshire, and Hertfordshire. The crop is generally good, though the straw is leas in quantity than ordinarily. Grass is very bare everywhere, and the young clovers have generally failed.

Charles Brank, Esq.—We lament to have to announce the premature and sudden death of this gentleman, at Lancaster place, on Thursday, after an illness of only fifteen hours. He fell a victim to the malignant cholera. Mr. Byrne, so long proprietor and editor of the Aforning Post newspaper. His name stood on the books of the Garrick Club for hallot this day; such is the dread uncertainty of human life—his election lies in the grave!—Literary Gazette.

Representation or The Crrv.—A very numerous Meeting of the most respectable merchants, bankers, and householders of the city of London. Tavern, Bishopegate-street, for the purpose of taking the necessary measures for securing the election of that gentleman to represent the city of London in Parliament, in consequence of the cucancy occasioned by the resignation of Sir John Key. At two o'clock the room in which the company were assembled was so densely crowded that it became necessary to withdraw to the banquetting room in order to obtain the necessary accommodation.—Mr. Alderman Brown moved, and W. Ward, Esq. (late M.P. for the City), should take the Chair, which was carried by acclamation. Resolutions to the

the end.

Mr. Kemble presents his compliments to the electors of London, and requests the pleasure of their company at the Guidhall, on Monday next, at twelve o'clock precisely. Mr. Kemble will be again most happy at his friends doing him the favour to look in at the different polling places either on Wednesday or Thursday next, as may be most convenient to them.

meant happy at his friends doing him the favour to look in at the different polling places either on Wednesday or Thursday next, as may be most convenient to them.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY.—The SEARRA took the Chair shortly after 12 o'clock, when the House immediately resolved itself into Committee on the Rank Charter Bill. On clause 6 being read, which takes Bills of Exchequer at dates not exceeding three months out of the operation of the Usry Laws, Mr. Gnore wished to know whether this provision was to be extended to Ireland and Scotland. He thought in common fairness that it ought to do so.—The Charcetton of the Exchequera, had no objection to introduce words in the clause to either that object.—The Solutions Gerrant was of opinion that the words of the clause clearly extended its operation to the whole of the minted empire.—Mr. Beaming allowether objected to the clause. He thought it would tend greatly to the injury of the poor tradesman, who, tempted by the accommodation, would be induced to pay a ruinous interest to obtain discount for his bills.—The Charcetton of the Exchequent of their offering first rate paper. For his own part, however, he most confess he was most decidedly of opinion that the total repeal of the usury law, which he apone. For his own part, however, he most confess he was most decidedly of opinion that the total repeal of the usury law, which he ahould reioice to see effected, would be one of the best things that could happen to the landed interest.—Mr. Alderann Thoustons thought the apprehension expressed by those gentlemen who opposed this provision, altogether unfounded. In times of commercial pairs hundreds were ruined for want of the means of procuring money for bills of exchange, and when he renaised the transfer of the was considerably within the mask; most considerable within the mask; most considerable within the native of the word with the proposed of raising 10,000.

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MANY Ladies and Gentlemen, whose Hair is in a declining that each state, are deterred from adopting the entwertain Remedy—that of that the lead, from the fear of having a PERUKE either no still or formal, or is outle, as to be immediately detected. ROSS and SONS, 119 and 120, Blishymate, as to be immediately detected. ROSS and SONS, 119 and 120, Blishymate, as to be immediately detected. ROSS and SONS, 119 and 120, Blishymate, as to be immediately detected. ROSS and SONS, 119 and 120, Blishymate, and the remediately detected and their network intention of the same family respectfully invite attendable their newly invented METALLIC SPRING PRIUKE, which they have brought to such perfection as to supersede all others. They have likew self most extensive and fashionable assortment of Ladies. They have likew self the superseder and the superseder of the superseder of unities. Their Grand Nespolitan Salom, for Cutting and Arranging the Hair in, estimates to increase in attraction.

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Duty on Poreign Corn for the present week     Wheat
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BIRTHS.
In Spring Gardens, on the 6th inst. the lady of Charles Witt, Esq. of a 108, still-horn.

In Spring Gardens, on the 6th inst. the lady of Churles Witt, Esq. of a still-horn.

At North Brixton, on the 6th inst. the lady of Robert Christie, Esq. Surges. On the 3d inst. at the Rectory, Burton, the lady of the Rev. G. Davesof of a daughter.

On the 3d inst. at the Rectory, Burton, the lady of the Rev. G. Davesof of a son and belleval the Rectory, Churles, the lady of the Rev. G. The conference of a son and belleval the Rectory, Churles, the lady of the Rev. J. The conference of a son and belleval the Rectory, Churles, the lady of the Rev. J. The conference of a son and belleval the Rectory, Churles, the lady of the Rev. J. The conference of a son — On the 6th linet. At South Malling, the wife of the Rev. J. The conference of the Rev. J. The Rev. J. The Rev. J. The Church, and the Rev. J. The

ult. Cantaln James Wigston, R.N. to Many Theodota, only daughter of uniform Major, General Sir John Chalmes, K.C.R. Madara A.Dur.

On Friday, at his house in Regent street, after a long and painful illness, blue B. Madara A.Dur.

Baston M. M. Markan, Esq. of Blueda, in the county of Glamoran, Monder is the Parlament for the City of Wells, and formerly for Glamoran, Monder is Mast Parlament for the City of Wells, and formerly for Glamoran, Monder is May of 14, Red Lion-square, London.

On the 6th inst, aged 12 years, John, the only surviving child of John Jedhin, Say of 14, Red Lion-square, London.

On the 6th inst, at Walworth, Mrs. Wilkle, reliet of James Wilkle, Bay late of Twickenbann—On the 7th inst, at Westhumble, in his 7th star Gorgi East Brixton, Survey—On the 7th inst, at Westhumble, in his 7th star Gorgi East Brixton, Survey—On the 7th inst, at Westhumble, in his 7th star Gorgi East Brixton of Sanier House, Gorgi East Brixton, Survey—On the 7th inst, at Westhumble, in his 7th star Gorgi East Brixton of the 1th inst, at the 24 year, John Wilkinson, Esq. of pinnies, street—On the 6th inst, in his 24 year, John Wilkinson, Esq. of pinnies, street—On the 6th inst, in his 24 year, John Wilkinson, Esq. of pinnies, street—On the All Sanier the 7th inst. in Great Portland street, after a few hours David Sutherland, Esq. late Deputy Comptroller Gei clee.

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shore to feet, which will be illuminated with variegated lamps, in proper cosme.

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Put ELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Durham, Dec. 9, 1831.

JULY 29, 1833.

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Students will be admitted Michaelmar Tern, 1833.

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The age of administion of Students for the Academical Course 4s from 15 to 21

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Occasional Students of any age will be admitted to attend particular Courses, Students in Divinity beyond the age of 21 will be admitted to read under the Divinity Professor, if found to be qualified by previous stainment.

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

OFFICE OF ORBNANCE, Aug. 9.—torps of Royal Engineers—Gent, Cadet W. G. Hamley to be Second Lieutenant, with temporary rank; Gent, Cadet A. Beatty to be Second Lieutenant, with temporary rank; Gent, Cadet A. Beatty to be Second Lieutenant, with temporary rank; Gent, Cadet A. Beatty to be Second Lieutenant, with temporary rank;

H., S., and E. EMANUEL. Lempa-street, Goodman's-fields, furfers. Att. Strmw, St. Saviour's Church yard, Sowkwakt—H. ENG LIFSH, Cempton-passage, Compton street, Clerkenwell, ironfounder. Att. Adjuston and Co., Ised. Compton street, Clerkenwell, ironfounder. Att. Adjuston and Co., Ised. Compton street, Lieutenwell, John Serfer, Manchester, distiller. Atts. Appleby and Charnock. Gray's Inn, London; Oliver, St. James-square, Manchester—H. HOWAITH, Graver, Rochdiale, Laineashire, coal-deslet. Atts. Norris and Co., Great Ornoud street, London; Oliver, St. James-square, Manchester—H. HOWAITH, Graver, Rochdiale, Laineashire, coal-deslet. Atts. Norris and Co., Great Ornoud street, London; Haston, Rochdiale, Lindon, St. Manchester, Coal-deslet. Atts. Norris and Co., Great Ornoud street, London; Haston, Rochdiale, Lindon, St. Manchester, Coal-deslet. Atts. Morris and Co., Great Ornoud street, London; Haston, Canada, Coal-deslet. Atts. Morris and Co., Great Ornoud street, London; Haston, Canada, Ca

## FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint George William Frederick Villera, Bee, to be his Majest's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniater Plenipotentary to the Catholic King.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

W. BLOFIELD, Hosier-law, Smithfield, carpenter.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERMEDED.

C. P. CHARLITON, Stourton, Williabire.

BANKRUPTS.

L. WOOD, Willow Dairy, Therancle-walk, cow-keeper. Atts. Parker and Waters, Carey street, Lincoln's Inn—J. DUD ERHOBE, Whitechapel, woollendraper. Att. Ashurat, New Bridge street, Blackfriars—J. BARNARD, Bristol, Derived, Alta, Tanger and Son, Bristol; Hicks and Braikeuridge, Bart. History, Alta, Tanger and Son, Bristol; Hicks and Braikeuridge, Bart. History, Alta, Tanger and Son, Bristol; Hicks and Braikeuridge, Bart. History, Alta, Tanger and Son, Bristol; Hicks and Braikeuridge, Bart. History, Alta, Tanger, and Son, Bristol; Hicks and Braikeuridge, Bart. History, Alta, Tanger, London; Gillard, Bridge-parade, Bristol—W. WHITMARSH, Wantage, Berkshire, corn-dealer, Atts. Cheete, Lucenter, Lincoln's Inn-fidied, London; Trankum, Abingdon, Berkshire—E. RAWLINSON, St. Helen's, Lancashire, alum manufacturer. Atts. Cheeter, Staple Inn, London; Davenport, Commerce-court, Lord-street, Liverpool.

## PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.

The Dake of Wellmorton presented a petition from the West India proprietors, praying to be heard by Counsel against the Slavery Abolition Bill, whose prayer his Grace supported.—The Earl of Ripow did not consider there was any ground for the application.—The Dake of Wellmorton the expressed a wish that the second reading of the Bill should be postponed.—The request, however, was not compiled with, and the prayer of the petition was negatived without a division.—The Earl of Ripow them moved the second reading of the Bill.—Lord Belmort wished that some statement should be made as to the general merits and provisions of the Bill.—The Earl of Ripow considered such a course unnecessary, after the discussions that had already taken place on those resolutions which were the foundation of the Bill.—The Duke of Wellmorton said that the Bill, as compared with those resolutions, was materially altered.—The Earl of Ripow said that there was nothing so material in the changes as to require a renewal of the discussion.—The Earl of Hanows was of a different opinion, as the Bill varied much from what it was when first proposed.—Ministers having declined to go into general statements, Lord Belmora, at considerable length, expressed his objections to the Bill, denying that it could be carried into practical execution consistently with public prosperity; and he argued that the grant of 20 millions was conclusive evidence of anticipated injustice. He also contended that little reliance could be placed on the working of the negroes when stimulated only by the hope of wages.—The Duke of Wellmorton also took this view of the question.—The debate terminated in the Bill being read a second time without any division. It was ordered to be committed on Wednesday.

The separation Affirmation Bill went through a Committee, with the adoption of an amendment proposed by the Earl of Gospon,

the adoption of an amendment proposed by the Earl of Gosvond, rendering it imperative on persons claiming exemption under this Act from taking oaths, to make declaration that they were Separatives.

The Lord Changellon, after a speech of some length, moved the second reading of the Sooth Burghs Bill.—The Earl of Rossins objected to their adopting one course with respect to English corporations and another towards the corporations of Scotland. For England they were to inquire before they legislated, but for Scotland, they were to legislate before they inquired. Now this was positively unjust, and he must protest against it. His main objection to this Bill was, that it would view rights to a class of persons who not only ought not to noseese them but who were ingnorant of the way in which those rights a constitution for a year; but who ever heard of such a proceeding?—The Earl of Happinsoron must enter his protest against this most dangerous measure. He considered that if this Bill were passed into a law the burgessee would be swamped in the Reformers of Feotland in the election of Representatives in the Rouse of Commons from Scotland. He would be one child that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.—The Marquis of Burganid that the corporation systems in England and Scotland were someterially different this day six months.—The Marquis of Burganid that the corporation systems in England and Scotland were so materially different that, while he was no enemy to rather the appointment of a committee to inquire into the subject.

The Lord Chancelon denied that this Bill was a Bill of spoilation. It would in point in of practice extend the franchise of the whole people of Scotland.—The amendment was then put and negatived without a division; and the Bill, barging been read a second time, was ordered to be committed on Thursday next.

The third reading of the East India Charter Bill was postponed until Triday.—Adjourned.

Wednesday.—The Royal Assent way given by Commission to the following Bills:—Assessed T

The third residing of the East India Charter Bill was postponed until Friday.—Adjourned.

Wednesday.—Adjourned.

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Wednesday.—Adjourned.

Wednesday.—The Royal Assent way given by Commission to the following Bills.—Assessed Taxes Reduction Bill, Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill, Dwelling House Robberies Bill, Privy Council Bill, Jhamburgh Marriages Bill. Trooper's Fund Bill, Scotch and Isish Vagrant Removal Bill, Scotch Police Bill. Law Amendment Bill, Dann Forest Boundary Bill, Blackfriars Bridge Bill, Small Debts Bill, Thellusson's Estate Bill, Bands several Private Bills.

The Duke of Wellington and the had a proposition to submit to their Lordships respecting the period at which the system of apprenticeship should commence. At the desire of a large body of the West India planters, he had to propose that instead of June 1, 1834, the system of apprenticeship should accommence until January 1, 1835; and if his proposition were acceded to he was willing that the final emancipation of the slave should take place on the lat of January, 1840, thus reducing the period of the apprenticeship from six to five years. By such an arrangement both parties interested in the settlement of the question would be benefitted—the planter by having secured the proper collection of his crop, and the slave hy having the duration of his alwayer diminished by six months. The Noble Duke concluded by moving his amendment.—The Lord Crancellon said he was decidedly opposed to the proposition. It was neither more nor less than to diminish the period of apprenticeship by the snace of aix months, in order that for the same space of time has objected to the proposition of the Noble Duke—Lord St. Vincent supersetted be propriety of commencing operations under the period of total slavery should be extended.—The Earl of Riron also objected to the proposition of hord Crancellons under the proposition to his lavery free of well and the proposition of Lord St. Vincent supersetted be propriety of commencing operations under t

the passing of the Act; and the efore the woods would be unnecessary. The Noble and Learned Lord then proceeded to argue that the right of the negro to his freedom in this country should not he left in doubt when it was ockeat that he was eligible to the highest offices, to a seat in their Lordships' House, or in the other House of Parliament.—The Noble and Learned Lord here appeared to understand that his argument was dissented from on the other side, and proceeded with great warmth.—He asserted that the negro possessed that right, and that there was nothing in the law of Parliament or in the law of the land to prevent him. It his Majesty chose to confer upon a native of the Colonies, though the colon of his face might be black, the privilege of sitting in that House, he had as good a right to do so as his Noble and Learned Friend opposite (Lord Wynford) or either of the two illustrious bukes—the one illustrious by his acts, the other illustrious by the courtesies of the House.—The Duke of CUMBERLAND FORE to order. He could not conceive upon whose ground the Noble and Learned Lord was attacking him, for he had not said a word upon the subject, or expressed any opinion whatever on the question in debate. —The Lord CHANCELLOR proceeded with the most vehement tone and gesticulation to say that it was the Noble Duke himself who was disorderly in interrupting him —The Duke of CUMBERLAND azain rose to order. He would not submit to these attacks from the Noble and Learned Lord, or any other Noble Lord, when he knew that they were made without reason.—The Lord CHANCELLOR said the Illustrious Duke was wrong in supposing that he alluded to him with any disrepertful intention. All that he stated was that any natural-born subject of the King, though a negro, if the King should confer upon him the rank which entitled him to a seat in that House, had as strict a legal right to sit there as his Noble and Learned Friend. Or as the Noble Duke or the Illustrious Duke who sat near him.—The Committee, after a discussion of some l

THURSDAY.-The Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill was read a second

TRURSDAY,—The Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Bishops of Chickerte and London contradicted in the most express terms some assertions which had been made in the House of Commons on Wednesday by Mr. Blamire, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Williams, and other Members, as to the conduct of the Clerky in bringing suits into the Court of Exchequer, for saving dormant rights which, in virtue of a recent Act of Parliament, would otherwise expire.

The consideration of the Colonial Slavery Bill was continued in Committee, when the Duke of Wellington moved amendments with a view to correct the injustice of the Bill in respect to the distribution of the twenty millions of compensation money, as between Colony and Colony, and individual and individual. The amendments were negatived without a division. The Noble Duke then proposed that his clauses should be printed, which was acceded to. They will probably be once more proposed on bringing up the Report, and with greater success. The Bill, to the 66th clause inclusive, was agreed to, and the further consideration of the measure ordered for Monday next.

to, and the further consideration of the measure ordered for Monday next.

FRIDAY.—Lord KENYON gave notice of his intention to introduce next Session a Bill for the regulation of the labour of factory children similar to that of Lord Ashley.

Lord ELEKENDOROUSH presented a petition from certain American merchants, complaining of the conduct of the Post Office, in reply to which the Duke of RICHNONON Stated, in substance, that whatever is complained of in the conduct of the Post Office is necessary for the protection of the revenue.

The Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill passed through a Committee.
The East India Company's Charter Bill was read a third time, but the question that the Bill do pass was postponed until Monday, in order to afford some Noble Lords an opportunity of further expressing their sentiments upon the subject.
The Clinia Trade Bill was referred to a Committee up stairs. On the subject of this Bill Lord ELLENBOROUSE proclaimed, and Lord AUCELAND acknowledged, that the Reformed House of Commons has committed a monstrous outrage upon the Constitution by empowering the Crown to levy, by Order of Council, a tonnage duty upon vessels trading to China. The extent of this power Lord would be exerted, if the Bill should pass in its present state, to the amount of 1501, upon each vessel.

The Scotch Burkhs Bill went through a Committee, and the Report was ordered to be brought upon Monday.—Adj.

Report was ordered to be brought up on Monday.—Adj.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The morning sitting was wholly occupied in Committee with the further consideration of the Eactories' Regulation Bill.

At the evening sitting a good deal of conversation arose respecting the contemplated National Gallery, Lord Duncannon intimating that it was under consideration to convert the Banqueting House, Whitehall, into a National Gallery, instead of building anything for that purpose at Traclagh Bill, a warm discussion took place; and Mr. Luttleton (Ireland) Bill, a warm discussion took place; and Mr. Luttleton Aving moved that the Bill be read a second time, Mr. Hums moved as an amendment, that it he read a second time, Mr. Hums moved as an amendment, that it he read a second time that day the emonths. This was seconded by Mr. Commer.—A division took place, when the numbers were—for the amendment, 53; against it, 109: majority for the second reading, 56.

The Report of the Bank Charter Bill was received, and the third reading ordered for to morrow.

The China Trade Bill was read a third time and passed, after some severe animadversions by Sir R. Indust upon that part of it which authories the appointment of superintending agents of commerce in the Chinese empire without reference to the consent of the Government of that country.—Adjourned.

Tuzsnay.—At the morning sitting the House went into Committee on the Factories' Bill.—Mr. G. W. Wood, on clause eight, which enacts that the employment of children under eleven, welve, and thirteen years of age for more than eight hours a day should be prohibited, moved, as an amendment, that at the expiration of six months after the passing of the Act no child under eleven years of age should be permitted to work more than eight hours a day. This, he said, he did that the effect of the Bill might be gradual.—Lord Althour objected to the amendment, as postponing the operation of the Bill.—Mr. Straur expressed himself in faveur of the clause, has the tothe adoption of such lengthened per

interrupted by the rising of the House at three o'clock, was then resumed, and the several remaining clauses were aureed to.

In Committee on the Land Revenue Act, 55,0001. were voted, on the motion of Lord Duncannon, for the completion of the fittings, furniture, &c. of Buckingham Palace.

Mr. S. Rice brought forward the Government plan for correcting the disorders of beer-shope. This plan/consists aimply of an increase of the ligense duty from 21. to 51. The resolution was reported, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday.—Sir T. Fremantle submitted to the House the question whether Mr. Pavyes, the Member for Cambridge, by accepting an office in the Bankruptcy Court, had not vacated his seat in Parliament, although the office had been subsequently resigned.

The Attorney and Solutions General argued in the negative.

After an extended discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

The House then went into Committee on the Miscellancom and Commissariat Estimates.—Mr. S. Rice, after detailing the reductions that had taken place, stated that there was to be no vote on account of any extraordinaries. The several grants called forth some discussion, the myster of the National Galler, On the vote of 2,6801, for the repairs of Whitehall Chapel, may Members objected to its being selected for the National Galler, The majority were for a suitable building being erected near Trail, gar-square. It was stated that the plan could be completed for The majority were for a suitable building being erected near Trail, gar-square. It was stated that the plan could be completed for The motion that the Land Revenue Appropriation Bill be reduction to the motion that the Land Revenue Appropriation Bill be reduction.

On the wood of the motion that the Land Revenue Appropriation Bill be reduction.

Deputing the first section of the subject. This resolution the large section of the motion was counted out.

This London Scavage and Package Bill was read a third time, and passed.

On the motion that the Land Revenue Appropriation Bill be read a first time, the House was counted out.

Thursday — Mr. Wallace presented a Petition complaining that an electioneering partiss of Captain Fillion had been presented to parish in Roxburghshire, in opposition to the wishes of the parishioners, a large majority of whom had petitioned in favour of another Gentleman who had for ten years been assistant to the late incumbent. The facts were not denied, and all that Captain Ellowsid in extenuation was, that out of the nine heritors only three had signed the Petition for the appointment of the assistant.

The Solicitor General postponed to next Session the Impressment for IPO the Bill.

Mr. Buckingram brought forward a Resolution declaring the impressment of seamen unjust, cruel, inefficient, and unnecessary, and pledging the House to provide means of maining the nay without violating the liberty of the subject. This resolution the Hon. Member modified subarquently into a motion for inquiry into the practice, with a vew to the substitution of some less objectionable system.—Both motions were strenously opposed by Sir J. Granam and Lord Althorar, the former of whom defended the practice of impressment as constitutional, just, and necessary—The previous question was moved by Lord Althorar, and carried by a majority of only 5, the number in fayour of the motion being 54, and of the previous question 59.

Mr. Robinson called the attention of his Majesty's Government to the restrictive commercial system of Prussia, and to the effort that Power is making to induce the other German States to unite in it. He concluded by moving for a cupy of the Prussian Taifi, with the modifications it had undergone during the last ten years.—Lord Planams row, on accedit which the Hon. Member had given to his Majesty's Government for the supposed cha

Colonel Torress, Mr. Hutt, and Condended the excessive liberality of Ministers towards every country but their own, EgMr. Hum moved an address to the Crown for an inquiry into the subject of sincures.—Lord Althorn resisted the motion, on the stround that it involved the principle of interference with existing interests. The Noble Lord moved as an amendment an Address for a Return of the nature and tenure of all sincure from the Cobbert and Mr. Ruthers spoke in favour of Mr. Hume's motion, and Lord John Russel, advocated the amendment of the Noble Chancellos of the Excheques. The former was ultimately withdrawn.

and Lord John Russel, advocated the amendment of the Nobic Chancellos of the Exchequent. The former was ultimately withdrawn. O'Reilly moved for several Returns relating to Bishops' lease Mr. Blantas obtained leave to bringin a Bill to suspend until next Session at lasting commence for the recovery of tithes.

The Foreign Enlistment Bill, and the Spirits. Wine, and Ber Licenses (Ireland) Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.—Adjourned to the morning sitting, Mr. S. Rick moved the Michaelmann Enlistment. On the first Resolution. Lord G. Sourses notived the recencensolidation of the Fourth of Stamps and Taxes, and the complained of the Superannuation of Mr. Mirronn, unsked and the first of Mr. J. O. Wood, the late Member for Preston—a transaction that fixed on the country an extra expense of Mt. Wood—A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Sir J. Gallon, and discussion ensued, in the course of which Sir J. Gallon, and the presente of public business had prevented the in roduction of him before the transaction.

The Miscellaneous Estimates occupied the House for the greater part of the evening sitting, but gave rise to no discussion work recording.

The Factories Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed. The Factories Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed. The Factories Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed. The Factories Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed. The Factories Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed. The Factories Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed. The Factories Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed. The Factories Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed. The Factories Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed. The Factories Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed. The Factories Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed. The Factories Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed. The Factories Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed. The Factories Regulation Bi

## THE ARMY.

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PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAS OFFICE, Avo. 16.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guarda—Lieut, R. Richardson to be Captain My pur. vice Blton, who rec. To be Lieutenant, by purchase—Cornet J. H. Dragoon, and the Lieutenant, by continue of Connets, by punchase—F. J. W. Viscount Kilcoursie, vice Richardson, The Connets, by punchase—F. J. W. Viscount Kilcoursie, vice Ghione; E. Codington, gent. vice Hunter.

12th Reviewent of Light Dragoons—C. C. T. Bird, from the halippy of the 22d Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice F. Moore, who exchanges.

12th Reviewent of Foot—Lieut A. B. Montgomery to be Captain, by gur, vice Hunter, who ret.; Ens. F. O. Urguhart to be Lieutenant, by gur, vice Medgemery, Lieut. J. Gordon, from the 6th Regiment of Foot. Lieutenant, first Lucas, who exch.; Gentleman Cadet H. D. Neville, from the Royal Bliary.

3d Foot—Lieut. G. Mackay, from ball-pay of 82d Regiment of Foot, be Lieutenant, whose a polontiment has not taken place, 6th Foot—Lieut F. Lucas, from 1st Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, with the Corrion, who exchanges.

6th Frod-Livit F. Lucas, from 1st Regiment or row, we consider the property of the process of th

August, 1833, is Thomas Graham.

Grouse shooting commenced on the 12th, and there is reason to believe that these birds are abundant: but as every year produces new apportanean ever think proper to hint the terro the private new apportanean every the birds are abundant: but as every year produces new apportanean every think proper to hint the terro the private of the birds are abundant; but as every year produces new apportanean every the private of the west. It is a complete the elementary of wild Sports of the West. It is a complete the elementary of the west. It is a complete the elementary of the west. It is a complete the elementary of the west. It is a complete the elementary of the west. It is a complete the elementary of the west. It is a complete the elementary of the west. It is a complete the elementary of the west. It is a complete the elementary of the west. It is a complete the elementary is a constant to the elementary of the west. It is a complete the elementary is a constant to the elementary of the own cricket ought to kint other. Does the cricketer wish to see how cricket ought to be played, or the sports, and they will find full information under the behavior of the complete the private of the country, reported that the balance in had on the tense that the complete the private of the country, reported that the balance in had on the most even to the present month was 5.1691. Its. 34d., but subregate the first of the present month was 5.1691. Its. 34d., but subregate the first of the present month was 5.1691. Its. 34d., but subregate the first of the private of the country, reported that the balance in had on the most even to the most experienced apprisance that the balance in his of the most even to the private of the country, reported the country that the balance in his o

### PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr pass Butt.

We are once more to the midst of political ducla. The last time content was between the Republican and the Leptimine parties it is more who formerly belonged to their clubs, were the monatcive the content was been as the property of the content was the content who can to be an advantage of the content was the content to their compression, and the most noisy and depends at their reflex of the Citizen Kno; and in order to earn well their bribes and their salaries, they are obliged to attack—whitout measure, and more than the content of the co

nominal possession (and it will, after all, be but nominal) of the Portuguese throne. The army of Portugal renot a mercenary army. The troops fighting for Don Mrouel are not eoing so for pay or for military promotions. The troops are volunteers; the peasants, the proprietors, the cultivators of land, all whip possess a scrap of property of any sort in the country are arming in lavour of the Royalist cause, and before we can believe that Don Mnours will be ultimately defeated, we must read the past history of the world spain; human nature must be completely changed, and we must make up our minds to see an example of a nation permanently submitting to a foreign yoke which is repugnant to it.

Whatever may be published in the Whig newspapers as dated from Oporto, of rom Lisbon, do not place any reliance on the statements or opinions they communicate. Much of their correspondences is got up in the hotel of Donna Marta at Paris, from whence, indeed, the Paris papers obtain nearly all their "Portuguese news." If the Portuguese are left to themselves, if the French and English Governments send po more troops, either secrectly or openly, to Donna Marta; if Portugal shall be left to decide for herself, and to act without reference to any foreign dictation, then, even after all that has passed, Portugal still belongs to Don Mrouels, and though the Pedroites may rejoice now, they will most certainly mourn hereafter.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

## MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

Wednesday morning certain Gentlemen named in the Special Commission took their seats in the Court, for the purpose of swearing witnesses and receiving the presentments from the Grand Jury.—Francis Const, Esq., presided as Chairman, and had scarcely taken his seat before an instance was brought under his notice which conclusively proved that in the case of reluctant witnesses even the Special Commission was incapable of remedying the blunder of the Middlesex Maxistrates.—The case in question was an indictment against John Dykes lor stealing a piece of Irish linen the property of Messrs. Morley, wholesale linen-dragers, of Gutter-lane. A witness who was in attendance applied to have the case brought immediately before the Grand Jury.—The Chairmanacked it all the witnesses were in attendance.—The Gentleman replied that they were not, and that he understood that the two who were absent did not mean to attend. —The Chairman observed that the consequences would be serious to them, as their subpœnas would be forfeited.—The Inspector of the N division said that no subpœna had or could be served on them. He knew they did not mean to attend, as he called on them repeatedly. —The Chairman ordered the Inspector to be sworn to that fact, when he re-affirmed it on his oath, and that they were the principal witnesses on the case. Under these circumstances the case was allowed to go before the Grand Jury instanter. The bill was is consequence ignored.

Cowers, Are, 13.—The melanchoic duty devolves upon us of recording the sauden death of Sir Thomas Oasnew, Bart, on board the Water Witch yacht. He had excretely returned from a cruise to Ireland, accompanied by Lady Oasnew, when he was suddenly deprived of life. So momentarily was his dissolution that there was not time to call in medical aid. The flass and colours of the various yachts here are lowered fall-mast high in consequence, and they will coloure the wild medical aid. The flass and colours of the various yachts here are lowered fall-mast high in consequence, and they will coloure the wild for the colours of a notice, which has been circulated in Naples, and caused much amusement there. The "arti-t," it appears, was imposed on by some way, who ensured to make his precurious of the tone in the musement there. The "arti-t," it appears, was imposed on by some way, who ensured to make his precurious of the tone in general, one remarkable pretty, famous, and splendid collection of old goods all quite new, excavated from private presonal dispines. He sell-cooked clays, old marble stones with amotent basso relievos, with according of valves heads of feets a stayle ladies and amateur gentlemon's travelling. Also old coppers and candlesticks, with Nolajuss, Ernsean saucers, and much more intellectual minds articles; all entiting him to learned man's inspection to examine him, and supply it with illustrious protection, of whom he hoope (full and the new tings all old, for gentlemans who has collections and wishes to change him. He have also one manner quite original for make join two eides of different monies: producing one medallion, all indeed unique, and advantage him to sell by exportation for strange cabinets and museums of the exterior potentates."

Two were drowned; a thirt, taken up almost lifeless, and although to change him. He have also one manner quite original for make join two eides of different monies: producing non-medallion, all indeed unique, and advantage and the dark of the cattle of the cattl

OLD BAILEY SPECIAL COMMISSION.

The Special Commission which was issued in consequence of the missker' of the Middlesex Maristrates was opened on Wednesday coning, before the Recorder, Aldermen Atkins, Farebrother, &c. he prisoners were then brought up and called upon to plead to the

The Special Commission which was issued in consequence of the "misske" of the Middlesex Magistrates was opened on Wednesday morning, before the Recorder, Aldermen Atkins, Farebrother, &c. The prisoners were then brought up and called upon to plead to the indicates.

In prisoners were then brought up and called upon to plead to the indicates.

In a prison was asked, "Are you guilty or not suilty?" to an indicatent, charging him with a burklary in the house of a Mr. Norbwy. He answered, "I have already pleaded to the charge; I have been tried and convicted; therefore I do not think myselfjustified in pleading any more." The Court him to power to order a present indictment; to be entered if he retired to only of your you. You will, however, take your own course."—Prisoner still refused to plead—Mr. Bodkin applied to have a plea of Not Guilty entered.—The Recorder, however, acquarted the Court till the Tudges should arrive, so as to have the benefit of their upinion.—At ten ochock Mr. Justice Littledate and Mr. Haron Vaunham, according to the court of the prisoner was again placed at the bar, and still refused to plead.—Mr. Justice Littledate then explained to him that all the former proceedings in his case were now mul; but he persisted in his refusal, and the Judge ordered a plea of Not Guilty to be returned.

Several other prisoners acted in the same manner, and much ime cannot in consultation on the Bench. Many aid, "I have pleaded before; it was tried, and I have had enough of it." Another—"I was tried for that offence once, and I am quite satisfied."

Henry Chamberlain and Sarah James were indicated for coining, Chamberlain handed in a protest against being called upon to plead again.—Mr. Justice Littledale asked whether he mean to say that he wise the prisoner was acted to the prisoner of the prisoner of the prisoner, and the proceeded with the trials.

John Williams was put to the bar charged with burgariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house and the prisoner; No, my Lord, I have already henr tried

mot so. I hope your present escape will operate on your luture conduct through life."—Their names were then called over, and they were discharged.—This closed the Commission.

JOBN DARWALI, M. D. one of the Physicians of the General Hospital in Birmingham, died on Saturday last, in the 38th year of his age. He attended on the 30th ult. the post morten examination of a patient at the hospital, when he unfortunately cut his hand, and the wound soon assumed such an appearance as caused the most serious apprehensions for his life, which were too soon realized. Dr. Darwall of the control o

TO CORREST UN CATA.

We decline Mr. Evans's criticism; and we cannot find Carssy's—
trust we shall during the week.
The letters shill be forwarded on Tue-day to Mr. L.
Mr. PUBSER's pamphlet shall be noticed in our next number.
Wr. cannot middle in the controversy to which G. D. alludes.
"V ry nasty, indeed,"—in answer to a correspondent from Chelmbar.

tenhan.
We are compelled to postpone till next week the justification of the Colorial Agents, which we had intended for to day.
We must abstain from noticing the "Interepted Letters" which have appeared in the Times till we have some respectable authority for their authoritisty.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Their MAJESTIES continue in excellent health Windsor.

The King came to town and held a Levee at St. James's on Wednesday. His Majesty returned to Windsor in the

on Wednesday. His MAJESTY returned to windsoft in the evening.

On Friday the King reviewed the third battalion of Grenadier Guards in the little Park. Their MAJESTIES, besides their official attendants, were accompanied by the Dukes of Wellington and Donset, and Earl and Countess Brownlow. After the review, His MAJESTY addressed Colonel Lambert, the Commanding Officer, in terms of the highest approbation of the appearance and discipline of the Regiment.

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The appearance of affairs in Portugal is somewhat changed since we last noticed them; and as Lord Althorp stated that what had occurred, when he spoke upon the subject, proved that Don Miguel was not quite so popular as some people here had represented him to be, and as his Lordship seemed to infer that our interference was to be regulated by the state of public feeling in Lisbon, we conclude that the expedition which was intended for the Tagus, and the magnificent ship which was destined to convey the small Pretender to the seat of her uncle's government, will be for the present kept where they are.

So far from the cause of the Hang having failed, his forces are concentrating, his army is faithful, and his supporters rapidly increasing. It is said that Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL has his credentials ready as English Minister to DONNA MARIA—he will perhaps keep them in his pocket for the present. That young lady is agreeably situated, for, dragged as she has been into an unnatural conflict with her uncle, she is now destined, as we believe, to find an equally obsti-

she is now destined, as we believe, to find an equally obsti-

she is now destined, as we believe, to find an equally obsti-nate foe in her father.

Intelligence must shortly arrive which will throw new light upon these matters, and which, in all probability, may make Lord PALMERSTON regret the anxious haste with which he instructed our fleets to salute the flag of the Brazilian Princess as that of the acknowledged QUEEN of Portugal.

LORD LANSDOWNE has brought in a Bill for the prevention of CHOLERA. This is a salutary political measure, not very different from that which we read of three or four years since, adopted by the EMPEROR of AUSTRIA, who ordered a corps of ten thousand men to the frontiers to stop the

NOTHING is more common with coxcombs than to fancy

NOTHING is more common with coxcombs than to fancy every woman they meet, in love with them; they misconstrue the general good nature of the sex into a particular preference, and, presuming upon a false estimate of their own merits and attractions, proceed to take, what at first may be thought innocent liberties, until at length—their confidence nothing daunted—they conclude by making proposals which are received with contempt or ridicule, and the affair ends by their being either bowed out of theroom by the lady herself, or kicked down stairs by her nearest relations.

Everybody has noticed the conscientions conduct of Sir Robert Peel towards the unfortunate persons, whose existence as a Ministry has so long depended upon his nod—He helped them upon one occasion—supported them on another occasion—suggested this—proposed that—and, in short, treated them with a kindness and liberality which have as much overcome them, as they have alarmed others;—at last he gave them one sharp scolding, and left them. Like the coxcomb and the ladies, the Ministers believe that Sir Robert Peel is actually charmed with them—that, like the coy girl, he has run off pouting, in order that they may run after him; they have mistken his sense of duty for a particular affection, and misconstrued an agreeable firtation into a serious attachment.

Full of the characteristic belief in their own charms, it is said that they have resolved upon making him on affer. Lord GREY wishes to retire, and Lord ALTHORP must—and.

Full of the characteristic belief in their own charms, it is said that they have resolved upon making him on offer. Lord GREY wishes to retire, and Lord ALTHORP must—and, under these circumstances, if Mr. STANLEY will but be "good-natured," the offer is to be made. How will these Corydons of the Cabinet stare when the indignant Phillis re-

Corydons of the Cabinet stare when the indignant Phillis receives their proposal either with a slap in the face or a less gentle exertion of the foot?

The vanity of these people is surprising. Sir Robert PEEL, to whom the country looked up, for forming a Ministry in strict accordance with his own principles and feelings declined to meet its wishes in this behalf. Do they imagine that he who has conscientiously refused this high and important station, is likely to join a Whig-Radical Government?—or do they think that the offer of a peerage, so as to leave the House of Commons clear for Mr. STANLEY, would affect him, who, when he quitted office, refused the highest honour ever offered per saltum to a subject?

Either those who believe that Sir Robert Peel will listen to this proposal, know very little of him,—or those who think they know him best, know wothing.

THE first and second Report of the Stationery Committee have been brought up, and ordered to be printed.

Nothing—amongst all their calamities—has galled the

Nothing—amongst all their calamities—has galled the Ministers so sharply as the circumstances connected with this case. The double exhibition which the Premier makes in the character of patron and dupe to the Baronet of his own creating, is past a joke, and all the minor adjuncts are in excellent keeping with the main incident.

We confess we have been a good deal surprised at the violent and incantious attacks which have been made by the Ministerial Press on Sir Henney Hardings because he undertook to present the petition of a numerous and respectable body of merchants, tradesmen, and others, to the House of Commons. Do they, by vituperating the Member who presented that petition, mean to say that Sir John

ACL OUGHT to have continued contractor; that his only sou twice described, should have remained inspector of the articles furnished by his father; and that Ministers should have been silowed to carry on the job in perfect security? They cannot mean this; and, if they do not, they certainly cannot find Yault with the manner in which Sir HERNY HARDINGE brought the business forward: nothing could be fairer, nothing more moderate than his speech; all he asked was impartial enquiry, at the very sound of which, Sir John KEY abdicated.

One of the Ministerial papers complains that Sir HERNY HARDINGE should have brought it forward, because Lord GREY's Government has given him a regiment. How truly Whiggish is this complaint. So, because Lord GREY's Government gave Sir HERNY HARDINGE a regiment, he is not to do his duty as a Member of Parliament. We have little doubt that, when Sir HERNY HARDINGE accepted this regiment, he stated, in pretty clear and distinct terms, that it was not to be considered as having the slightest influence over his Parliamentary conduct; everybody who knows him, must be sure that this was his feeling, and those who know him best, will be sure that the spoke out what he felt.

But to charge Sir HERNY HARDINGE with ingratitude to Lord GREY for bringing forward this exposure, is to identify Lord GREY with Sir John KEY and all his exploits and proceedings. Do the Ministerial papers mean to say that Lord GREY is really interested about KEY, or that he now upholds or abets him? Do they mean to insinuate that anybody connected with Lord GREY has toldyoung KEY that, even yet, he shall be restored to his appointment, eighteen and a half as he is? Do they mean to insinuate that anybody connected with Lord GREY heas on much for his double-barrelled Mayor, that any impeaclument of his honour and truth is an act of ingratitude?—These papers must be wrong—it cannot be.

But now, touching this regiment of Sir HERNY HARDINGE, for unflinching gallantry. Sir HERNY has served, from the age of fifteen, in Spain, i

the ceted him sho to march moves of the continued.

'By this movement was the battle of Albuera won.'

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'At WATERLOO, Sir HENRY, with the war only, concluded his military service, having had fifs left hand carried off by a cannon-ball in that glorious victory. Sir HENRY staunched this wound by tying his handkerchief over his shattered arm, and continued on horseback till the battle was ended.

This is a brief sketch of his military career As Secretary of State in Ireland, and Secretary at War in England, Sir HENRY reaped fresh honour and credit in the civil service of the country: and this is the man who, after thirty years of honorable toil, wounded and deprived of a limb, gets a regiment, and is reproached by Ministers who acquiesced in his appointment to it, with ingratitude, because, in the exercise of his Parliamentary duty, he causes the exposure of a man, whose duplicity and falsehood have been singularly instrumental in securing himself a contract, and his son a place, at the expense of their characters and reputation.

It must have been a most astounding circumstance to Mr. ROTCH, the despiser of outcasts, to have found that the Government, which he has endeavoured to support in Parliament, thought proper to omit his name in the Special Commission, directed, To some of the Judges—to Mr. CONST, the retired Chairman of the Middlesex Magistrales, and others, for the purpose of rectifying an unprecedented blunder committed at the late Clerkenwell Sessions; he, the said Mr. ROTCH, having been, at the time of the committal of that blunder, Chairman of those Sessions, and being so, at the time of issuing the Commission. We conclude that this pointed insult will produce the immediate resignation of a gentleman of such sensitively high and honourable feelings as Mr. BENJAMIN ROTCH, M. P.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, somewhat elevated by libations poured in his snuggery in the House of Lords, thought proper, on Wednesday evening, to red out of his way in order to be pert and imperiment to the brother of his Monarch and Master. In the coarsest and most vulgar manner did his Lordship assail the Duke of Cumberland, who had taken no part in the debate, and whose name was not, in the remotest degree, connected with the subject under discussion. It is most true, that wine is to the mind what varnish is to the picture—it brings out all the darker parts, and exhibits the faults as well as the beauties of the artist. The Duke of Cumberland, by a fearless and uncompromising adherence to the principles of his revered Father, and of the Constitution of his country, has excited, in the hearts of all the Political Unionists, Penny Magazine writers, Liberals (as they call themselves), Radicals, and Revolutionists, a bitter and implacable hatred. In the case of Lord Brougham, this feeling is sharpened by the ineffable contempt which the Duke must feel for all his Lordship's proceedings; and he sits and broods over his antipathy, unluckly for himself, with a bottle of Berkeley-square port wine before him: the varnish is applied with no sparing hand, and when the wine is in, the wit is out—nature prevails—the venom rankles in his heart, and he spits it.

The peculiar mode which his Lordship selected for assailing his Royal Highness on Wednesday, of itself determines the question of sobriety. His Lordship is reported to have said, speaking of the West India Bill:—

"If his Majesty chose to confer upon a native of the Colonies, though the colour of his face might be black, the privilege of sitting

"If his Majesty chose to confer upon a native of the Colonies, though the colour of his face might be black, the privilege of sitting in that House, he had as good a right to do so as his Noble and Learned Friend opposite (Lord Wynford) or either of the two Hustrious Dukes—(Dukes of Cumberland and Wellington)—the one

August 18.

\*\*The Duke of Cunibratan rose to order. He could not conceive upon what ground the Noble and Learned Lord was articled in the most of the three trees of the Hongs.

\*\*The Duke of Cunibratan rose to order. He could not conceive upon what ground the Noble and Learned Lord was articled him, for he had not said a word upon the subject, or expressed any opinion whatever on the question in debate.

\*\*The Loan Chancellon proceeded with the most vehement tone and gesticulation to say "ast" as the N h! Duke himself him discrepancies in the rose of the would not submit to these attacks from the Noble and Learned Lord, or say other Noble Lord, when he knew that they were made without reason. He rose to know whether it was in order that he should be selected as the subject of the Noble and Learned Lord's observations, when he had not sy oken in the debate, and when he declared he had never said a word upon the subject to any man living.

\*\*The Loan Chancellon said the Hilustriou; Duke was wrong in supposing that he alluded to him with any disrespectful intention, All that he stated was, that any natural born subject of the King, though a negro, if the King she uld confer upon him the rank which entitled him to a seat in that House, had as strict a legal right to sit there as his Noble and Learned Friend, or as the Noble Duke, or the Illustrious Duke who sat near him. This reference he had a right to make to the Illustrious Duke whether he had snoken in the debate or not; and it was a right which he was determined to exercise, whether the Illustrious Duke whether he had snoken in the debate or not; and it was a right which he was determined to exercise, whether the Illustrious Duke who state are him. This reference he had a right to be thought in the advertised for twenty years in the other House of Parliament; and, as the privileges of not, I was a right which he was determined to exercise, whether the Illustrious Duke who say a right which he had exercised for twenty years in the other House of Parliament; and

THE election for the Charcettor's wig.

The election for the City of London has terminated in the return, by a vast majority, of Mr. CRAWFORD. This, although politically we may regret it, does not at all surprise us: Mr. KEMBLE, however much respected in private life, does not belong to that class of persons to whom the representation of our metropolis has been ordinarily delegated. To be sure, the position of the late Mr. WAITHMAN at the corner of Bridge-street, as a retail linea-draper, was not much more attractive than that of the Gentleman now rejected; but he was the favourite of a faction at that time in the ascendant, and he was returned. Mr. KEMBLE, how-

much more attractive than that of the Gentleinan now rejected; but he was the favourite of a faction at that time in the ascendant, and he was returned. Mr. Kember, however, has not, to our knowledge, signalised himself in any public manner, and his political importance is not of anature to counteract his want of importance as a London merchant, which honourable capacity he has for some time given up for the less commanding occupation of Managing Director of an Insurance-office.

To Mr. Kember's personal character no higher testimonial is necessary than the names of those who composed the meeting for furthering his election; but the Conservatives of England are not to believe that the spirit of constitutional loyalty in the City of London is depressed because. Mr. Kember is not returned. It is notorious, and admitted by the opposite party, that if Mr. WARD could have heen prevailed upon to stand, he would have been elected, and, in all probability, without a contest. If the LORD MAYOR had come forward the same result would have occurred; so that the present election is a triumph to neither party. Mr. KEMBLE's defeat and Mr. CRAWFORD's success are owing to the unwillingness of a large proportion of the constituency to send a gentleman to Parliament not possessing, as they think, a proper qualification as their representative; while the friends and partisans of Mr. CRAWFORD unanimously agreed, that besides his political principles, that gentleman did possess the necessary attributes for such a representation.

Mr. CRAWFORD is a gentleman well known, not only in

Mr. Crawford is a gentleman well known, not only in the mercantile world, but in the literary and diplomatic circles; he has travelled far, and seen much, and we suspect that his course in Parliament will be little less in opposition that ins course in Parliament will be fittle less in opposition to Conservative principles than those of a gentleman who, professing them, thinks proper to pledge himself to spreife measures, the objects and tendency of which are as little Conservative as any which Mr. CRAWFORD may choose to bring forward or support.

WE perceive that Lord TEYNHAM has again made his

WE perceive that Lord TEYNHAM has again made his appearance in the House of Lords.

With the law of Lord Brougham, supported as it was by the testimony of several Noble Lords, we were quite satisfied—namely, that although Lord TEYNHAM and Mr. Donlan had been convicted of conspiracy with intent to defraud, the convicts were not to be dealt with either by the law or the House of Lords, until it was seen whether they would move for a new trial. This is all fair and just. They did move for a new trial; they obtained a rule for a new trial; but there the matter rests. They have proceeded no farther, they have not reversed the verdict of the jury—they have for the present nullified it; and, if they proceeded to the new trial, might, for all we know, establish their incocence by another verdict, founded upon new or additional evidence. This, however, they have not done, and we therefore put it to the Noble Lord, whether it would not have been as delicate for him not to have availed himself of Lord WINCHLBERA's absence from town, to appear in his place, but to have waited until the result of the new trial of his Lordship and his confederate should have completely obliterated the effects of the old one.

Sir John Campbelli, the Solicitor-General, has "guk

Sir John Campbell, the Solicitor-General, has "yuk his foot into it," as the old wives have it.

It seems that Sir John—a most unpopular man at best—has been for some time getting out of the good graces of his supporters at Dudley, by having, upon every occasion, noted with Ministers, which, as Solicitor-General, appears to us to be nothing more than might be expected; not so, however, because he had publicly and repeatedly pledged himself to his constituents to do no such thing.

Although Sir John—we speak advisedly—has not the remotest chance of being again returned for Dudley, he felt remotest chance of being again returned for Dudley, he felt that he ought to do something to brush up his radical that he ought to do something to brush up his radical that he ought to Magistrates acting for the town and neigh-

bourhood. As it turns out, nothing could have been more unjust, and as it will turn out, nothing so foolish.

The population of the circle of four miles, of which Dudley is the central point, exceeds one hundred thousand; and if the purest integrity, patience of investigation, strict impartiality, and Christian lenity, are requisites for the Bench, these qualifications the Dudley Magistrates in an eminent degree possess.

In making an enquiry of Lord Althorp whether Government intended to grant charters to the new boroughs. Sir

In making an enquiry of Lord ALTHORP whether Government intended to grant charters to the new boroughs, Sir John Campbell, stated that no place wore needed one than Dudley; "for," said he, "the people have no voice in the election of their Magistrates. Justice is not administered to the satisfaction of the public; serious discontent prevails there, and the Magistrates are such as in their absence I thould not like to describe."

It is by no means difficult to point out the party to whom the administration of justice in Dudley is not satisfactory.

It is by no means difficult to point out the party to whom the administration of justice in Dudley is not satisfactory. Some time since, a considerable number of the friends and supporters of Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, who voted for him at the last election, were brought before the Magistrates, and convicted of using short weights and false measures, and accordingly fined for their rascality; others of Sir JOHN's supporters have been in "durance vile;" and to these, and such as these, "justice is not satisfactority administered;" and amongst these "the most serious discontents

these, and such as these, "pastice is not satisfactority administred;" and amongs these "the most serious discontents prevail," but among none clse.

Sir John, not content, however, with denouncing the existing Magistracy of the town he represents, proceeds to observe, that there "are several enlightened persons in Dudley who could, under a new charter, administer justice in a manner creditable to themselves and satisfactory to the sublic."

Now let us look at some of Sir John Campbell's objec-Now let us look at some of Sir John Campbell's objections to the present Magistrates. He objects to them because they are in trade—one being a banker, and the other two, first-rate manufacturers in independent circumstances, and employing hundreds of hands. Sir John's friends, with two or three exceptions, are retail tradesmen who, by their education and habits, are not qualified for the Bench, and who, through fear of offending their customers, would not be likely to give unprejudiced judgments.

The next charge brought by Sir John Campbell against the Magistrates is somewhat comical; he not only charges them with being active partisans, but with being all on one side.

side.

Sir John shews somewhat of the simpleton here. He proclaims to the world, if the world happen to care anything about him one way or another, that all the respectable part of the constituency of the place he represents, is zealously and unanimously opposed to him. Certain it is that all the respectable portion of the population voted against Sir John; but to shew that political feeling had but a small share in their disinclination to him, the very same people voted for Mr. LITTLETON, who is also a Whig, and now also a placeman.

One cannot wonder at Sir John's soreness, but that he

against Sir Jolin: but to shew that pointeral feeling had but a small share in their disinclination to him, the very same people voted for Mr. LITTLETON, who is also a Whig, and now also a placeman.

One cannot wonder at Sir John's soreness, but that he should permit it to be seen sectremely curious—for he is a lawyer, and hath a reputation for "cunnings;" yet when the Magistrates petitioned the House of Commons on Monday, although Mr. LITTLETON, the Secretary, and (as he says himself) de facto Lond Lieutenary of Ireland, and Sir Oswald Moseley, the Chairman of Ireland, and Sir Oswald Moseley, the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, gave those gentlemen the highest character, founded not only on their public conduct, but upon their own personal knowledge. Sir John Campbell, would not retract a word of what he had said, but only, as sir Oswald Moseley observed, "made his attack worse by his explanation."

This stubborness in his calumny is easily to be accounted for. Sir John knows that his doom at Dudley is sealed, and therefore imagines, perhaps, that it will look manly, and bold, and patriotic, not to flinch. The effect of his renom, however, has been rather different from what he anticipated. Addresses, expressive of their best thanks and high admiration of the manner in which the Magistrates have discharged their public duties, and preserved the public peace upon every occasion, have been spontaneously prepared, and are already signed by hundreds of the clergy, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and farmers. Never did there appear more unanimity in an insulted town—insulted and bibled by its own Representative—and never was insult more keenly felt. We ought to add that the Lords Lieutenant of Staffornshilds and Wolcesterrarhilde have expressed their decided opinion upon the subject in writing.

We have now shewn who the persons are whom Sir John Campbell, the following letter for Mr. Samue, of the bankers him—it was in his vocation, Hal?"—of course he took the Gava and did his work. Will it be believed, that

against so heavy a charge:—

My dear Sin—I was actually on the point of writing to you about had been fold that you, and many of your friends in Dudley, were that a mistake, which I am desirous of clearing up, in supposing that was an official or a Government prosecution. Government has bothing to o with it, nor had I any power or discretion respecting it. I merely, as a private barrister, received a brief to move the Caut of King's Bench for a criminal information, and I could not recollect; but I was not speaking in my own person, or my own excludes. I spoke from my brief, according to the instructions I freedom of the press I have eyer maintained, and ever will main-I remain, yours, faithfully,

J. CAMPBELL.

This is an agreeable display of the state of servillity to which feel, an agreeable display of the state of servillity to which feel, an agreeable display of the state of servillity to which feel, an agreeable display of the state of servillity to

John. Cook, draper, Dudley.
This is an agreeable display of the state of servility to blich file vote-hunters of the "great unwashed?" are reduced, Would it have been credited, until now, that the sound of the control of the contro

—as to condescend to explain, to a huckstering Chairman of a Political Union, cried down by the King's Proclamation, how and why he took a fee in the way of business? But the best of the joke is to come. This very COOK—this "My dear Sir" of the King's Solicitoren-General, was himself tried for a libel at Worcester, at the last Assizes, and paid ten guineas, fine or fee, to enable his dear friend, the King's Solicitoren-General, to defend him; the which proved a useless outlay on the part of the draper, for he was, in spite of all the talent and eloquence of his learned advocate, CONVICTED.

Having shown the sort of people in Dudley with whom Sir John corresponds, we are not surprised that he should know so very little of the respectable portion of its inhabitants. We are inclined therefore to attribute to ignorance his conduct towards the Magistracy, which certainly can find no other earthly excuse.

find no other earthly excuse.

THE very liberal ruse, which we mentioned last week, of his Most Careful Majesty, the King of the Belgians, to get up an exhibition at Brussels next month, chiefly at the expense of the artists of this country, we understand has, very naturally, nearly failed altogether—as regards our best sculptors and painters.

How could it have been otherwise? No encouragement of sale was held out. Besides the risk of damage, hesides the risk of loss, it was rather too much to require the cost of conveyance and re-conveyance to be paid by the artists. Perhaps, if any picture sold, the price of passage might have been deducted from the purchase-money;—but even this, as we said in our last paper, is contrary to the prac-

nave neen deducted from the purchase-money;—but even this, as we said in our last paper, is contrary to the practice of our own provincial exhibitions.

We wonder the Belgian authorities—we wonder M. VAN DE WEYER, Minister Plenipotentiary, could publish such a niggardly notice as the advertisement we inserted last week. That KING LEOPOLD should, is nothing odd; he was well known as "a hard-dealing man," in this country some years ago, and in France more recently. "He's the boy for a bargain!" boy for a bargain!"

THE popularity of our Ministers has been already so generally proclaimed that, perhaps, any new illustrations may be needless. However, as some of their underlings are crowing at their success in the recent City election, it may be right to give a brief account of the proceedings of the Bank Proprietors on Tuesday—Bank Proprietors being, as their official designation establishes, gentlemen who have something to lose. From what passed upon that occasion, Lord Althorp, as well as the country, may learn what the opinion of monied men is, of his Lordship's financial operations.

At this meeting, after the ordinary routine of business At this incering, after the orinnary routine of business had been gone through, and the correspondence which had taken place between the Directors and the Chancellor of the Exchequer read, Mr. LOYD moved certain Resolutions, which he prefaced by a speech, of which the following is a prefet in the prefaced by a speech, of which the following is a prefet in the prefaced by a speech, of which the following is a prefet in the prefaced by a speech, of which the following is a prefet in the prefaced by a speech, of which the following is a prefet in the prefaced by a speech of the prefet in the prefaced by a speech of the prefaced by a speech o

which he prefaced by a speech, of which the following is a precis:—

Mr. Loyd expressed his surprise that they were again called together to consult upon the renewal of their Charter, every point of which he had thought to be finally decided. He admitted that, amongst a great number of well-informed men, a difference of opinion existed as to the policy of making the bank-note a legal tender, but declared, that by a happy infelicity the measure had been so contrived as to expose the Bank to the inconvenience of both systems, without securing it any benefit from either. As this proposition was one of the principal inducements held out to the proprietors to induce them to listen to the plan of Ministers, they had a right to complain seriously of its non-fulfilment. But, "said Mr. Loyd." (in club has this condition been imperfectly fulfilled, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his official character, standing in front of the Treasury benches, had declared that that clause formed no part of his bargain with the Bank. Now, it was important to that community (the Bank Proprietors), and to the people of England, that they should fully understand what was the view which the Chancellor of the Exchequer took as to the nature of a public bargain—(Hear, hear!)—and for that purpose he (Mr. Loyd) would read a part of Lord Althonp's letter."—(The Honourable Proprietor read that part of his Lordship's letter referring to this part of the subject, in which his Lordship said, that after considering the subject, and conferring with his colleagues, his Majesty's Government had directed him to make the following proposals, the thild of the Bank of England or any of its branches; that his Majesty's Government had directed him to make the following proposals, the thild of the Althon of the Bank in return.)—The Hon. Proprietor then said that, in the face of those propositions, and of that letter, Lord Althonp said that making Bank notes a legal tender formed no part of his bargain.—(Hear.)—It was well known in the city of London, Mr. LOYD expressed his surprise that they were again

Mr. Lovo then proceeded to the next point of the Mr. LOYD then proceeded to the next point of the bargain—the passing a Bill for the encouragement of country bankers not to issue their own notes. This part of the bargain had been fulfilled by Lord Althorp, by his bringing in a Bill so full of incongruities and absurdities, that he was obliged to withdraw it—(this was the Bill settled at a blow by Sir Robert Perl)—and, therefore, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not carry his absurd Bill, that part of the bargain could not be fulfilled.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer," said Mr. Loyd, "acknowledged that he understood, as the Bank had understood, that one of their privileges was protection from the

LOYD, "acknowledged that he understood, as the Bank had understood, that one of their privileges was protection from the rival action of joint-stock banks in London and its neighbourhood. That Noble Lord had admitted that such was his understanding, that that privilege had been sold to the Bank for a pecuniary consideration; yet he now stated that he thought it right no longer to adhere to that part of the bargain, and said that he would not allow the Bank to retain it. On what grounds did the Noble Lord support such conduct? Why, he stated that doubts having been raised, as might be upon every subject, upon that point, he had submitted the case to the Law Officers of the Crown, who had given it as their opinion that that formed no part of the privilege of the Bank formerly, and therefore it ought not to do so now. Where, he would

ask, was the case submitted, and the opinion of the Law Officersupon it? He had asked whether the Directors had seen it, and had been told they had not. Was that just? Was it any more than just that they should have been put in possession of that case and opinion?—(Hear, hear)—and as it was for the interpretation of a supposed doubt, he would ask whether the Bank had not a right to have been heard, to explain by its own Law Officers their interpretation of the contract? No such thing was done, and all the notice the Bank had upon the subject was the sending of a clause at twelve o'clock demanding an answer with respect to it at three o'clock. Such a proceeding, in his opinion, was unreasonable, unjust, and unconstitutional.—(Hear.)—It appeared to him that Ministers were determined to use the language, "Give me your watch and your purse, in deeds of this nature delays are dangerous—give me them directly, or I will take your life." What was it that they had stated? "We admit that we agreed to sell you certain privileges, but we are determined, our legal advisers having given us their opinion that you had them not before, to take some of them from you; we now demand your immediate acquiescence in them; Parliament is drawing to a close, and if you do not instantly accede the Session will be ended, the, whole arrangement will go for nothing, and your situation in the country will be a rather unpleasant one." In his opinion eternal shame was the portion of a Government who could adopt and sanction such a course. It was not that which, in the history of the country, the Bank had a right to expect; and it would justify them in stating that for fidelity in engagements they must cast back a longing, lingering look to by gone times.—(Cheers.)—He felt that he ough to apologise for having detained the Court so long in uttering sentiments which he could not but feel ought to actuate the breast of every man who was anxious to keep up his own dignity, and the important question was of the last and greatest importance to the co rather than to place the public welfare in jeopardy, he should hold up his hand in favour of that proposition, at the same time most strongly protesting against the vacillation of purpose that had now become so characteristic of the present Government, and their departure from solemn contracts, of which the Court had had so lamentable a display that day.

After having thus branded the disingenuous, shuffling, shabby, ungentlemanly, and unstatesmanlike conduct of the Ministry, Mr. LOYD moved the following Resolutions:—

Ministry, Mir. Lovy moved the following Resolutions:—
First—That this Court feels itself bound, in justice to its own character, to protest against the treatment it has experienced at the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has, in the opinion of this Court, most improperly and unjustly departed from the terms of his Own proposition; and after having engaged to grant certain privileges to the Bank, on consideration of stipulated preuniary concessions, has since determined to withhold from the Bank some of the most important of those privileges, without making a corresponding abatement in the pecuniary consideration.

Secondly—That although this course of procedure fully justified the Bank in rejecting the arrangement, this Court, considering the extensive injury to the public interest that might be the result, and considering that a new range of prices had been made upon the conviction that the question was settled, is unwilling to assert its undoubted rights, and authorises the Court of Directors to submit to the arrangement.

Thirdly—That the Governor and Deputy-Governor should wait the papers that had been that day read should be printed for the use of the Court of Proprietors.

In the whole Court, no man was found hardy enough to

the papers that had been that day read should be printed for the use of the Court of Proprietors.

In the whole Court, no man was found hardy enough to utter one syllable in vindication of the Government, but upon some objections as to matters of form, the Court adjourned till Friday.

At this Meeting the discussion of Mr. Loyd's second Resolution was first entered upon, and the Governor having opened the Court, stated, that since the last Meeting of the Court, the opinions of Sir James Scarlett, Sir Edward Sugden, and Mr. Richards, had been taken upon the right, under the law as it now stood, of any number of persons to set up a bank of deposit within sixty-five miles of London. The worthy Governor read the opinions, all of them agreeing that the setting up such banks would be a direct violation of the Acts of 39th and 40th of George III., and of the rights of the Bank of England.—(Hear, hear.)—These opinions were read to the Court, and a debate ensued, which terminated by the adoption of all Mr. Loyd's Resolutions. Resolutions.

Mr. Hume has been actively employed, during the week, in taking up sinecures, more especially in Scotland. Amongst others, he has hit upon that, with the confounding title of GENERAL of the MINT, held by Captain ELLIOT, who, we believe, is also Secretary to the Admiralty Board. GENERAL of the MINT, held by Captain ELLIOT, who, we believe, is also Secretary to the Admiralty Board. GENERAL of the Mint is, we suppose, a step higher than Colonel of the Penny Royal, which might with equal propriety, figure is such an office. But what is it?—above all, what is it worth? We suppose we shall presently learn.

On Thursday night, the indefatigable borer was at them again, and having enumerated all the sinecures existing moved for an address to institute an enquiry into them. Lord Althorp, very properly and consistently, opposed so shameful a demand, and his Lordship was ably supported in his vindication of such places by Lord John Russell; and Mr. Hume, seeing what the result of a division would necessarily be, withdrew his motion. Mr. HUME has been actively employed, during the week.

## ABOLITION OF SLAVERY BILL.

THE following are the Objections to this Bill, on the part of the Jamaica Proprietors, resident in England, and the Amendments suggested:—

Amendments suggested:—

Clause I.—The month of June, 1834, is made the commencement of the apprenticeship term. Now, as there are several parts of Jamaica, (St. Ann, St. Mary, St. George, and Portland,) where theorop is taken off in August, September, and October; and the other parts of the Island do not finish their crop before the lat of August; it is submitted that the lat of November, 1834, should be the time fixed. It would give to the whole Island, without interruption from the new arrangement, the crop of 1834, for which preparations have been made in 1833. It will be recollected, that November was the period of the year first fixed in the Bill.

But a still more serious objection to June next being the commencement of the apprenticeship is, that if the Acts passed by the

Jamaica legislature should be disgllowed by his Majesty, the dis-allowance could not reach the Island until June, and in the interval which must elapse before the legislature could be convened and pass another law, the Colony would be without any law applicable to this which must elapse before the legislature could be convened and pass another law, the Colony would be without any law applicable to this new state of society. Suppose the legislature of Jamaica to pass laws and transmit them to England on the 20th of January, they would not arrive till the 20th of March. These laws, if defective or unsatisfactory, could not be sent out again before the 1st of May: they would not arrive in Jamaica before the 20th of June, and the assembly could not then be called together before the 1st of Augustiand the new law might not pass before the 1st of October. November, 1834, is therefore the earliest time which ought to be fixed for the commencement of the apprenticeship.

In the conferences which took place between the Government and the West India body, it was the clear understanding that the owner should be secured for 12 years the services of his slaves by means of an apprenticeship for that period, and no distinction whatever was made in the class of apprentices.

In proposing the resolutions to the House of Commons, IMT. Secretary STANUEE expressly stated that an apprenticeship for 12 years formed part of the compensation, and that the amount of that compensation was estimated with reference to the effect of the Bill in taking away from the property in their slaves.

A similar declaration was made by Earl Ripon in moving the concurrence of the House of Lords in the resolutions.

The Bill introduced into the House of Commons in pursuance of those resolutions, without any previous consent of the West India body, made a distinction between predial and non-predial slaves,

those resolutions, without any previous consent of the West India body, made a distinction between prædial and non-prædial slaves, and limited the apprenticeship of the latter to 7 years, but it retained the original term of 12 years for the apprenticeship of the prædial

Notwithstanding the said resolutions and understanding, the term of apprenticeship has been limited by the House of Commons to the period of 7 years as to one class of slaves, and 5 years to the other class. It so important an alteration should be persevered in, an additional compensation should be granted.

CLAURES 5 & 6.—Besides this departure from the understanding

CLAURES 5 & 6.—Besides this departure from the understanding with his Majesty's Ministers, the greatest dissatisfaction will prevail among the negroes, if the apprenticeship of the non-practicals is to terminate and they are to become free before the practicals.—For this reason, and because the period of 12 years was that for which it was agreed the apprenticeship should continue, it is submitted that there should be no distinction in the apprenticeship term. Even the term of 12 years apprenticeship added to the proportion of the 20,000001, to which Jamaica is entitled, will be a very inadequate indemnity for the loss which the proprietors of that Colony will sustain from the emancipation of their slaves. It has been justly said by his Majesty's Colonial Minister in the House of Commons, that the property in slaves must be looked at as involving a very great portion of the value of the land, which derives its value from the slave shour. Not only the land, but all the other parts of the capital which are involved must be looked at, and the proportion which, in Jamaica, the land and other parts of the capital bear to the slaves, renders the loss to the Jamaica proprietors greater than that which will be sustained in any other Colony. the Jamaica proprietors greater than that which will be sustained in

By requiring the consent of the apprentice, in addition to that of Justices, for his removal from one plantation to another, ough both plantations should belong to the same person, is to rd the apprentice the power of depriving his master of his services during the apprenticeship. An owner may throw up one of his plan-tations because it is unproductive. The house and grounds of the tations because it is unproductive. The house and grounds of the negro are still retained by him on that plantation; but he will not consent to go to the other plantation because by going there he will have to work, but by remaining on the unproductive plantation there will be no labour for him to perform. And the Colonial Legislature, consisting of practical men who must know and feel the abaurdity and mischievous tendency of such a provision, are required to enac

and mischievous tendency of such a provision, are required to enact it into a law.

Clause 12.—The master is to have the services of his apprentice for only 46 hours in each week, but the 12th clause requires that from the time thus reserved to the master there should be deducted a further time for the cultivation of the negro's grounds. In Jamaica the negro is allowed 26 days. If this time be abstracted, too little is left for the cultivation of the estate, and too much time is given to the apprentice. the apprentice.

away. However much he may thus abridge the services which this Bill proposes to give the master by an apprentice-hip, yet it expressly prohibits the Legislature from subjecting the negro to make good the services which he had thus fraudulently. pressy promotes the Legislature from supercine the negro to make good the services which he had thus fraudulently abstracted from his master; yet the master is bound to provide the negro with food, elothing, lodging, medicine, and medical attendance, and such other maintenance and allowances as are directed by the Act.

Provision should be made that no negro shall be liable to be arrested or taken in execution for any debt contracted by him. If it be not, the master may be deprived of the services of the negro.

CLAUSE 14.—The number of Special Magistrates proposed to be

ointed will be inadequate to the duties to be performed by the

Againtage in the Island.

Connected with this Clause is the 18th, which seems to commit to the Special Magistrace, exclusively, the execution of all the enactments required to be made by the 16th Clause. Now, if all the duties connected with these enactments are to be discharged by the Special Magistrates alone, the greatest mischief might ensue; for, according to the 16th Clause, there are to be enactments for the preservation of the peace of the Island, for the prevention and punishment of ragrancy, and for the suppression of riot and combined resistance of the laws.

CLAUSE 61.—This Clause was added on the re-commitment of the Bill. Mr. Secretary Stanley has, on various occasions, professed his desire to conciliate the resident Colonists, and to secure the cooperation of the Legislature. It is scarcely possible to conceive an ensument so calculated to excite their opposition, as the attack which is thus made on the gentlemen of the Colony holding his Majesty's commission as Justices of the Peace. They and the Courts of General Quarter Sessions in the island are deprived of the authority which by law is now vested in them for licensing dissenting ministers. But this enactment is most objectionable, not only from its inevitable tendency to alienate the feelings of the inhabitants of the Colony from this measure, but because it directly interferes with the internal government of the Colony, and supersedes the legislative authority which the island has hitherto enjoyed under its Constitution. CLAUSE 61.—This Clause was added on the re-commitment of the

CLAUSE 17 .- Under this clause the Colonial Legislatures are not cutous IV.—Under this clause the Colonial Legislatures are not authorized to pass any law which would give to the employer the common law authority of a master over his apprentice; and it actually prevents him from detaining or confining the apprentice until he can be brought before a Magistrate for any offence committed. The master has not therefore the power of preventing the eacage of the apprentice. Under such a state of law the free subjects in the Colony have scarcely left to them the natural right of protecting their persons and property against the violence and injurie

which may be committee interposition of a Magistre mmitted before the possibility of obtaining the

CLAUSE 18 .- This clause has been considered in connection with

CLAUSE 24.—There is no provision made for the interest of the 20,000001., and the accumulations until divided, which ought to be

The APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS.—It is submitted that the distribution might be effected without the complicated and expensive machinery of a Commission. If the apportionment be made between the several Colonies with reference to the number of negroes in each Colony, that number, and consequently the amount to be apportioned to each Colony, would be ascertained by reference to the registry returns of each Colony. That amount could be assigned to each Colony by the Bill; or at all events, when such reference had been made, it might be carried to the credit of each Colony in the books of the Bank of England. The several persons in each Colony possessing negroes might send in their claims, verified by some public authority in the Colony. To a registrar to be appointed in THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS.—It is submitted that th

possessing negroes might send in their claims, verified by some public authority in the Colony, to a registrar to be appointed in England to receive and register them.

But if commissioners are to be appointed, their authority should be limited to that of apportioning the funds, receiving the claims, and dividing the monies amongst those whose claims were not disputed. But, showe all, the commissioners ought not in any case to have the average of making large or of educations on the rights of puted. But, above all, the commissioners ought not in any case to have the power of making laws, or of adjudicating on the rights o parties.

parties.

CLAUSE 47.—This clause is most objectionable. It authorizes the the Commissioners to take into consideration all the circumstances connected with each Colony, which ought in justice and equity to regulate the apportionment within the same; and then they are lay down a code of laws, with a view to meet the particular circumstances of each case likely to be disputed. These laws are to have the force of an Act of Parliament, and, when framed, are to be the subject of appeal to the King in Council by every planter in every Island, who may deem the law laid down to be inaccurate, as applicable to his case. Each appeal will be attended with a very leave expence, say from 1001, to a much larger amount.—Until these appeals are disposed of, no distribution can take place. If the code of laws first promulgated should be found defective, then other laws may be framed; and these may sagain become subject, in like manner may be framed; and these may again become subject, in like manner as the original laws, and so toties quoties.

as the original laws, and so totice quoties.

A considerable time will be requisite for framing and establishing all these, laws; for they must necessarily have regard not merely to the law of England, but to that which is inforce in each colony, either by virtue of its own local Acts, or by that species of law which prevails in it. These laws will be partly English—partly French—partly Dutch—and partly Spanish. If the compensation be distributed according to the customary laws in each Colony, there will be no

necessity of repeating or explaining such laws.

When the laws are established, then the commissioners are to proceed to adjudicate upon each claim, and any person dissatisfied with their adjudication is to be at liberty to appeal to the King in Council against such adjudication, which appeal will be probably attended with an expence of from 2001. to 5001. Upon hearing this

attended with an expence of from 2001, to 5001. Upon hearing this appeal, the Council may remit the case for further enquiry, and thus it may come again under the consideration of the Court of Appeal.

The simplest, least expensive, and most proper method of proceeding would be for the commissioners to receive all claims, and pay those not disputed, and, where claims are disputed, to appropriate the money in dispute, and leave the parties to apply by petition in a summary way to the Court of Exchequer, or some other court, to adjudicate upon, or to arrange the rights of the parties according to the laws in force in the island connected with the claim. Thus, the narties disputing night litigate their claims without Thus, the parties disputing might litigate their claims without infringing upon those whose claims are not disputed, and the parties litigating would be subject to pay their own expences without throwing them upon the general fund.

CLAUSE 45.—The mode of fixing the apportionment between the Colonies is particularly unjust, as regards Janaica. In that Colony the slaves only form one-third to one fifth of the capital employed in a supar plantation, the remainder being the cost of the land, the price of cattle, mules, and other expences incident to cultivation in that island; whereas, in other Colonies, the slaves compose the principal part of that capital. The effect, therefore, of emancipation will be to cause a much greater proportion of property to be lost in Jamaica than in most of the other Colonies. From local circumstances there is less prospect of obtaining free labour at moderate waxes in Jamaica, than in the other Colonies; and in this respect, therefore, Jamaica will suffer greater loss than the other Colonies by emancipation, because the future cultivation will be much more expensive to the planter. As the compensation is intended as indemnity for the loss, the amount of that indemnity surely ought not to be less, when the loss is greater than that of other Colonies; and yet the principle of apportionment adopted by the Bill would give to those Colonies indemnity to a greater amount, although their loss was less than that of

The most expedient mode of apportioning the compensation, would The most expedient mode of apportioning the compensation, would be according to the number of slaves possessed by each Colony, and by each individual in such Colony. This mode would obviously be the most simple and the most expeditious, and would render nuccessary the greater part of the complex machinery of the commission, and of the expences incident to it.

If the apportionment per capita be not adopted, then it is submit-ted that the years (one thousand eight hundred and thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two) should not be included in the period for averagone, and thirty-two) should not be included in the period for averaging the value of slaves. In one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, there was an insurrection in Jamaica, and it is unjust to fix the average value of slaves in that Colony during a period at which they have been of less value, owing to particular circumstances, than in other Colonies. From one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, to one thousand eight hundred and twenty-colonies are all nearly halaced; the average of those number and severaces, to me thousand eight hundred and twenty-eyer, the islands were all nearly balanced; the average of those eyears, therefore, and not the ten years ending one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, abould be taken to ascertain the value, if value should ultimately be the criterion of apportionment.

value should ultimately be the criterion of apportionment.

Clauses 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 61.—These clauses, independently of the objections already stated to the provisions which they contain are direct violations of the legislative authority which the Colony has hitherto enjoyed. They legislate, in fact, for the Colony. They declare what shall be enacted, and they expressly declare what shall not be enacted, by an Act of the Colonial Legislature; and they proceed to declare that if the Act of that Legislature does not contain that which is required to be enacted, or does contain that which is prolitibiled, it shall be null and void.

The adontion by the Colonial Legislature of such salutary, and

prohibited, it shall be null and void.

The adoption by the Colonial Legislature of such salutary and practical measures as might be deemed necessary for carrying into effect emancipation, might be obtained by the accustomed and constitutional mode of communicating his Mejesty's recommendations on the subject to the Legislature hy a message from the Governor. The object of the Government is thus attained without an invasion of the rights of the Colonial Legislature. Mr. Secretary STANLEY, it is aubmitted, recognised these principles by striking out of the Bill those enactments which suspended the operation of the Colonial Acts until his Majesty's assent had been given to them.

These enactments will deprive the Government of the co-operation of the Legislature of Jamaica, provoke an opposition wholly inde-

pendent of the principle of emanch atton, and thus defeat or delighthe accomplishment of that measure.

But it remains to point out the most singular injustice which the Bill would commit towards the Jamaica Proprietors resident in this Bill would sommit towards the Jamaica Proprietors resident in this country. The Bill recognises their property in their Slaves-in deprives them of that property by emaneipating their Slaves-in the theory of the theory of the property by emaneipating their Slaves-in the theory of the temperature of Jamaica shall have passed certain Acts: and those Aces are of Jamaica shall have passed certain Acts: and those Aces are of Jamaica shall have passed certain Acts: and those Aces are of Jamaica shall have passed certain Acts: and those Aces are of Jamaica shall have passed certain Acts: and those Aces are not sowing have no voice in, nor controll over, that Legislature. The Acts while the the private the required to enact are of such a nature, that the is no probability it will enact them; and, even if it were willing to enact them, the subjects are so numerous, vague, complicated, and indefinite, that if the enactments were made with perfect good faith, they might not satisfy the condition on which alone the payment they might not satisfy the condition on which alone the payment the compensation is to be made—they may not be deemed by His Majesty's Government "adequate and satisfactory."

The case of Mr. PRYME has made a good deal of noise. We extract from the Cambridge Chronicle a précis of the case, which will render all its points intelligible to the reader:—

The case of our learned Member, Mr. Payme. has occupied the attention of the House of Commons this week. It will be seen bur report that Sir T. Farmantle brought the question before the House, whether Mr. Payme had not vacated his seat by accepting the office of Commissioner for the Cambridge district.

The question turned upon the meaning of the Act of William IV, regulating the Bankruptcy jurisdiction.

Mr. Payme contended that the Act did not refer to the Commissionerships, one of which it was said that he had accepted; and further, that he had not accepted such an appointment as it was said. he had accepted.

further, that he had not accepted such an appointment as it was said he had accepted.

Now what Mr. Payme understands by accepting an affice we do not pretend to determine, but the following letter has so much the appearance of an acceptance, that plain men not accustomed to special pleading would certainly so construe it. It appears that the following letter, containing as plain an offer of a Commissionership as words can express, was sent to Mr. Payme:—

"Sir—I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to into un you that you have been returned to him by the Judges as a fit person to be named as a Quorum Commissioner in Fiats in Bankruptcy, for a district commissing Cambridge and twenty miles around it.

"It is his Lordship's wish that you should be informed that, if this recommendation be adopted, it will be expected of you that you shall not act as Counsel under any Commission or Fiat in Bankruptcy in that district, and that your attention shall be given, although not exclusively, yet principally, to the duties of this appointments what there may be no unnecessary adjournments or delays in consequence of other engagements of the Commissioners.

"You will be good enough to inform me whether you are willingly accept the appointment with this understanding, and in that case aist will be formed, containing your name, to be acted upon with a slittle delay as possible.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

"Will. VIZARD."

To this letter Mr. Payme thus replied:—

"Will. VIZARD."

To this letter Mr. PRYME thus replied :-

"Sir-I am honoured with your letter, informing me that the Judges of the Norfolk Summer Circuit have recommended me to the Lord Chancellor as a Quorum Commissioner of Bankrupt at Cabridge and twenty miles round.

"I am willing to accept the appointment if his Lordship should honour me with it.

"I am willing to accept the appointment of the honour me with it.
"The usual number of Commissions or Firsts is so small, thatther cannot form the principal occupation of a member of the lead pression; but I engage that no other professional business shall interest to occasion any unaccessary delay in holding the meeting under a First of Bankruptcy. I also engage not to act as Counsil under an account of the profession of First within the district.—I am, Sr. your ended as counsil.

Commission of a commission of

However, after this Mr. PRYME appears to have been subject to certain apprehensions about losing his seat; for after an interval of one week after he heard of the appointment, he wrote to the Lard

one werk after he heard of the appointment, he wrote to the Low Chancellor the following letter:—
"My Lord—I have been honoured by a communication, informing me of your Lordship's kindness in appointing me one of the County Commissioners under the new Bankrupt Act. I am in some doubt whether this appointment may not involve the vacation of wear in Parliament, although it is my belief that such a conjugater was meant by the Act to refer only to the Commissioners and Jodger in London appointed in the Act; but I here to decline the acceptance of the appointment, with much gratitude to your Lordship."
We presume that Mr. Payus had been at his law books, in the interval between the writing of these two letters, and saw enough to make him apprehend that the Commissionership would complete the property of the

to make him apprehend that the Commissionership would complain to vacate his seat in Parliament.

We do not enter into the question, whether Mr. Pring was actually a Commissioner, and whether he declined to act in Mr. Apores ally a Commissioner, and whether he declined to act in Mr. Apores case because he was going elsewhere, or because he was no Commissioner at all: for his legal friends, the Attorney-General and solicitor. General rallied round him, and persuaded the House hat "even if he had accepted the office, still it would only be a vasting of the seat pro tempore, that is, during such period as he was sud officer; and then it followed, as a matter of course, that the Hone that the Hone had accepted by the complete of the seat of the

## PEMICAN.

Their Royal Highnesse the Duchess of Kent and the Princes
VICTORIA have been making a "progress" through the west of Egg
land, and have been everywhere results a like the most enthusissic land, and have been making a "progress" through the weer land, and have been everywhere received with the most enthusia loyalty and respect.

It is said Lord Anglesea is recalled from Ireland. We do not know that any heart and the control of the control on what authority the rumour rests.

Lord Albemarke has received the Grand Cross of the Gurder: a similar to Order: a similar honour, we hear, awaits Mr. George VILLIESS, and we Ambassador to the Court at Madrid.

Lord LAKE was married, one day last week, to Miss Onston, sisted of Sir Henry Onstow, Bart. We were not aware that the late Last Lake was dead. The emigrations of persons of high rank continue: we do use

bee the Debate in the Mirror of Parliament, Deb. 10 June.

nean those temporary emigrations to which the country has been mean those temporary amigrations to which the collog accustomed, but emigrations for a permanency. the most serious results from this melanchaly resolution of our no the most serious results from this measuremy resolution of our no bility to absent themselves from their native land—upon principles however, which we cannot condemn. The wretched state of metropo however, which we cannot condemn. The wretched state of metropo-litan retail trade will become more desperate, and London liberalized will become a second Paris, ruined, as soon as revolutionized.

Sib John Leach.—As if fated to such events, this great judicial His Honour's sight has been gradually impairing for the last two His Honour's signic has been granually impairing for the last two years, and the day after he closed his sittings for the recess, Mr. Trarell, surgeon to St. Thomas's, performed on him the operation of extraction for cataract of the right eye. The operation has been attended with perfect success.

There have been two great public meetings in behalf of the Police which threaten great results in opposition to the Russian empire. The one was attended by about seventeen persons, including the The one was MACAULAY, who represented herself as the friend of the illustrious descendant of Stanislaus of Polund, the Princess of the illustrious descendant of statistics of Total transfer of Duty Errares Cumberland. The other was presided over by Lord Dudley Stlart, and was attended by perhaps fifty people. One thing only is worth recording. A very quiet looking man amongst the select few who had assembled, enquired who the Chairman was? Another man told him, Lord Dudley Stlart. "Well," said the former, "I do think if Lord Dudley cares about the Poles, he might as well have come himself as send his Steward to be Chair-

we are glad to know, not only that Hungerford Market is meeting with the support it deserves, but that the effect of its establishment is sensibly felt in other places by the reduction of prices even in the dear shops. The dandy tradesmen who keep their "gigs" and live gretty, begin to find out that even the rich are not such fools as to pay them two shillings and six-pence a pound for salmon, when they can get it for seven pence and eight-pence in Hungerford Market; now waste eleven pence a pound for veal, and ten-pence for lamb, which may be procured there in all its excellence for six-pence, seven-pence, and eight-pence. The cause of this Market is the cause of all the inhabitants of Westminster, and it ought to be liberally countenanced.

LAMENTABLE FATE OF DR. DIXON, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.—A letter received from Cape Coast Castle, dated April 28, gives the following account of this catastrophe: —Dr. Dixon was proceeding ugh the interior of Africa, from the Dahomey coast, to mee Captain CLAPPERTON and his companions at Katunga. The King into whose territory he was about to enter from Dahomey, having sworn to afford him protection and assistance, came out of his principal town to meet him, attended by his sons and chiefs, and desired his eldest son to swear fidelity to the stranger, after the fashion o the country. This is done by drawing a sabre, and making a long harangue, using the most violent gestures, and pushing the sword in the face of the person in whose favour the oath is taken; in fact, they show their dexterity by cutting close to the face, without actu-ally touching it. Dr. Dixon unfortunately mistook the nature of the ceremony, and thinking the King's son meant to kill him, drew his sword, and thurst it into his body. The Doctor would have been sacrificed on the spot, but the King ordered him to be safely guarded, declaring that he could not break his oath though his son had been killed. The next morning Dr. Dixon was sent on his journey, under the protection of an escort, but the instant they passed the boundaries of the King's dominions, thinking the King's oath no longer binding, they fell on the Doctor and killed him.

The Times of Monday says :-

The Times of Monday says:—

"It is painful—we might add without extravagance that it is disgusting also—to witness the obtrusive and pertinacious temper of some high dignitaries of the Church of England in disturbing the innocent indulgences of the people. A correspondence has taken place, it appears, between Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, and a sentleman of the name of King, under whose management a series of performances of sacred music have been carried on, by subscripton, at the Apollonicon Rooms, St. Martin's lane, on successive Sunday evenings. These inoffensive and highly-appropriate musical enjoyments have, as we learn from a letter which bears his name, been put down by his Lordship of the See of London, who says he been put down by his Lordship of the See of London, who says he been put down by his Lordship of the See of London, who says he been put down by the Lordship of the See of London, who says he been put down by the Lordship of the See of London, who says he been put down by the Lordship of the See of London, who says he been put down by the Lordship of the See of London, who says he been put down by this Lordship of the See of London, who says he been put down by the Lordship of the See of London, who says he been put down by the Lordship of the See of London, who says he been put down by the Lordship of the See of London, who says he been put down by the Lordship of the See of London, who says he been put down by the Lordship of the See of London, who says he been put down by the Lordship of the See of London, who says he been put down by the Lordship of the See of London, who says he been put down by the Lordship of the See of London, who says he had been down by the Lordship of the See of London, who says he had been down by the Lordship of the See of London, who says he had been down by the Lordship of the See of London, who says he had been down by the Lordship of the See of London, by the Lordship of the See of London, by the Lordship of the See of London, by the Lordship of the See o

As to the tyranny, it is nothing compared with the absurdity of such meddling. What does his Lordship think of the sacred music at 8g. Paul's, or the Chapel Royal? He endures that, because he cannot prevent it. At Fulham, where he can swagger, he has inter-posed his authority to prohibit the "voluntary" usually played in usually played in Churches; at least, so a correspondent informs us, who adds some other particulars relative to a broken tree which had fallen into the dich which surrounds his Lordship's palace. This story would make an admirable illustration of the scriptural passage touching the "beam" and the "most," but we decline giving it more publicity than it has already a height than it has already obtained.

The Commissioners of the New Police have issued orders to all the Superintendents of the different divisions to collect and report to them the number of deaths, since the re-appearance of the cholera, which have taken place from that malignant in their respective districts. disease in their respective districts. We understand that the number is truly alarming in one division only (the B), comprising the parishes of St. Margaret's and St. John's. The return is considerable. considerably above a hundred, but this is not considered anything like the number.

The fellows who are permitted to drive those cholera carts, the hot and steaming omnibuses, about London, carrying huddled up degether twelve or fourteen perspiring passengers, some of them loaded with trays and baskets of putrifying matter, not content with spreading their dirt and disease at a moderate rate, rush through the streets at a racing pace, to the manifest danger of decent people, who can only record the horse carvage as moving brothels and can only regard these huge caravans as moving brothels and peat houses. We are glad to see the following result of an Inquest upon one of their unfortunate victims:—A Coroner's Inquest, which sat yeaterday at Middlesex Hospital on the body of a child, who had been run over and killed by an omnibus in High-street, St. Giles's, sturned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against John Turner, the diver, and imposed a deodand of 501. on the omnibus and the latter, and imposed of this kind will contribute greatly to the latter of pedestripms in the teneste of Lordon Purchase. Mety of pedestrians in the streets of London.

The Morning Herald says-In the Assessed Taxes Reduction Bill, akitis termed, which has been printed for the use of the Lords, there hathefollowing clause:—"And be it further enacted, that the exempliance is the state of the lords in the factorial that the exempliance is the state of the lords in the Management of the said duties on houses hereinbefore con-labed ahall be and is hereby extended and applied to the occupier or couplers of every dwelling-house who shall be duly licensed by the

laws in force to sell beer, ale, wine, or other liquors therein by retail, although the room or rooms thereof in which any such liquors shall be exposed to sale, sold, drank, or consumed, shall not be a shop or be exposed to sale, sold, drank, or consumed, shall not be a shop or warehouse described in the said Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his said late Majesty." So that the licensed victuallers who petitioned for relief for themselves have strengthened their opponents, the beer-sellers, by getting them included in the exemption.—The Morning Herald hardly goes far enough in describing the kindness of the boon—for the fact of the exemption will not only relieve the beer shops now in existence, but induce the opening of innumerable others.

The following extract of a letter from Hull, to a merchant in Lynn is important:—"By a letter from ———, of Plymouth, to a house here, who hold a good deal of wheat in bond, it appears that Mr. JOSEPH STURGE, of Birmingham, has had an interview with Mr. Poulert Thomson respecting corn in bond, when Mr. Thomson declared that Government would not propose any measure for its release, but that if any Member would do it at a duty of twelve shiflings per quarter upon wheat, Ministers would not oppose it. We are, in consequence of this hint, petitioning Parliament to release the corn now in bond, at the rate of twelve shillings per quarter duty on wheat

The present regulation of the Portsmouth, and we presume all other custom-houses, regarding the payment of duty on cigars is preclasely such as to drive people to smuggle this article, rather than incur the trouble and delay which the custom-house creates. We know of a quantity of cigars brought home in the North Star, from the Havannah, three weeks since, and though they were landed under the charge of a custom-house officer, yet the duty cannot be paid without a Treasury order. When this order is to be surnished it is a Treasury order. impossible to say, but in the interval, the custom-house exacts a warehouse charge for rent of sixpence a box weekly, and as the importation is called illegal, the goods are considered confiscated, and a small fine will be imposed in addition to the duty. In the name of common sense, why is not the collector here authorized at once to receive duties on all goods brought to his notice? It is time enough to confiscate when an attempt is made to smuggle.-Hunts Telegr.

The neighbourhood of the East India Docks, Poplar, &c. and the Docks themselves, are at present in the most dull and depressed state, owing in a great measure to the uncertain position of affaire relating to the charter of the East India Company. Ever since the question has been in abeyance the Company have not chartered any more vessels than they were actually compelled to do, and at the present time, instead of all being bustle and business, the Docks are in an almost deserted state. The George the Fourth, Canning, and a number of other first rate vessels, are lying idle; and in the import dock there are not above one or two vessels unloading. The loss to the neighbourhood from this state of things is very severely felt.

The present Parliament does not seem likely to separate without taking a step towards treating the Universities in the same summary way in which they were treated in the last Republican revolution On Wednesday, Col. WILLIAMS moved, "That the Vice-Chancellor of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge do communicate to this House copies of the three articles of the 36th Canon, as entered in their books of their subscription: and also that they state to the House whether those articles are seen by the subscribers, or read to them at the time of subscription, and also that they give the words used by the subscribers testifying their assent and consent to the said three articles: that the said Vice-Chancellors do communicate to this House a copy of the edict of James the First, mentioned by them with respect to the three articles above named: and the Vice-Chan with respect to the three articles above named; and the Vice-Chancellor of Oxpord a copy of the decree of convocation, as it stands in the books of that University, and the Vice-Chancellor of CAmbardure a copy of the edict of James the First, and a copy of the decrees of the Heads of Colleges by which it was confouned; that the said Vice-Chancellors shall state to the House, whether any 'interruption or suspension of subscription to the above mentioned articles has ever taken place, and, if so, in what cases: and particularly they are taken place, and, if so, in what cases: and particularly they are state whether the aubscription outs and done away with between the years 1640 and 1650, and, if so, by whose authority, and by whose authority it was revived."—We could inform Col. Williams that the subscription, and various other little things belonging to the Universities were "done away with between the years 1640 and 1650," and "by whose authority." And we could tell him of sundry other small changes which took place in the nation about the same time. Would it not be better to move for a few pages of "Clarky-mov's History of the Rebellion," and get all the information at once? — Cambridge Chronicle.

During the past week claurch rates have been refused by Vestries at

During the past week church rates have been refused by Vestries at both Leeds and Wakefield. In the manufacturing towns the Dissen-cers are so numerous, that they can when they please, prevent the granting of church-rates, which are now continually occasioning hos-Government to consider of some new method for defraying those charges which have hitherto been borne by church rates. empt from the operation of those rates persons who do not belong to the Established Church, would be manifestly absurd, because thereby a premium would be given to dissent.—Worcester Journal.

## ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. Henry Brewater to the Church and Parish of Farnwell, in the presbytery of Brechin and shire of Angus, wearth by the death of the Rev. A. Donglas.

The Rev. Robert Whyteread. B.A., has been licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Peter, in Ipswich, on the nomination of the Rev. C. Simeon.

The Rev. Laurence Latham, M.A., has been licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Baunton, in the county and diocese of Gloucester, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. William Pye, on the nomination of Miss Master. of the Abbey, in Cirencester.

The Rev. David Duss has been licensed, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas, on the norination of the inhabitants of Kingswood, Wilts, in the diocese of Gloucester, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. Thomas, on the norination of the inhabitants of Kingswood.

The Lord Bishop of Exter has instituted the Rev. Thomas Lear to the Rectory of St. Keyne, in the county of Cornwall, on the presentation of Thomas Leah, of Paul, in the same county, Esq., the true patron; vacant by the death of R. Cory, clerk, the last incumbent.

OBITUARY.

At St. James's Palace, in his 98th year, the Rev. Hanny Fly, D.D., Confessor to His Majacy's Household, and Sub-Dean of St. Paul's.

At Havre, the Rev. Ww Burrs, M.A., 45 years Rector of Gemsford, Suffolk. The Rectory is in the gift of the Lord Bishop of Bly.

At his residence, Hans-place, ared 78, the Rev. James Stovin, D.D., Rector of Movington, in the county of York, the new of 31 years.

At Havings, anddenly, the four, Carey-tirect, 100, D., Pastor of the Independent Congregation, Neuron, Carey-tirect, 100, D., The Perchaption, in the county of York, the new of 31 years.

At Havings, anddenly, the four, Carey-tirect, 100, D.D., Pastor of the Independent Congregation, Neuron, Carey-tirect, 100, D.D., Pastor of the Independent Congregation, Neuron, Carey-tirect, 100, D.D., Carles, and Licensed to the incumbency of the new church at Birkens

Richardson, H. J. Smith, Trin. College, Dublin; J. Robinson, Cath, Hall, Cambridge (appointed to new church at Hanging Heaton); Hobson, Flint, Hayner, Scott, Trin. Col. Cambridge (grandson the celebrated author of the combentary on the Bible); B. Richardson (appointed to Tong, parish of Birstal); H. Smith, Lascellee, Cath, Hall, Foothit, St. Edm. Oxford; Ramsay, Cath, Hall; Mort, Willan (Oxon); Hawkins, Handasyde, Ellis, Ward, Oldarres. The next Ordination of the Lord Bishop of Norwich will be holden in the Cathedral, on Sunday, the sixth October.

in the Cathedral, on Sunday, the sixth October.

IASPORTANT DECRISOS.—Lapues, Clerk, v. Southall.—Southall v. Lapues, Clerk,—These two causes came on for hearing before Lord Lyanusar, in the Court of Exchaquer, on Friday and Saturdays and the improvement of the Court of Exchaquer, on Friday and Saturdays and the important of the Court of Exchaquer, on Friday and Saturdays and the important of the Court of Exchaquer, on Friday and Saturdays are the Court of Exchaquer, on Friday and Saturdays and the Information of the Court of Co

according to law; and it is further reported that they are determined to become regular attenders, provided they succeed in their attempts to establish that point.—Manchester Courier.

IRELAND.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst, the Hon, and Venerable Archdeacon Tarres, Vicar-General of the dioceae of Clondert, held the visitation of the Clergy in the Church of Ballinasloe, pursuant to the mandate of the Venerable Prelate who presides over the dioceae, whose absence has been caused by his Lordship's attendance upon his Parlimentary duties. In the course of his charge, the Vicar-General took occasion to animadvert upon the mischieveous nature of the Church Reform to animadvert upon the mischieveous nature of the Church Reform Bill, and concluded by passing some very handsome and just encoming upon the Venerable Bishop, Dr. Burson, who at his period of life, and at so much personal incovenience, remained day after day in attendance in the House of Corre, for the purpose of placing on record, with the other Conservative Person, in vote saginst the Church spoliation measure. The Rev. Samuer Middlership and the Church spoliation measure. The Rev. Samuer Middlership and the top of the Church of the propose of placing on 2 Cor., 5 chap., 20 and 21 verses.

Clearaman's Winow's Fund.—We regret to find the spoliation statutes operating in the first instance against the widows and orphans of the persecuted Clerky of the Church of Ireland, and that too from the alarm which these leavisher obberies has created even among the richer Clerky, one of whom, the Rector of five populous an Irich parishes, in one of the most flourishing parts of the province of Ilstery withdrew, by a formal letter on Wednesday last, his annual subcription to the widow's fund of the diocese, stating that from the present cuttailment of his income, and the future uncertainty of it, he has been induced to forego all benefit from this fund, in case he should leave a widow.—Dublin Warder.

The Archbishop of Dublin, entered upon the duies o his Ministry in the p

### STOCK EXCHANGE .- SATURDAY EVENING.

Consol Market during the week has been passive, and this oon the price closed at 891. Both Bank and India Stock have ated upwards, the former closing at 2009 10, and the latter at India Bonds left off at 29 to 31, and Exchequer Bills

The Consol Market during the week is a control of the control of t

The German papers to the 13th inst., which arrived yesterday contain a letter from the Seraskier Pacha in the name of his unhappy master, thanking the Russians for their kind intervention in the affairs of Turkey. It is written, as might be expected, in the lowest terms of degradation. These papers do not bring any other inteligence of importance. A railroad is proposed from Manheim to Basle and the Lake of Constance, from which great results are expected. The trial of the German spittors was proceeding with the usual slowness and circumspection of German lawsuits.

A Leeward Island Mail arrived yesterday morning, by which we have papers from the various islands to the end of June. The inteligence of the first proposition of Government, viz., a lean of 15,000,000l., had reached the Colonies, and had been received with decided disapprobation and opposition.

There are no advices from Lisbon to-day, but the impression on the minds of the well-informed is, that, although Don Pedro is somewhat too hasty and eager for change, he will soon perceive the importance of proceeding with caution.—Globe, Saturday Evening.

The Standard of last night says:—

\*\*Identification\*\*

The Standard of last night says:

The Standard of last night says:

The Standard of last night says:

Among our commercial interests this morning, by the non-arrival of the promised French mail. In the Post Office lists for the last tendays, the following notification has appeared:

On and from Thureday, the list instant, a mail will be sent to and received from France cery day, Sunday excepted.

France cery day, Sunday excepted.

The Will have been the suppearance, nor has any reason been assigned for its non-arrival.

Baron Fagel, the Dutch Minister Extraordinary, left Dove-sirect on Friday night, on his return to Holland. Previously to leaving town like Excellency lad several interviews with the Foreign Ambority of the Standard Standard

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The Farmer lain the boats would buy, for he had never seen A bloom so resplendent and gay:
But the Pediar, who found him so enamour'd of their sheen, Thought to make of the Farmer a prey.
Full three times the worth of the Boots he did claim;
But the Landburd, who sense did not lack,
Told the Farmer his wow Boots would show an equal flame, If polished by Warkers Jet Black.
No somer the Farmer that Blacking applied,
Tho the leather was worn out and careking.
Than his Boots the Warkers laded, and his visage there he spy'd,
Shan his Boots the Warkers laded, and his visage there he spy'd,
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Shan his Boots the Namer than Blacking, and his visage there he spy'd,
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bridgeshire, Alexander Cotton, Esq. Lieutenant Hoyai Naviger, to Markase, Itals Sir John Hunde Cotton, Bart. of Madingley, Cambridgeshire, to Markase, Younced Janghler of Sir Charles Watson, Batt. of Wratting Park.

At Market Harborough, Lefesterabire, on Saturday, the 10th Inst. at and vanced age, Nathaniel Shuttleworth, Esq., a gentieman mean highly and uniterable statement of the statement o

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# **JOHN**



# BULL.

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

Vol. XIII.—No. 663

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AUGUST. On the latter Evening the Gardens will close for the Season.
The Proprietor's first idea was to throw open the Gardens to the Dubic
Grait second most product to make a triding charge, to secure that derdict in would, perhaps, be impossible to preserve, were the Public to be indictinated admitted free. The Admission, therefore, will be ONE
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The Dors will open as early as Seven, to give time for every Amusement
Vanthall is capable of affording. The particulars cannot be comprised in an
adventisement, but a moments exessation will not take place in the Entertain
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[Patterns while event and the Gardens for Dancing, and an extra Band will
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steed to the Rotunda for Quadrilles, &c.

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Palaforms will be effected in the University of the State of the Country of the State of the Sta

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Wastren, will sail from draveseed on the 24th October, direct for HOBART

Most Sydney. This ship will be fitted up expressly with a view to the

tender of passengers, will carry a Surgeon, and the day of the departure will be

still who may engage to proceed by this conveyance may make their arrangemid with perfect recurity as to the time of sailing. Persons of respectable

that application (past paid) to JOHN MARSHALL, Australian Emigration

Agent 26, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, London.—N.B. This Ship will call at Plyshouth

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DARIS RACES convenees. The GENERICAL

DARIS RACES Convenees.

Agen, 36, Birchin-lane, Comfalli London.—N. B. This Ship will call at Piymouth between passengers, if a sufficient number shall be desirous to emback there DARIS RACES commence 8th September.—The GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACKETS leaves the CUSTOM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACKETS leaves the CUSTOM Wednesday.—For CA LAIS—perioming the passage in 11 hours—Wednesday.—A good at 11 in the Morning. Saturday.

Agent at 11 in the Morning.

Wednesday, September 4 at 2 in the Morning.

Wednesday, September 7 at 4 in the Morning.

Stunday, September 8 at 7 in the Morning.

Stunday, September 8 at 7 in the Morning.

Stunday, September 8 at 6 in the Morning.

Monday, September 9 at 6 in the Morning.

Monday, September 9 at 6 in the Morning.

Monday, September 9 at 6 in the Morning.

Monday, September 5 at 9 in the Morning.

Monday, September 9 at 10 in the Morning.

SEMERAM, August 31 at 12 at Noon.

Wednesday, August 31 at 12 at Noon.

Wednesday, September 7 at 15 in the Morning.

Morning Morning Morning Monday and Saturday.

Saturday, September 7 at 15 in the Morning.

Morning Morning Morning Morning Monday and Saturday.

September 7 at 15 in the Morning.

Morning Morning Morning Monday and Saturday.

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Morning Morni

Geral Steam Navigation Company's Office, 69. Lombard Takent readiness, 2s. 64.—PALLISTER'S FALCON FAMILY HOTEL and TAKEN OR AVESEND.—The ambition of the Proprietor will be to admistant the respectability of the Falcon, and endeavour to merit that preference shieth has be respectability of the Falcon, and endeavour to merit that preference shieth has the respectability of the Falcon, and endeavour to merit that preference shieth are respectable by any situation on the banks of the Thames.—Comfort and economy ships, and the present t

The state of the first Chalybeate Springs in the kingdom. Single Sath of the first Chalybeate Springs in the kingdom. Single Sath States of by subscription, Ten Baths II.

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Chartchartch-treet.

CAST CASE OF THE CONTROL OF THE CASE OF TH

TO SCHOOL ASSISTANTS.—WANTED immediately, a Genteman perfectly competent to teach English Grammar and Reading, a Arithmetic and Geography. The highest testimonials as to character and experience will be required.—Apply to Mr. Cowie, Box Villa, St. John's Wood.

THE RW. S. T. BLOOMFIELD, D.D. F. A.S., Vicar of Bistrock, Rutland, Editor of and Annotator on Thucyldes and the New Teatment, respectfully informs the Nobility and Convolutions Mattation, in the Immediate clinicity of Cambridge, where he intends, at Bickaelman eart, to receive ROUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, to educate for the Public Schools or the Universities, and the learned Profession. Br. B. also pursons (under the especial patronage and divertions of many distinguished Prelates) to receive as Students in Theology, and the learned Profession. Br. B. also pursons (under the especial patronage and divertions of many distinguished Prelates) to receive as Students in Theology, and the though of the VIP ORD ERS, a limited unmore the especial patronage and divertions of many personages of the very highest distinction may be obtained, and Term lawer gone through on the University of Cambridge and Vive Letter, floor paid) to Messrs, Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Water'on-place; Messrs. Longman and Co. Paternoster.row; Mr Valpy, Red Llon court; Mr. Bohn, Henrichts artect, Covent garden, Lendon; or to Messrs. Deighton, Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Newby, Cambridge.

THO THE CLERGY—An Honourary Graduate of the University of Cambridge is in want of a CURACY. Stipend is of secondary consideration.—Letters addressed to Messrs. Riling Sonthwell, Notts.

T. THOMAS'S H.SPITAL.—The AUTUMNAL COURSE will commence on TUSDAY, October 1, 1833.

MEDICINE—Dr. Williams.

MATERIA MEDICA—Dr. Barton.

ANATOMY—Mr. Tyrrell and Mr. John F. South.

CIEMISTRY—Mr. Phillips.

MIDWIFERY—Dr. Authourner and Dr. Rigby.

SURGRIV—Mr. Tyrrell.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—Dr. Lister and Mr. Phillips.

DEMONSTRATIONS—Mr. Solly.

DEMONSTRATIONS—Mr. Solly.
Clinical Lectures will be given.
Mr. R. Whittield, Apothecary to the Hospital, is authorised to enter Pupils to
the above Lectures.

the above Lectures.

T. GEORGE'S HO'PITAL.—The Iollowing COURSES of LECTURES will be given in the Theatre of the New Hospital during the enting Season, commencing Oct. 1st.

THEORY and PRACTICE of PAYIC, to Pr. Chambers and Dr. Macleod.

THEORY and PRACTICE of SURGERY, by Mr. Casar Hawkins and Mr. G. Bahington.

MATERIA MEDICA, by Dr. Macleod and Dr. Seymour.

MIDWIFERY, and DISEASES of WOMEN and CHILDREN, by Mr. Stone, conjointly with Dr. Henry Davies.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, by Dr. Seymour and Mr. Casar Hawkins.

ROTANY, by Dr. Dickson.

CLINICAL LECTURES ON Medicine are given users the content of the Course of the Course

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, by Dr. Seymour and Mr. Cæsat Hawkins. BOTANY, by Dr. Dickson.
CLINICAL LECTURES on Medicine are given graduitously, by Dr. Seymour, and Lectures on Pathology by Dr. Wilson; and Clinical Lectures on Surgery by Mr. Brodie, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Babington.
A Library, Museum, Herborium, and collection of Materia Medica, are also provided for the use of the Students.
THEATINE OF ANATOMY AND MEDICINE, WEND STARKE, MAZE POND ROROUGH.
THE WINTER COURSES OI LECTURES to be delivered at this Theatre will be commenced on TURSDAY, October 1st.
ANATOMY and PHYSDLOGY, by Mr. Grainger and Mr. Pitcher.
DEMONSTRATIONS and DISSECTIONS, by the Lecturers and Mr. Charles Mil and.

other Mil and.

NOTE and INSECTIONS, by the Ectuative and mirror NIP in the N

PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of SURGEILY, by Mr. Grainger and Mr. Pilcher. CHEMISTRY, by Mr. Conper.
PUINCIPLES and PRACTICE of MIDWIFERY, &c., by Dr. Robt, Lee, F.R.S. THEORY AND PRACTICE of MEDICINE, by Dr. Whiting.
MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACY, and THERAPEUTICS, by Dr. Whiting.
BOTANY, by Dr. Robert Dickson, F. LS.
MEDICAL JULISPRUDENCE, by Dr. Southwood Smith and Mr. Cooper.
For further information, apply to Mr. Highley, Medical Bookseller, adjoining the Theatre, or No. 32, Fleet-sirect, opposite St. Donatan's Church.
D'S Mr. Highley is authorised to center Gentlement in the shore Locatures.
TEIN WINES.—The fine truity flavour, rich, nutritious quality, and Very MODERATE PRICEs. being only 181 per dozen for both Red and White, and 12s. in pints, have established the reputation of these fine Wines as being the most conomical and subviours of any now in use.
Orange Curnoo, a most delicious liqueser, at 7s. 6d. per hottle.

It is fine most eromenical and subviewer, at 7s. 6d. per hottle.

It is fine finest produce of the Stein Winesands; he has also a few dozen of Dubb's Orange Curnoo, a most delicious liqueser, at 7s. 6d. per hottle.

It is fine finest produce of the Stein Winesands; he has also a few dozen of Dubb's Orange Curnoo, a most delicious liqueser, at 7s. 6d. per hottle.

It is finest of the Vintage 1825, Warranted, at the low price of 6ds, per doz. Money returned if not approved. This is an opportunity that seldom offers, as it is equal to Moct's, and worthy the attention of any Nobleman or Gentleman, especialty Clubs. For Cash on delivery—J. Barker, When Merchant, 19, Johnstreet, Milnories, and corner of Sloane street, Knightsbridge.—Letters must be post path—Excellent Chempy and 3t 8 per dozen.

VIDER, ALE, STOUT, &c.,—W. G. FIELI) begate and FERRIVA BURTON and EDIN BURGH ALES, DOECHISTER BEER, LONDON and DUBLIN BROWN STOUT, &c.,—W. G. FIELI) begate and FERRIVA BURGH BEER, LONDON and DUBLIN BROWN STOUT, &c.,—W. G. FIELI) begate and FERRIVA BURGH BEER, LONDON and DUBLIN BROWN STOUT, &c.,—W. G. FIELI) begat

Country.

PEPINED LAMP OILS.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Families

may purchase the finest Sperm Oilin London at HUDSON's Warehouse,
150, Blackfriars-road, London, price 6s, per gallon, Second quality ditto, 5s,
Beet Sperm Candies 1s, 6d, and 1s, 7d, per tho, Composition 1s, 6d, Parisian Wax
1s, 4J. The real Wax Candles are 2s 3d per lb, warranted. Forwarded by sea.
Freight paid in Scotland, and in all the northern potts.—Letters from the country must cover cash, or a respectable reference in London.

month, price 2s. 5d.) established upwards of forty years—a Depository of every Memorable Occurrence connected with Field Sports, or that can interest the Sportsman, the Country Gentleman, and the Man of Fashion, relative to Racing, Hunting, Coursing, Fishing, Sailing, Rowing, Shooling, Archery, Falcoury, Crickett, Pugillian, &c. &c.; Furnishing the most complete Register of Sporting Subjects ever combined in one publication. Illustrated with Engravings in the first style of excellence, from original pictures by the most canional action of the control of t

production; and the whole may safely be pronounced one of the most spienata additions to the libraries of men of taste that has for many years issued from the pres."—Lo Stadio, Aug. 14, 1833.

Join Major, 50, Pietes tieret; and may be had, by giving an order the same as for a Magazine, of all bookseilers.

MPERIAL BANK of LONDON.—A JOINT-STOCK BANK of DEPOSIT, under the sanction of a large number of Capitalliss, and the management of a Commercial Board of Directors, well calculated to justify entire public confidence, is now in contras of being formed, the Capital to be £10,800,900 sterling, divided into 20,000 Shares of £50 each. A more enlarged Frespectias will soon be issued; in the meanwhile, information upon the objects, on a spilication to Mr. W. Short, No. 3. Newman's court, Cornbill—All letters to be past naid, and marked "Imperial Bank of London." on the cover.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LONDON AND WESTAIINSTER BANK.

His Majesty's Government having declared the law to be that no obstructions exist to impect the formation of Banks of Deposit with an unlimited number of pattners, it is university considered that a Join Stock Bank of Deposit should be established in London and Westminster, with such an extent of capital as will insure the perfect conditione and security of depositors, and the greatest practical accommodation and assistance to trade and commerce.

Prospective the duty of making the necessary arrangements for constituting the Bank, of forming the direction, and of maturing the plan for the future management of the Establishment, including the settlement of the deed of constitution, and the revision and alteration of the conditions of this prospectus, in their discreted by the admitted prospectity of anch Banks in England, Scotland, and Ireland. This affords to the best reason for anticipating similar success to the present more extended Establishment, proposed to be conducted upon the same approved system of banking the settlement of the deed of constitution, and therefore the surface of the surfa

advantages.

Five Pounds per Slare will be, in the first instance, parable by those becoming Proprietors, to Five of the undermentioned Committee as Trustees, according to directions which will be reaffer be conveyed to them individually, and should a further call, at any future period, be required, it will be made under the sanction of the Directors and the deed of constitution, and after three months' public

## TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

CROWN OFFICE, Aug. 20.—Member r-turned to rerve in the present Parliament.—City of London—William Crawford, Citizen and Spectacle-maker, in the from of Sir John Key, Bart, who has accepted the Chillern Hundreds.

DECLARATION OF 'INSOLVENCY.

J. LUCAS, City-road, timber-merchant.

BANKERPPS.

W. LLOYD, Union-street, Southwark, gracer—Aits, Wilde and Co., College-bill, Thames-street. T. DENNIS, Gorgerada, Berwondew, grocer. Att. Oakley, Long lane, Southwark, Bracker, Southwark, Bracker, Chill, Chiller, Long lane, Southwark, E. R. EYLES, Conterbary, haster, Att. Secut., St. Wireds court, P. Bracker, C. B. EYLES, Conterbary, haster, Att. Secut., St. Wireds and Co., College-bill, Thames-street, T. D. ENNIS, Gorgerated, Berwondew, Grace, consensing the content of the

## FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

PRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DEGLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

W. CORP, Great Tower-street, carpenter.
BANKRUPTUY SUPERSBUED.

J. T. HUNT, Princes-street, Lambeth, bone-merchant.
BANKRUPTS.
D. MILLEB, Bristol, druggist. Atta., Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's Innfields; Jarman, Bristol—W. KOBERTS, Churwell, Yorkshire, doth-manufacturer. Atta., Battye and Co., Chancery lane; Raynar, Leeds.

# PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

netia; Jarman, Bristol—W. ROBERTS, Churwell, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer, Atta., Battye and Co., Chanerer lane; Raynar, Leeda.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—On the motion for the third reading of the Separatists' Affirmation Bill, the Bishop of Hezerono opposed the motion, on theyround that no case to prove the necessity of the Bill had been made out. Indeed so convinced was he of the utter inutility of the measure, were it not, he thought, decided that the Bill should pass, he would move for its third reading that day three weeks.—Cries of "Mose, move." from several Peers, particularly from the Duke of Cumber land and Lord Wynford.)—Having been thus called upon, he would move that the Bill be read a third time that day three weeks.—Lord Ellexbonoused doubted much whether the wording of the Bill, and particularly of that part of it which laid down the form of Affirmation to be in future taken by the Separatists, got rid of the objection to remedy which it was introduced.—After a desultory conversation, in which the Marquis of Clanackarde, the Earl of Wicksow, Lord Suvvield, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wysvoan, and the Earl of Gosroan, took part, Earl Garv replied, and their Lordships divided—For the original motion, 35; For the amendment, 16; Majority, 19.

Lord Ellexbonouse presented a Petition from merchants intending to embark in the free trade to Clina against the burdens with which it is proposed to charge that trade.

The Report upon the West India Slavery Bill was then brought up. The Duke of Westlandrows contended that the Bill was defective in not-permitting owners to remove apprenticed slaves from one caster to another.—Earl Garx was ready to admit that masters having two estates should be allowed to move their slaves from one to the other during their apprenticeship, with the consent of two Magistrates. An amendment to that effect was agreed to.—On arriving at the 61st clause, on the ground that it was altogether objectionable. He had on two previous occasions stated the reas

when we know the House then resumed, and the Report of the Bill was ordered to be received to morrow.

Upon the motion of the Marquis of Landows the Bank Charter Bill was read affect lime, and the second reading fixed for Thursday.—Adjourned

Wednesday.—The Land Revenues (Scotland) Bill and the Enclower Award Bill were read a third time and passed.—The Cholera Prevention Bill was read a second time and committed, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.—Several other Bills were advanced a stage.—The Lord Anvocare and others from the Commons brought up the Tithes (Ireland) Bill and the Venue Bill.—Adj.

Thousday.—The Cholera Prevention Bill, the Scotch Burkh Bill, and the China Trade Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Bank Charter Bill was read a second time upon the understanding that the discussion of the measure shall be taken to morrow.

The Roman Catholic Marriages Bill went through Committee, and the report was ordered to be recived to-morrow.

Lord Auckland presented the report of the Select Committee on the Factory Bill. The amendments made by the Committee were ordered to be printed, and to be referred to a Committee of the whole House to morrow.

The Lord Chancellon laid upon the table a Bill to confer municipal corporations upon the towns which have obtained the right of representation by means of the Reform Bill. The only part of it which seems likely to excite any strenous opposition is that which vests the appointment of all the Recorders of these boroughs in the Crovn. The privilege of electing the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen, who are to work for nothing, is conterred directly or indirectly upon the ten-pound householders. His Lordship, in reply to some remarks of Lord Wynrono, intimated that the provision respecting Recorders, if opposed, would not be insisted on The Bill was read a first time.—Adjourned.

Friday.—The Dower Bill and the Law of Inheritance Amendment Bill severally passed through Committees, were reported, and ordered to be road a third time on Monday.

law of the case, and some remarks from Local Washes, the amendment of Lord Wynford was negatived without a division.

The House then went into Committee, when Lord Wynford moved that the declaratory clause with respect to joint-stock banks in the metropolis be omitted. The motion was supported by the Duke of Wellintons and the Earl of Winklow, and opposed by the Loss Changellon and Earl Grey, the latter of whom threatened that is the event of this amendment being agreed to, he would move that the Committee be proceeded with that day six monther and thus

The Duke of Cumbraland to make a worse bargain next year.—
The Duke of Cumbraland said that the carrying of the amendment of his Noble and Learned Friend would not amount to a rejection of the Bill.—Earl Gary had not said that it would.—The Duke of Cumbraland had understood the Noble Earl to say that if the clause should be carried the Bill would be lost till another Session.—Earl Grey: I said nothing so toolish. I said that the consequence of such an alteration would be that the Bargain with the Bank would be an end.—The Duke of Cumbraland only mean to remark that the Noble Earl was mistaken in saying that if the clause were carried the Bill would be lost by that vote.—Earl Gray: I huade no mistake at all. I did not say what the Illustrious Duke supposes I said.—After a few words in explanation irom Lord Wynyron and Earl Gray the Committee divided—For the clause 29, against it II.—The remaining clauses were then agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to morrow.

clauses were then agreed to, and the report viceted to be the moreow.

Lord Wertern moved the second reading of the Foreign Enlistment Act Repeal Bill, which was opposed by the Earl of Ross.tvn.—
Earl Gaer consented to withdraw the Bill for the present, declaring hi determination to support a similar measure next Session.—The Duke of Wellington said that the effect of such a Bill would be to enable every man in England to levy war, if he pleased, except the Kins.—The Order of the Day for the second reading was then discharged.

The Factors Bill was recommitted, and the Report ordered to be

ment Act Repeal Bill, which was opposed by the Earl of Rosalyx.— Earl Gasz consented to withdraw the Bill for the present, declaring hi determination to support a similar measure next Session.—The Duke of Wellingron said that the effect of such a Bill would be to enable every man in England to levy war, if he pleased, except the Kirs.—The Order of the Day for the second reading was then discharged.

The Factory Bill was re-committed, and the Report ordered to be received to morrow. The second reading of the Irish Tithe Bill was postponed to Monday. The House then adjourned till to-morrow. House of the mail to be taken into consideration on Monday.—The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—During the early sitting several interesting petitions were presented, in reference to one of which (for the repeal of the malt tax) the Marquis of Crandos gave notice that in the first week of next Session he should move the re-consideration of the whole system of taxation, with a view to the relief of the country.

At the evening sitting the House went into a Committee of Ways and Means. Lord Altraora, in allusion to the Supplies which had been slready granted, said that there had been grained out of the Consolidated Fund for the Army Estimates 6,000,000., the Navy 4,000,000. old, the Ordance 1,462,000., the Miscellaneous 1,845,000. These, with other items, amounted together to 14,620,4871., which, with the sum required for the interest on Exchequer bills, amounting to 615,000., made 15,235,4871. After stating some details the Noble Lord said it was proposed to get a grant from the Consolidated Fund of 6,000,0001. more, making altogether 18 200,000. This of course did not quite provide for all the Supplies voted. There would be drawn from the Consolidated Fund 12,000,000. The supplus of last year had exceeded 14,000,000. Therefore there would be of 6,000,000. The granted out of the Consolidated Fund of provide for the Supplies to be granted to his Majesty. After a blengthened discussion, administra

shall be made good out of the temporalities of the Church of Ireland. The amendment was negatived by a majority of 27. The Bill then went through a Committee, and the report ordered to be received tomorrow.—Adjourned.

Terrory—Adjourned.

Terrory—Adjourned.

Terrory—Adjourned.

Terrory—Adjourned.

Terrory—Adjourned.

Terrory—Adjourned.

Terrory—Adjourned.

Terrory—Adjourned.

Tithes St. yof Suits Bill. It had been heretofore customary when plaintills proceeded for the recovery of tithes that a lew cases were selected, the decision upon which was considered to be binding upon the whole; but thad unfortunately happened that by the Act passed last year, commonly calcal Lord Tenterden's Act, no plaintill could recover for tithes due unless the proceedings were commenced as against every individual party within a certain period. In consequence of this Act, is Kendal there had been 1,500 suits extered for tithes, and ten individuals were included in each suit. By this system an immense expense was entailed, and it was the bounder duty of the House to take some steps to reduce that expenditure.—(Hear, hear)—He should propose by this Bill to stay all proceedings since the commencement of Lord Tenterden's Act to the end of next Session, and to provide that in all suits entered of ten persons each only two should be considered as necessary parties. In the other case, the parish in Northumberland, he would propose that instead of proceeding with the L50 suits only two should be done so with. The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

A Message from the Lords announced that their Lordships had passed a Bill relative to Lunatic Commissions; that they had agreed to the East India Charter Bill with amendments, and the Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill with amendments.

A long discussion took place on the Sale of Beer Bill, which is abandoned for the present Session. It was hoped by some Hon, Members that the number of Beer houses will be diminished, although Parlament had done what it could to ens

that day three months. The amendment was negatived by a majority of 46.

The Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill was advanced a stage.
On the order of the day for the third reading of the Onthe order of the day for the third reading of the Onthe order of the day for the third reading of the Onthe order of the day for the third the sources provided for by the Bill did not furnish the means of payment, the property of the Irish Church was to be resorted to for that purpose?—Mr. Lattieton said if that was the case he should object to any such clause.—Mr. Hust said if that was the case he should try to get rid of the Bill. He should not do this if he had the most distant idea that the money would be repaid; but as it was he should move that the Bill be read a third time that day three months.—Mr. Sinclaia seconded the motion.—Mr. O'Connexte gave his most hearty thanks to the Government for this measure. It was the first step towards the gatification of Ireland. By the Church Temporalities Bill they had got rid of the church rates, by which his parish in Dublin had been relieved to the amount of 2.5001, a year. As to the tithes, was it just that the Catholic people of Ireland should be required to keep up a Protestant Church? He thought it most unjust and oppressive,

—Sir R. Ingus observed that the Hon. and Learned Member for Dublin had this day, as usual, indulged himself with making attacks on the Church and the Clery of Ireland. Those attacks were in his (Sir R. Inglis's) opinion unjustifiable. The landford's would obtain directly the benefit of this measure, and they ought to make good the loss to the public. He should object to the Bill, as it did not make any provision for the deficiency in the thies of 1830.—Mr. Warsung or requested his Hon. Friend to take the sense of the House on the question of repayment, not on the third reading of this Bill, but on a clause proposed expressly on that subject.—Mr. Snaw, said he believed that it was the desire of the Government to over-throw the Established Church in Ireland, and to establish the Roman Catholic Church. He should vote against it. They might deprive the Clergy of their property, but they could not deprive them of their honour.—Mr. Hung agreed to adopt the suggestion of his Hon. Friend the Member for Bridport, and withdrew his amendment—the Bill was then read a third time.

Mr. Hung then moved a clause to the effect that what was not trepaid by the means proposed by this Bill should be a charge on the find arising from the temporalities of the Church: of Freisnet. The House divided—Hers the clause, 27; against it, 47; majority, 30.

The Bill then passed.—Adjourned.

THURSHON.—The Civil List Charges Bill, the Turnpike Roads' Accounts Bill, the Juries (Ireland) Bill, and the Consolidated Fund Bill, were reported and ordered to be read a third time to morrow.

On the motion of Lord. Altroare, the House resolved itself into Committee, when the Sessional Addresses were agreed to, and the report of the Committee ordered to be received to-morrow.

On the motion for the third reading of the Tea Duties Bill an interesting conversation arose, from questions put by Mr. Chawroba and Mr. Youso with respect to the convenience and equity of the new scale and distribution of duty, and to the apprenhended injury to commerce from the

Journal, with a tree Parliament.

Lord Tullmore commenced some explanation respecting the charges against the Marshal of the King's Bench, when some Hon. Member moved that the House be counted, and, the number of Members present having been found less than 40, the House immediately and the state of the Members present l diately adjourned.

diately adjourned.

Fairax — At the morning sitting, Mr. Robinson wished to knowlf any Member of his Majesty's Government could inform him whether it was their intention to publish a report of the facts resulting from the labour of the poor, law Commissioners?—Mr. S. Rice said it was not yet ready, but would be made as early as possible.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill (report of) was then brought up and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow, as was the case with the Infirmaries (Ireland) and Tithes Stay of Suits Bills; and the Sessional Addresses, Givil Liat Charges, Juries (Ireland), and Turnpike Road Accounts Bills, were read a third time and nassed.

and the Sessional Addresses, CWIL List Charges, Juries (Ireland), and Turnjike Road Accounts Bills, were read a third time and passed.

Mr. CLAY presented a petition from the inhabitants of Shoreditch praying that they might be relieved from the charges for the police force, and might be allowed to appoint their own quardians of life and property. He regretted having to present it, because it was a proof of the growing disaffection which was felt towards the police force. He thought much of this feeling had its origin in the use made of that body for political purposee, as the facts in the case of Popsy were inseparable from the whole body.—Mr. Robinson could not hear so much concurrence of feeling against the police force without stating his conviction of its being a most valuable force, and that it had answered the purposes for which it had been established. The Ilouse seemed to forget the vast amount of good which had been effected by it, and the great amount of crime that had been prevented. The idea of going back to the old system was most absurd. Colonel Exars gave notice of his intention early next Session to move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the prevented atthority.—Adjourned.

# THE ARMY.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR OFFICE, AUG. 23.

31 Regiment of Light Dravoons—Lieut. T. Levett to be Capitaln, by purvice Richardson, who ret. (cornet.), D. Baring to be Lieutenant, by purvice Property. W. Unett, gent, to be Cornet, by purvice Baring.

10th Light Dragoons—Capt. Hon. F. Pette, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Capitain, vice Hon. W. H. Bereeford, who exchanges.

12th Light Dragoons—Leut. Hon. C. R. W. Forester, to be Capitain, by purvice Bird, who ret.; Cornet A. Peyton to be Lieutenant, by purvice Bird, who ret.; Cornet A. Peyton to be Lieutenant, by purvice Fostent.

1at or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieut. and Capt. C. Stuatto be Adjutant, vice Douglas, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

1st Regiment of Foot—Capt. T. Graham, from half-pay Unattached, to be Capitain, vice J. T. Holebrooke, who exch. receiving the difference.

3d Foot—Lieut. J. T. Airey, from 36th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, rice
Thurpe, who spatianges.

361 Foot-Bill, J. I. Airey, from John Regiment, to be Daymaster, vice Macdougall, who exch. Macdougall, who exch. John Foot-Bill, Who exch. John Foot-Bill, Who exch. 36th Foot-Bill, Who exch. 36th Foot-Staff Surgeon W. P. O'Rellly, from half-pay, to be Surgeon, vice

-Staff Surgeon W. P. O'Reilly, from half pay, to be Surgeon, vice counted to 921 Regt.
-Paymaster W. A. Macdougall, from 7th Regt. to be Paymasler, who exch.

Alter, appelited to 921 Regt.

241 Foil—Paymoster W.A. Macdougall, from 7th Regt. to be Paymater,

242 Foil—Paymoster W.A. Macdougall, from 7th Regt. to be Paymater,

243 Foil—Alternation of the Captain by pur. vice Walsh, who ref.

244 Foil—Alternation of the Captain by pur. vice Walsh, who ref.

245 Chaptain to be Lieutenant, by pur. vice Duberley; J. Logan, gent. to

OND TOOK—LIGHT, U. Drugerley to be Captain, by pur. Vice vacance, the Bussel of Bussel of the Bussel

Assist. Surg. in 12th Foot, as stated in the Gazette of 5th ult., has nottaken place.

THE TERH, in relation to Bustiny, Voice, and Health, by Jost Nicholakes, Surgeon-Dentist, pp. 134. Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Paternoster-row.—This is a sphendid publication—indeed almost to splendid, for the unusual elegance of type and paper enhance the price of a work, which from its high interest and great utility only to be in the hands of all who are apable of profiting by what they to be in the hands of all who are apable of profiting by what they can be suffered to the surgeon of the state of the management of the card. It is a new and ample treatise on the management of the dead. It is a new and ample treatise on the management of the surgeon of the surg

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Das. Butte.

Das. Butte.

The Conference of European Sovereigns at Toplitz is a source of great anxiety and trouble to the revolutionary Government of France. Without knowing the present pies and the Conference is manifestly and decidedly opposed to the progress of propagandism and revolutionary principles. As the source of all these European disorders was France, it is but animal to the conference is manifestly and decidedly opposed to the progress of propagandism and revolutionary principles. As the source of all these European disorders was France, it is but animal to the conference in the conference is an animal to the subjects of minute and most important discussions. It is held just an animal progress of the conference is an animal progress of the conference and associations—in one word, all that relates to her—will form the subjects of minute and most important discussions. It is held just a sound progress of the conference of the conference and association—in the conference of th

a Young Italy," shall be verywhere attacked, and, if possible, externinated.

As to Poland, it is not impossible that some mitigation of severity may be accorded; that the Polish remy and Polish cours, Polish anguage and Polish institutions, may, subject to certain regulations, be allowed again to appear; but on condition that the Polish refugers now in France, Belgium, and Switzerland, be kept from the Polish frontiers, or make an entire submission to the Emperor, and beg for a general ammenty.

These are thought to be the views of the Congress at Toplitz! Thither are Diplomatists, Ministers, spice, and political agents of all sorts repairing. The scene is important and interesting, and the conficusions which will be come to will have a long and lasting influence on Europe. Opposed alike to unnecessary war and to unprincipled party on the other, this Congress of Toplitz will have much induced in Europe, and effect much good, securing thrones, attending to the natural and solid intress of the people, and preventing to the natural and solid intress of the people, and preventing tends.

A German paper states that several of the Jew merchants of Frankfort have signified to the Government of the town, that if it continues to refuse them the enjoyment of civil rights, they will transfer their establishments to Hesse, where emancipation has been granted to them,

### PORTUGAL

PORTUGAL.

PALMOUTH, August 21.—His Majesty's fast-sailing brig of war the Pantation arrived in this harbour, bringing the mail from Liebon, and despatches for Government from Opporto. She left Liebon on the 13th, and the mouth of the Douro on the 14th. The arrival of Marshal Bourmont at Santarem was not generally known in Liebon, sithough the fact was communicated to the authorities there on the 11th, and was to them as much a matter of surprise as his sudden departure from Oporto had been unexpected by Saldanha. Don Miguel was said to be with the Marshal at Santarem. Public tranquillity was not disturbed at Liebon, but the greatest alarm was felt by those who were aware of the approach of Bournont. Don Pedro alone seemed undisturbed at the event. He was heard to say that he had already conquered the conqueror of Algiers, and only wished for an opportunity to do so again. He was quite clared at his recent success, and was indifferent to any advice or suggestions made to him either by Palmella or any of the Foreign Ministers. Xavier was his sole adviser, and by him alone would be allow himself to be directed. Villa Flor was marching from Lisbon on the 12th with 5000 men, and was accompanied by Swalbach, who was second in command. Great numbers were offering to enrol themselves at Lisbon, but there was not a sufficiency of arms or ammunition or of other materials to equip them. Admiral Parker had abandoned all idea of landing marines; but it was understood that he was ready to extend his protection to British subjects and British property, and it was supposed that in case of necessity some place convenient to the British Admiral would be chosen for the English, in order that they may be within reach of the British and British property, and it was supposed that in case of necessity some place convenient to the British Admiral would be chosen for the English, in order that they may be within reach of the British and martin took with him 800 regular troops, besides militia and guerrillas. The way in which Bourmont

Papers from St. John's. Newfoundland, to the 25th ult, and from Sydney to the 26th March, have arrived. Some serious fires had occurred at St. John's, and five lives had been lost. At Sydney a Committee had been formed to obtain signatures to a petition for a Legislative Assembly in that colony, and liberal subscriptions had been collected towards defraying the expenses that might be incurred in forwarding the objects of the petition.

We understand by accounts from Madras that the utmost misery existed among the natives of the pitterior for want of food, and that numbers were absolutely perishing from starvation. At Arcot the picture of horror is said to be complete. Surely when maudlin meetings to set free the well-fed slave are followed by collections of thousands to pounds—when tens of thousands have been put down to feed the "finest pisentry"—the inoflensive and quiet Ilindoo will not be suffered to perish by the most cruel of deaths without some effort to sid him.

be suffered to perish by the most cruel of deaths without some effort to aid him.

Extract of of a letter of the 4th inst. from Algiers:—"It has been in contemplation to form an UrLan Guard, composed of Arabs who have submitted to France. Ten sours a day were offered them, with a promise to furnish them with arms. The most powerful tribe, however, refused to accept their proposal. We are, said the elders, no traitors. We will not serve France; and if compelled, we would rather join, our brethren and fight against her. In two other tribes a number of men have accepted the pay and the arms; but the inhabitants of Algiers are in alarm about it, knowing the treachery of the Asbs, who would betray them as soon as an oppportunity should occurr."

the Aslas, who would betray them as soon as an oppportunity should.

The letters from Jamaica to the 1st ult, state that party feeling was as high as ever, and the unpopularity of Lord Mulgrave by no means on the decrease. Several duels had taken place, and society had experienced a complete revolution. Only the 15.000,000l. loan proposition was, however, known at Jamaica when the advices left, so that no criterion can be formed of the feeling that would prevail when the amended project reached the Colony.

We have had, by way of Launceston, accounts from the Swan River settlement, which appears to be progressing favourably, Various articles, from their exactive, were at very high rates; soap, for instance, was worth 2s, per lb. Fever had been prevalent, but not of a fatal nature. The natives had become very troublesome, and were found of a larger stature and of a different tribe to those first met with by the settlers. One of the latter had been compelled to send to Perth for military aid, the natives having taken complete possession of his hut.

first met with by the settlers. One of the latter had been compelled to send to Perth for military aid, the natives having taken compelled to send to Perth for military aid, the natives having taken compeled possession of his hut.

The cab trade is, we perceive, in a declining state; several large stocks are advertised to be soid, and more than one of the principal speculators retiring from their concerns. This comes of giving the public a had and an unsafe article. These vehicles, which might have been, on the one hand, a green public concerns. This comes of giving the public a had and an unsafe article. These vehicles, which might have been, on the one hand, a green public concerns. The concerns of a day, indeed scarcely an hour base without an accident of some description occurring, cause the had segmental conduct of their drivers.

Hone are the segment by the disgraceful conduct of their drivers.

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Hone are the segment riding about in all directions to buy of the three great their agents riding about in all directions to buy of the lame known that they had in many instances been successful, a distance that the segment had been a large one, being numerously attended both buyers and sellers, and the excellence of the show evinces a decided improvement in the breed of English horses. The fair commenced on the 12th, with an unusual degree of bustle, and continued in full activity until Sturday, whese the company in the town began sensibly to diminish, and little business amongst horses was expected to be done on the three remaining days. Thoroughbred horses have sold enormously dear; useful horses, for saddle or harness, had ready sale at excellent prices; for draught horses was expected to be done on the three remaining days. Thoroughbred was expected to be done on the three remains, had surper than previously kno

## MIDDLESEX ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

MIDDLESEX ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

Aprociously Cauge Assault.—Thomas William Beville was indicted for assaulting, on the 8th of February last, Miss Mary Grose, a femde of delicate ladylike appearance and manners.

The defendant has long been known in this Court as an attorney, Mr. Adolphus stated the case. The prosecutix, in an artless and simple manner, detailed her sufferings. She was a dressmaker, and was employed by many respectable families, and wholly dependent on her own exertions for a livelihood. In February last whe occupied an unfurnished apartment of the defendant, at No. 7. Henry-street, Hampstead-road, where she had with her a brother, whom she had released from Whiteroos-street Prison, and who was fast dying of consumption. Her brother was entirely supported by her exertions, and by the making away with what little property and trinkets she possessed. The prisoner offered to cure her brother for II. 5s. and she accepted his services and paid the stipulated sum; but, finding afterwards his prescriptions did harm instead of good, she called in the aid of Dr. Thompson. The prisoner after this rather abruptly demanded the arrears of rent owing, although the time stipulated for payment had not arrived, and theatened, if not paid, to put in a distress. She procured the money and tendered it, but he several times refused to receive it, under various pretences. He at last took it, and told her either she must quit or pay an advanced reht. She appealed to his humanity, observing that he knew how she was situated, with a dying brother, and that she could not afford to paymore; but the appeal was lost upon him, and she therefore gave him notice of her intention to quit. At this time her brother was in such a state that the physician said it would be unsafe to move him out of the house, and she was glad, therefore, to obtain another room in the prosecutir's varied and the stipulation of the house, over which the prisoner had no control. Into this room her brother was removed in a blanket, and on the same aiterno

prisoner to be imprisoned six months; to pay a fine of 501, to the king; and to be further imprisoned till the same was paid, and to enter into a recognizance of 1031, to keep the peace for two years.

GRAND CRICKET MATCH.

Sussex v. England.—The return match was commenced on Monday morning, in the ground attached to the Royal Gardens at Brighton. In the first innings of England Mr. Ware batted admirably, and Pikes displayed his skill in this manly game, but Maraben played indifferently. They made up the score of 89 in the first innings. Sussex went in, and three or lour of their wickets fell in quick succession from the rapid bowling of Mr. Mynn. Scarcely any of the Sussex players knew how to play at his balls. The exceptions were Likewaite going young player nained Box, who has an excellent sight of the ball. The game was going very much against Sussex till these two players went in. Sussex scored only 52. In the second innings of England, Bnown, the Sussex fast bowler, was put on, and the first ball bowled took the balls off so clean that the stumps were scarcely moved, and by the time Mr. Synaras, the hitter, had put his bat down, with such velocity field the ball pass that the balls were thousand spectators, resounded through the field. Three thousand spectators, resounded through the field. Three the first day's play shawn do have greated through the field. Three same ill success attended the side of England on Tuesday morning in their batting, and they made their second innings amount in the whole to no more than 30. Sussex went in 1, 1,000 first play in their batting, and they made their second innings amount in the whole to no more than 30. Sussex went in 1,000 first play for the players of the backers-up. Good, the hitter, supposing there was a chance for a run. left his wicket, and at the same moment the ball was picked up by one of the backers-up. Good, the hitter, supposing there was a chance for a run. left his wicket, and at the same moment the ball was thrown to the wicket keeper, Wennan, who pu

Another match is made to be played at Brighton on the 17th September by the same parties.

September by the same parties.

Portshouth.—One of the most extraordinary instances of adventurous spirit was exhibited on Sunday in the arrival of a small schooner-rigged boat belonging to his Majesty's ship King from Gibraltar. Her crew consisted of four men, under the command of Mr. Moneypenny, a mate of that ship, from which she parted company on the 30th ult., considerably to the south-eastward of Cape St. St. Vincent. This little vessel, of less than five tons burden, has made her way across the dreaded Bay of Bisecy, passed about 30 leagues to the westward of Ushant, and came into harbour in most gallant style, about two o'clock, having seen nothing of the ship to which she belonged, or received the slightest assistance from any source in the course of her passage.

Municipal Corporations.—The salaries of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of Municipal Corporations in Scotland are to be as follows:—First Commissioner 3001, and the others 2001. each, for the first two months; and if the inquiry be not then concluded to receive one-fourth of the above sums for each succeeding month until the termination of their labours. They are also to be allowed a guinea a day for living, and the amount of their travelling expenses.

THE TWO QUAKERS.

expenses.

'Friend,' said Aminadab to Obadiah,
'Why such amazement do thy features show?'
'To see, Aminadab, thy Boots on fire,
And thou stand harmless in the burning glow!'
'Ab, Friend I dost thou so of diacernment lack—
Art thou as fa: of common knowledge barren,
Not to perceive 'tis but the radiant black
That's manufactured by friend Robert Warren?
Last night this Blacking saved me from the grave;
For, idiv sauntering on the Thames' side,
I sudden fell into the billowy wave,
And soon had sunk for ever in the tide—
Had not the moon on my boots cast a beam,
And showed a boatman near, his sallow hide,
Who, by their biloom allur'd, came near their gleam,
And tragged me fainting from the whelming tide. P

THIS Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared ROBERT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London; and sold in every to inthe Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in pot, at 6d, 12d, 18d, each. Be particular to enquire for Watten's, 30, Strand, All others counterfeit.

4C A Mennay Edition (for the Country) is published at Three PClock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

### JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

THE KING held a Levee on Friday at St. James's Palace.
The Banquet on Wednesday, at Windsor, in honour of
His MAJESTY'S birth-day, was splendid in the highest

degree.
Parliament will be prorogued, it is said, on Thursday Commission, we conclude.

IT is now some months since we took the liberty of fore-telling the results of our diplomatic proceedings in Turkey, where we had one of the Grey list nominally Ambassador, and who, it will be recollected, stayed somewhere on a visit in the Mediterranean, until all the affairs which it was in-tended he should negociate had been settled. Russia has entered into a Treaty with Turkey, by which Turkey binds itself to ask assistance from no other European Power than Russia for ten years. This is a master-stroke of policy, by which Count Orloff has distanced all his diplomatic competitors.

of poncy, by which Count ORDOFF has distanced an ins diplomatic competitors.

If anything could add to the mortification which our able Minister for Foreign Affairs must feel at this exclusive treaty, it may be the recollection of the anxiety of our Government to pay Russia the amount of the Russian-Dutch Loan,—a ayment which, besides being founded in justice, was to ecure us the affection and co-operation of the Russian Go

vernment for ever.

The following letter has been received from Holland:

A letter from Bucharest of July 28 says:—"A courier who came here with the news of the departure of the Russians from Constantinople proceeded to deliver his despatches to General Kissileff, who nople proceeded to deliver his despatches to General Kissileff, who was at Jassy, and is now going to Odess, to have an interview with Count Orion. Whether the Russian troops will now be wholly withdrawn from the principalities remains to be seen. Hitherto propreparations for it have been made. On the contrary, the Odinance of the Emperor lately received here, by which General Kissileff is appointed Commander-in Chief of the troops, which post he has hitherto held only ad interim, as well as the appointment of a Chief of the General Staff, might lead us to infer that these troops are to remain in our country. are to remain in our country.

WE have so often and so much at length expressed our views and feelings with respect to the settlement of the Portuguese question, that nothing but facts, in the present stage of the affair, are desirable. The point now is, whether Marshal BOURMONT can, and will, exterminate the rebels, All military men who know the Marshal, and the relative circumstances of the armies, say he will. WE WAIT.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL, on Thursday night, moved the third reading of the Chancery Offices Bill, and enumerated the various reductions effected by the Lord CHANin the different departments under his Lordship's controul.

CELLOR in the different departments under his Lordship's controul.

The Times of yesterday says—

"The Chancery Offices Bill is another splendid instance of the zeal and spirit, and enhightened judgment of the present Chancellor, in providing for the public interest by the sacrifice of his own. This one Bill, which was read a third time and possed in the House of Commons on Thursday evening—1, abolishes thirteen great offices, nuisances of long standing, mostly sinceures, thereby saving to the country upwards of 21,0001, per annum. The amount of the saving to be divided between the saitors in the shape of an abolition of fees to the extent of 9,0001., and the Consolidated Pund. 2. The Bill reduces the income of Masters in Chancery, bitherto receiving 3,0001, per annum, from fees, &c. et 2,5001, per annum, paid as a fixed salary; the saving under that head is, from ten Masters in Chancery, 14,0001, per annum; other savings in the Masters office, by reductions and abolitions of various offices, 41,0001, per annum. The direct economy of this proceeding is extensive, but the indirect advantages are enormous, inasmuch as the mode of payment to these officers, henceforth to be superaded, was in lact a prenium upon every species of fraud and oppression towards the suitors. Let it be recellected that all this less fill-potten wealth was in the sole patronase of the Chancellor, and that its diminution is nothing else than an abridgment of his own influence and power. Let it be further considered, that Lord Bhoughan has, by this same Bill, surrendered to the Crown—that is, subjected to Ministerial responsibility—the appointment of the Shapet apportance of the Chancellors, as a perquisite apportaning to themselves alone; and we do think that received a popularie to open the control of the Masters, hitherto reaarded, by all preceding Chancellors, as a perquisite apportaning to themselves alone; and we do think that received a popularie to open control of the Crown—that is, subjected to Ministerial responsibility—the appoin

We are quite ready to acknowledge an unit has been a done by the Bill; but we cannot entirely agree as to the perfect disinterestedness of the CHANCELLOR. It should be recol-lected that before Lord BROUGHAM surrendered the power of making Masters in Chancery, he made his brother one; and that before he reduced the office of Registrar, he and that before he reduced the office of Registrar, he appointed his other brother to it at the original salary, which is now only reduced at the latest possible period of the Session; and as for the abandonment of all further patronage, the sacrifice is not so very great; since, having provided for his two brothers, and the lives of the present officers being at least as good as his own, he could not expect to do much more in that way. Thus his Lordship's reform affects not himself but his successors, while, as if conscious that his official reign was not for long, he balances the reduction of every other person's income, by adding two thousand a-year to his own retiring pension.

"We do think," as the Times says, "that the disintefracter, will require no other evidence or record."

LETTERS have been received from the Lonion Islands.

LETTERS have been received from the Ionian Islands. The most entertaining part of their contents is a description of the appearance of the Lord High Commissioner, Lord NOGENT, at a masquerade in the character of a White

THE LORD CHANGELLOR is extremely angry with the observations touching his Lordship's uncalled for attack upon his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, which appeared in our last number. His Lordship has sent a Solicitor to our office to know who wrote that article, and above all, who furnished the information it contained, preparatory to his Lordship's instituting proceedings against us. Of course the gentleman took nothing by his motion, and we have to wait for the further movements of the "Noble and Learned Lord." We are quite satisfied that they will be in strict accordance with the character and principles of an ultra-defender of the liberty of the Press, a coadjutor of the most violent Ministerial journals, and a ci-devant writer in the Edinburgh Review.

The CHANCELLOR, however, bas, during the week, found an able partner in the business of offering insults to the Royal Family, in the person of Colonel WILLIAMS, a gentleman

whose high character and pretensions render everything he says upon any subject strikingly important; and who, in the House of Commons on Tuesday, in moving for leave to bring in a Bill to Repeal the "Royal Marriage Act," thought proper to indulge in allusions to the House of Brunswick, which, unless we knew the Honourable Member to be a gentleman holding the KING's commission, we should have imagined to have had their origin in a much lower place.

No heaveh of the Boyal Family, living or dead, escaped

imagined to have had their origin in a much lower place.

No branch of the Royal Family, living or dead, escaped the rancour of the Honourable Member's oratory. The late lamented Duke of York—the late King—the King his father, and the King his brother, were all equally insulted, and the memory of George The Third—the good, the pious George The Third, was outraged by a declaration on the part of Colonel Williams, who thought fit to denounce the most truly constitutional Monarch England ever had as a Desport. Mr. Coke, of Holkham, is perhaps the only authority which Colonel Williams can adduce as a precedent for the expression of such an opinion. Mr. Coke, however, is the personal friend of the only one of our Royal Princes who did not marry a "German wife," and whose consequent domestic respectability may probably be adduced as a proof of the advantages of the exception.

With the exemplary Queen Charlotte in our memory,

With the exemplary Queen CHARLOTTE in our memory, and the illustrious wives of the present Royal Family in our view, we think we need enter into no vindication of those emiview, we think we need enter into no vindication of those eminent personages against the attacks of Col. WILLIAMS, the object of which (if we did not know such a thing to be impossible) would appear to have been, not only to reflect in the most ungentle manner upon those who are gone, but to excite a violent feeling against those who are yet amongst us. In Colonel WILLIAMS's estimation, "German wives" and "German mothers" are great evils; and the insult which the expression of this opinion may cast upon our KING in the double character of son to one, and husband to the other, of two of the most exemplary and virtuous Queens that ever graced the British throne, is, in its mischievous tendency, exceeded by that apparently intended to affect the Royal Widow whose conduct is the theme of universal praise; and stigmatize, at least hypothetically, the admirable course of education by which Her Royal Highness is forming the mind education by which Her Royal Highness is forming the mind

stigmatize, at least hypothetically, the admirable course of education by which Her Royal Highness is forming the mind of her illustrious daughter.

It was with pain we observed on Friday evening the restless hastiness of Lord Grey, in his replies to the Royal Duke, who seems on all occasions to be the object of Ministerial dread and hatred. Lord Grey is in all respects a gentleman. Manners, education, rank—all combine to place him in a position which, at his time of life, and filling the high office he does, he surely should be more careful to maintain. His impatience of manner, his abruptness—we might almost call it rudeness—to his superiors, are proofs of bad taste, which cannot be inherent in him, and must have grown upon him by evil associations. If this hastiness arises from personal feeling, the courtesies of society should subdue it: and if it is occasioned by political jealousy, political wisdom ought equally to keep it under. These exhibitions in public of fretful disappointment betray to the country more than it is quite wise on the part of the Whigs to permit it to see. No man is angry unless he is mortified, and, although almost everybody knows that Lord Grey and his friends are Ministers at this moment only because the Conservatives could not be prevailed unon to turn them out. it surely is not pradet or knows that Lord GREY and his friends are Ministers at this moment only because the Conservatives could not be prevailed upon to turn them out, it surely is not prudent or dignified to allow the country to see the effects which their resolute refusal of office—almost worse to the Whigs than their acceptance of it—have produced upon the minds and tempers of the leaders of the Government—whenever they came in contact—and even when they do not—with those whose loyalty for the KING, and whose devotion to the CONSTITUTION, are fully appreciated in the HIGHEST PLACES as well as the lowest.

WE are again requested to enquire what steps Lord TEYN-HAM has taken in consequence of having obtained a rule for a new trial?—Sir JOHN KEY had the delicacy to abandon the House of Commons, even before the late discussion of his conduct. Lord TEYNHAM might follow the example of retirement, at least until his Peers are officially made acquainted with the result of the new trial which he has obtained

SOME of last night's papers have published the Report of the Committee on KEV's affair, but they indulge in no re-marks on the subject: it is gall and wormwood to them,

marks on the subject: it is gall and wormwood to them, and they dread its being stirred, for a reason proverbially given, but which it would not be delicate to repeat.

It will be recollected that Mr. STAKLEY, in a speech which he made upon the business, said that "a Tory Comptroller at the head of the office had treacherously kept the Government in ignorance of facts, which, had they been reported, as they ought, at the Treasury, such an improper appointment never would have been made." The same argument, the same statement of fact, were adopted by the Ministerial newspapers.

It is clearly shown in evidence that Mr. Church protested against the appointment by letter, in which he adverted to the newspaper of the 7th of July; that Mr. Charles Wood had this letter in his possession for some days; that he read it to Sir John Key himself, with the newspaper of lying on his table which pointed out the impro-

newspaper lying on his table which pointed out the impro-priety of the appointment. It is also proved that Mr. CHARLES WOOD returned the letter endorsed to his private Secretary, to appoint KEY, saying at the same time to the Secretary, "We are going to appoint KEY'S son IN SPITE OF CHURCH"

OF CHURCH "
But with respect to the age of Mr. KINGSMILL GROVE
KEY, Mr. CHARLES WOOD says that his attention was
drawn to Mr. KEY'S age by the Age newspaper. This is
odd enough, for it appears that that paper, upon the occasion
in question, did not even refer to Mr. KEY'S age; and so
far from its drawing Mr. Wood's attention to the circumstance, Mr. Wood actually believed, at the period of
making the appointment, that young KEY was, as his
respectable parent had stated, more than two-and-twenty
years old.

The caution contained in Mr. Church's letter—this Tory Comptroller, who treacherously deceived the Whig Ministry—was pointed, not to the age of the young man, but to his relationship to the contractor—the job was what Mr. Church referred to, the odious part of the affair; that, of naming the nephew, or son, as it appears, of the contractor, to inspect and pass the goods, to the amount of 50,0001, to be supplied by his uncle or his father.

This was the purpose of Mr Church's letter; and Mr.

Which Ellice may send you.

The dinner was as good as fellows in paper caps and white dinner was as good as fellows in paper caps and white approach to the six was well dressed—which is more than I can say of the company—and the wine was 5000 note than I can say of the dinner was as done of the company—and the wine was 5000 note than I can say of the caution contained in Mr. Church's letter-this

Wood having, as we have already said, been deceived by KEY'S mis-statements, turned all his attention to the facts which the letter contained, that Sir JOHN KEY or his brother vas the contractor

which the letter contained, that Sir John Key or his brother was the contractor.

Mr. Charles Wood admits that he knew Sir John Kry was a stationer by trade—he admits that Mr. Church objected to a stationer's son being appointed to the Store-keepership, but he does not recollect that these facts were the point, the truth of which it was his duty to ascertain before he appointed Kry in spite of Mr. Church, who claims some attention as a public officer, having been in the service of Government for nearly forty years.

It seems difficult to believe that Mr. Charles Wood was ignorant who the contractor was, and so Mr. Wood's private secretary seems to think; for he says that he believed Mr. Wood knew Sir John Kry to be the contractor, but was determined to appoint the son; and that, under this impression, fortified by the phrase, that Wood would appoint young Kry "in spite of Church," he, the private secretary, did not venture to interfere to prevent "the devit of a row" which was to follow.

So much for the treachery and deceit of the Tory Comp-

So much for the treachery and deceit of the Tory Comp.

So much for the treachery and deceit of the Tory Comptroller, Mr. CHURCH.

Let us now observe why Mr. CHARLES WOOD was so resolved upon making this appointment. It was to "reward the eminent and useful services of Sir John Key during a period of great political excitement"—That is to say, to reward him for illuminating the City, feasting my Lord and my Lady Grey, and setting on foot (his name heading the list) a penny subscription for a Cup for Lord Grey; upon which splendid tribute is engraven the name of Sir John, affording to after ages a bright specimen of the class and quality of the supporters of his Lordship's Ministry.

Mr. Wood's letter to Sir John Key, proving that the place was given to his son for services performed, was destroyed on the day following the presentation of the petition by Sir Henry Hardinge; and Mr. Church's letter to Mr. Wood, upon which, in order to mark his feeling the more strongly Mr. Wood had indorsed the order to appoint your Key, was also destroyed; indeed, what is left

young Kr, was ALSO DESTROYED; indeed, what is left of Mr. WOOD's evidence before the Committee (for a great portion was, by permission of the Committee, erased), is very much in the non mi ricordo style, which the Ministerial party have been in the habit, upon other occasions, of criticising somewhat severeth.

terial party have been in the habit, upon other occasions, of criticising somewhat severely.

Mr. KEY, jun., was, however, as Mr. Wood said he should be, appointed in spite of CHURCH, and the appointment itself is a curious document; not from its wording, nor from its size, nor from its shape, but rendered so by the signatures which are appended to it.

It is signed-

GREY, the father; F. BARING, the nephew; PONSONBY, the brother-in-law;

the appointment having been made ready by—

C. WOOD, the son-in-law.

Thus the whole affair was comfortably managed by the

Thus the whole affair was comfortably managed by the family; all of whom, it is some pleasure to know, be sides combining to appoint young Kry, in spite of the remonstrances of the Comptroller, had been most completely and superlatively humbugged by the old one.

We must say, however the Pecrage may have been adorned by the fostering hand of the Premier in the additions which he has been pleased to make to it, the Baronetty has not been equally fortunate. His Lordship has made two Baronets—one, the English Baronet. Alderman Kry, condemned by an act in which his Noble Friend here is shewn to participate, is obliged to resign the Representation of the City of London in the first Reformed Parliament. liament.

The second, the Irish Baronet, Mr. Alderman HARTY, very much patronized by Lord Grey's Government, is ejected from the Representation of the CITY of DUBLIS for BRIBERY and CORRUPTION!

There is a third Baronet in the person of Sir WILLIAM

There is a third Baronet in the person of Sir William CHAYTOR, who, we believe, received what heretofore was considered his honourable distinction, on condition that be would oppose and beat the Conservative candidate for the city of Durham; indeed, we believe, that this gentleman received a written communication, promising him a Peerage if he brought in his son for that city—he himself coalescing with Captain BARRINGTON to bring him in for Sunderland derland.

We merely mention this, as adding to the numerous instances in which the Government have maintained their principle of governing viilout patronage, and to shew that after our Noble PREMIER has "taken care of himself and his sixteen cousins," he is quite ready to do jobs for KEY, of London—HARTY, of Dublin—CHAYTOR, of Sunderland—Mr. WOOD, of Preston, and Mr. PARKES, of the Political Union at Ermmangen.

Mr. Wood, of Preston, and Mr. Parkes, of the Pointes Union at Brummageu.

We shall next week cull and select certain portions of the evidence before Key's Committee, which will be found both entertaining and instructive; and we are quite sure when the report—(the evidence is in the appendix)—shall be read, the only charge which can be brought against the Committee is one of excessive leniency, exercised from a seuse of compassion and forbearance upon a political question so vitally affecting the honour and character of their adversaries. To any unprejudiced mind, the evidence itself will clearly shew, if the Committee had given any only ion. WHAT THAT OPT. if the Committee had given any opinion, WHAT THAT OPI-NION MUST HAVE BEEN.

THERE is not a word of truth in the report of Alderman WOOD's becoming a Commissioner of Police. There is no vacancy for him, even if he wished it. The report no doubt arose from his namesake, the patriot, having been made head of all the TAX-GATHERERS.

Downiag-street, Aug. 22, 1833.

Dear Bull—You have very truly said, that some of us here, are here upon compulsion. As a proof that we are not very unanimous, let me beg of you not to insert any account of the comfort and splendour of our Saturday's fish dinner which Ellice may send you.

The dinner was as good as fellows in paper caps and white a prons could make it. All the fish was well dressed—which shows the company—and the wine was good enough for the occasion. But do not let NED deceive you let thinks he can by his candid manner. All that is non-sense.

The dinner was a good as fellows in paper caps and white a proper could make it. All the fish was well dressed—which shows the country of the occasion. But do not let NED deceive you let thinks he can by his candid manner. All that is non-sense.

him, which did not appear till the day after, and poor Lord GREY got sick almost immediately after he began eating. All this, however, was just what might be expected, and he big-wigs who chose to herd together, got away as soon as they could; but will it be believed, KING'S Ministers as we are, not a soul of us thought of proposing the KING'S health? and this omission caused the "devil-of-a-row" which has nearly lost us our ATTORNEY-GENERAL. Somebody at the lower end of the table, when most of those from the upper end were gone, suggested to HORNE that he should propose the "health of his MAJESTY'S Ministers"—and poor HORNE, elevated, if not exalted, really gotup and proposed the toast. A roar of laughter followed the announcement, which HORNE could not bear. Up he jumped and out he went; I rushed out after him, but missed him—not altogether unintentionally, for I heard him say. I shall make this insult personal." However, ROBERT GORDON was more successful—he ran after him in the true bum-bailiff style, and caught him, in time to stop him from drowning himself for the benefit of the fishes; but not in time to prevent his getting into an omnibus which was just ready to start, and in which he winged his way to London with seven ladies of virtue—easy, even in an uneasy carriage.

don with seven ladies of virtue—casy, concarriage.
I said to Palmerston, What a silly fellow he must
be to be augry—however,
"Nemo mortalium omnibus horis," &c.
Upon which Palmerston said, in his sneering way—
You may certainly call Horne "Nemo mortalium," but
why you should call the seven ladies who travel with him,
"Onnibus horis," I can't see, a—?
The truth is, except this burst, we had a wretchedly dull
day of it; and if any of the small tondies here say anything about it, have at them.
Your's, always, though here,

P.S .- Don't show me up to VIZARD, LEMAN, and Co.

The following letter has been received in town. It came

The following letter has been received in town. It came from the Hague to Amsterdam:—

"AMSTERDAM, Aug. 19.—We are now acquainted with the contents of the last note of Lord Palmerston. It seems that he reproaches our Government with the slow progress of the negotiation, and threatens it for every point that is in dispute that is not yielded with a suspension of the Conference for a hundred days. However, neither our Government nor the Foreign Legation know any thing of such a resolution of the Conference. It seems to have been subsequently discovered that Lord Palmerston had taken this step of his own head, and milhout the knowledge of the Conference, in order to draw our tovernment into a smare, which, however, it has known how to avoid for the interest of the country. This is a fresh poof of the bad faith of the Endish Statesman."

We are requested to state, that Mr. KEMBLE, the late candidate for the City, has nothing to do with the management of a Fire-office farther than being, like any other gentleman, a Director: that is to say, he is not a managing or resident Director, a stipendiary officer (in fact, a sort of secretary) at present recognized in some such establishments. As for Mr. Chawford, we mistook our man, when we expressed our opinion of his talents and probable moderation. We understood the candidate for London to have been Mr. John Chawford, who has been engaged diplomatically in China, and whose abilities and accomplishments drew from us the praise which we could not conscientiously afford to his politics. We were in error—we know nothing of the new Member, and have no desire that he should appropriate to himself any portion of the compliments we felt due to his namesake.

MR. PETRE has postponed his motion about Lord WAR-WICK fill next Session—even Lord ALTHORP could not justify proceeding to the discussion of an important question before the evidence taken by the Committee had been seen or read; and although to the generous zeal of Mr. PETRE the Report might have been enough, his Lordship affirmed their port light have been enough, his Lordship agreed that it would be most unfair to enter upon the subject so uninformed, and that he could not support the mo-fon. Mr. Petric accordingly postponed it. Lord WAR-WICK has since arrived in town, and was at Court on Friday.

We beg to-day to redeem our pledge by giving insertion the following, which has been hitherto unavoidably

Gelayed:—
Having seen the statement of the objections urged by the Jamaica proprietors against certain caactments in the Slave Abolision Bill, we have been surprised at the repeated attacks which have been made in the Chouse of Commons on two gentlemen confected with that island—Mr. Burger, the Agent, and Mr. Barnerr, the Speaker of the Assembly. After Mr. Stander had been disregarding the sound recommendation which Sir Robert Perl had given, he determined a legislating and the sound recommendation which Sir Robert Perl had given, he determined a legislating with the Calculus Mr. Burger as the Agent

be sound recommendation which Sir Robert Prez. had given, he determined on legislating for the Colonies, Mr. Burge, as the Agent, and Messrs. Barrerr and Hoddenson, entreated him to abstain from that course, and adopt that which afforded the means of obtaining the concurrence of the legislature of Janoaica.

They urged what the Act of Parliament of the 3d of June for the modified of abserver, receining but not emediage the Resolution, should grant the sum of twenty millions, and authorise it to be raised and paid to the proprietors belonging to the several Colonies, the Legislatures of which should pass Acts carrying into full and immediate fleet the receited resolution, but should expressly prohibit any part of the grant from being paid to those Colonies the Legislatures of the grant from being paid to those Colonies of Januaica. It was alongly urged on the attention of this Majesty's Government in the following paper, which the Agent of Januaica and Mr. Barutter and June last:—

Copy of the Protest of Messer Rainerer, Hoddenson and Runger.

Copy of the Protest of Messer Rainerer, Hoddenson and Runger.

strongly inged on the attention of His Majesty's Covening Harder, which the Agent of Janaica and Mr. Barrett and Mr. Stanker that the supreme authority of Parliament over the internal allairs of the Colonica authority of Parliament over the internal allairs of the Colonica Barrett and on no occasion miess the Colonial Legislatures have refused to undertake the object which Parliament is desirous of obtaining.

"At its asso admitted by Mr. Stanker that the concurrence of the Colonial Legislatures is not only desirable, but that without it the lask and difficulties of Emancipation will be almost insurmountable.

"At the Substature is not only desirable, but that without it the lask and difficulties of Emancipation will be almost insurmountable.

"At the Excisature of Janaica has from the moment of its exist-reading to the internal affairs of the Colony. It must be expected to resist the internal affairs of the Colony. It must be expected of that right.

"If Parliament enacts laws for the government of the slaves, the local Legislature, increase of any external power with the exercise of that right.

"If Parliament enacts laws for the government of the slaves, the local Legislature, increase of the constituents and reconcile them to the stand period probably protect against the interference of Parliament, and return to milliament, and return to milliament, and return the object of the force of the later alternative is chosen, the consequences will be productive industries of Commons may have power to destroy the productive industries of Commons may have power to destroy the productive industries of Commons may have power to destroy the productive industries of Commons may have power to destroy the productive industries of Commons may have power to destroy the pro

Productive intry and commercial value of Jameses, the power of restoring them.

"We ask the King's Ministers, whether Emancipation has been

so peremptorily refused by the Assembly of Jamaics, that no hope remains of accomplishing it except through the Supremacy of Parlament, the exercise of which may lead to such lamentable results? Is the immediate intervention of Parlament so imperiously called for, that the delay of a few months cannot be granted, when that delay may preserve an extensive Colony to Great Britain, and secure the lives and properties of near half a million of inhabitants? "In 1826 the House of Assembly, in a Memorial to the King, usea these passages:—
"We cannot, consistently with our duties to our constituents, consent to go a step further, without a definite pledae from Patliament of ample compensation for any injury which may result from measures recommended by them."

mean of ample compensation for any nijury which may result from measures recommended by them."

""We implore your Majesty, should it be your pleasure that the Resolutions of Parliament be again pressed upon us, that they may be accompanied with an Act of Parliament to secure that ample comensation without which we never can consent to their adoption."

"These extracts afford a reasonable expection that the Assembly a Lamaica at Sincerely co-operate with Government in giving freedom to the Slaves, now that they have no longer the apprehension of incurring all the losses as well as the dangers of the Staves innert. (Signed)

"WILLIAM BURGE, Agent for Jamaica."

Here those gentlemen were acting as the representatives of the Legislature of Jamaica, and certainly they need not reproach themselves for recommending a course which the Duke of Welliamson.

and Sir Robert? PEEL strongly recommended in their speeches in

and Sir Robert Peer strongly recommended in their speeches in

Parliament.
So far from offering opposition to the measure of emancipation companied with compensation, they point out to the Government the means by which that measure may be effected by the Colonial Legislature, and they caution the Government against adopting a course which may defeat it.

Now let us see what steps the Jamaica proprietors resident in this

which may defeat it.

Now let us see what steps the Jamaica proprietors resident in this country took. As soon as they had been afforded an opportunity of examining the Bill, they met and adopted the following Resolutions:

"1. That having concurred in the Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, and feeling that our interest is deeply involved in a successful emancipation of the negroes, we are most desirous of assisting to facilitate the adoption of the principle contained in those Resolutions by the Legis ature of Jamaica.

"2. That the Bill for the Abolition of Slavery, which has been read a first time in the House of Commons, goes far beyond the Resolutions, and would, if passed into a law, so completely subvert the constitutional rights of the inhabitants of Jamaica, that we cannot avoid expressing our dread lest it may not be adopted, if sent to that ishad in its present shape.

"3. That we have always been ready to offer to His Majesty's Government the assistance of local knowledge and, practical experience, in framing such a measure as would attain the object sought for by Parliament without exciting lostile feelings in Jamaica, that We ALLIAMENT, Mr. HODOSON, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. RIGHET, Mr. PERGE, Mr. BARRET, Mr. HODOSON, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. RIGHET, Mr. PATES, With these Resolutions.

"4. That Mr. BERGE, Mr. Alderman ATKINS, Mr. JAMES CUNINGHAM, and Sir ALEXANDES GANT, be a Deputation to wait upon Mr. STANLEY with these Resolutions.

"5. That the same Deputation be requested to examine the Bill minutely, and prepares a Statement of the Objections to the same."

"All the nine Gentlemen composing this Deputation had been in the island. Six of them had readed there for many years; five of them had been members of its Legislature; two of them had been speakers of the Assembly; and two had held the offices of Attorney and Advocate General.

"It may be fairly presumed that they had some knowledge of the constitution of the colony, and of the opinions and feelings of its inhabitants.

"The Deputation proceeded to exa

"It may be fairly presumed that they had some knowledge of the constitution of the colony, and of the opinions and feelings of its inhabitants.

"The Deputation proceeded to examine the Bill. Their observations on it are contained in the following statement, and formed the subject of a conference with Mr. Secretary STAXLEY on the 12th and 13th ultimo. They were reported to and approved of by a numerous Meeting of Jamaica Propietors held on the 15th ult, when the following Resolution was adopted:—

"That a Committee be appointed to draw up a Petition to the House of Commons, which (while it expresses the auxious desire of the Propietors of Jamaica Provery support to the principle of Slave Emancipation, according to the Resolution of the West India Body of the 7th June last, in which they as a constituent part fully concurred), shall at the same time point out the peculiar objections which they entertained to the manner in which it is proposed by the Bill introduced by Mr. STANLY to carry the same into effect, and shall pay to be heard by Counsel at the Bar of the House against the same.

"The objections to the Bill, on account of its interference with the legislature authority of the colony of Jamaica, rested on the inevitable tendency of that interference to prevent the conperation of Parliament for the Abolition of Slavery."

The cry, therefore, that Jamaica, or the gentlemen who represent the inhabitants of that colony, or those connected with it, who are resident here, resisted emancipation accompanied with compensation, is as senseless as it is untrue.

tion, is as senseless as it is untrue.

THE Ministerial papers have been circulating a report concerning Lord LYNDHURST, which requires a word or two of remark.

Lord LYNDHURST stands in a very peculiar situation in

two of remark.

Lord Lyndhurst stands in a very peculiar situation in the country, and while he is commanding attention and admiration as a politician in opposition to the Ministers, he is raising to himself a lasting monument of fame by his services as a Judge—in this double character he excites a double envy, and his eminent success is not more strikingly proved by his weight and influence in the House of Peers, than by the extraordinary influx of business into the Court over which he so ably presides.

In order to injure the Noble Lord in both, the Ministerial Journals have stated that "Lord Lyndhurst, by his political movements on the Circuit, left a remanent cause, at Huntingdon, and that upon a representation of the circumstance his Lordship, feeling the impropriety of his conduct in so doing, had agreed to pay to all the expenses.

Mark the answer to this detail of facts—Lord Lyndhurst had nothing whatever to do with causes at Huntingdon—they were tried by Mr. Justice Littledale; and even if Lord Lyndhurst, with his known and acknowledged readiness upon all occasions to facilitate professional business, had wished to assist his Learned Brother in disposing of the causes at Huntinghon, for the same counsel were engaged in the cause which occupied the Court two days, who were in the one which in consequence was left a remanent.

So much for the allegations against Lord Lyndhurst and his "political movements."

A CONSIDERABLE sersation has been created amongst the Liberals, by the exposure in the House of Lords of a most infamous calumny and groundless falsehood, spread by a Mr. ENGLISH, against the character of the Bishop of ROCHESTER. We will borrow from our excellent contem-

by a Mr. ENGLISH, against the character of the Bishop of ROCHESTER. We will borrow from our excellent contemporary, the Cambridge Chronicle, a condensed statement of the case:

"We had hoped that the system of circulating falsehoods against the Clerky, and especially against the Bishops, had been checked by the trequent and immediate exposure which such misrepresentations have lastly met with. But yet the Bishop of ROCHESTER has lately heen accused of having required 7000, for consecrating a church at Hayawater or Broodwater in Kent, and at length agreeing to take 3000. The statement was made at a vestry meeting at the parish of St. Nicholas, Brighton; and of course has had the usual run of the radical papers. Those who know any thing at all about Eccleviastical matters know that this is utterly impossible; that no Bishop receives one farthing for a consecration; besides which there happens

to be no such place as that mentioned in the Diocese of Rochester. However, the statement had its run, and did its work; and would probably have run further had not the Bishop of Rochester, in the House of Lords, on Monday night, risen to contradict the statement in the most pointed manner.

"The Lord Chancellor talked a little about its not being quiteright to state such gross untruthe, but seemed to regret that the time of the House should be occupied in refuting the system of columny against the Established Church.

"The Bishops of Circusters and Loxpox were also obliged, a few days since, expressly to contradict assertions made, not simply at a public meeting, but in the House of Commons, by Mr. Blasher, the Soliciton General, Mr. Warnstron, Mr. Williams, &c. about 7,000 or S.000 actions having been brought in the Court of Excheduer, by recommendation from the Bishops, for saving dorman rights, which in virtue of a recent Act of Parliament would otherwise expire.

rights, which in virtue of a recent Act of rarinament wound officencies expire.

"That the Radicals should be inclined to see how far a little thoroush-going assertion of a peculiar kind will go, is not surprising, when we recollect that their quendam friends the Whigs have so lately used it. It is not very long since a writer, who, it is pretty well known, is the Lord Advocate, made out that the revenues of the Irish Church amounted to cight millions! and since Lord Gary condescended to adopt a piece of information,—which had every advantage except that it was totally at variance with fact,—that every clergyman in Ireland, at his institution, took an oath that he would keen a school.

With such examples, is it wonderful that underlings should follow the lead in calumniating the Church on all occasions?"

The Brighton Gazette, and we purposely extract these different statements in order to exhibit the extent of the right feeling in favour of the libelled prelates, had the following article on the subject on Thursday:—

right recting in favour of the libelied prelates, had the following article on the subject on Thursday:—

"Mr. Excuss, at the late Vestry Meeting held for making a Church Rate, it will be recollected, stated deliberately that the Bishop of Rochesters lad demanded the sum of seven hundred pounds to perform the service of consecration of a piece of ground, at Broadwater, in Kent, and that after some negociation he consented to do it tor 500, which sum he actually received. And this he declared he knew to be true, for he spoke on authority. THE TRUTH IS. THAT ALL, HE THEN UTTERED WAS A WILFUL AND DIRECT FALSEHOOD. There is no such parish or town in the diocese, and we challenge Mr. Excussas to establish such a charge in any part of the kingdom. No money payment is ever required by a Bishop for the consecration of a Church or Church yard; and although such-ceremonies often entail upon the officiating Bishop travelling expenses to a considerable amount, yet he never demands, expects, or receives any pecuniary compensation for the service. The fees paid in consecration are to the proper officer for examining the title of the ground, as the Bishop is obliged to be satisfied it is properly conveyed before he can perform the ceremony of consecration, which is a wise and necessary precaution to prevent the possibility of a claim being established against the right of the land afterwards, which might disturb the purposes to which it was devoted. This Mr.-Exussa is a member of the Political Union. Now, if that Union has public virtue and honesty for its basis, it should at once expel this slanderer from its numbers. These sons of freedom should recollect that—

"He is the freeman whom the truth makes free, and none are free besides."

slanderer from its numbers. These sons of freedom should recollect that—

"He is the freeman whom the truth makes free, and now are free besides."

"Since writing the above, we find the subject was brought before the House of Lords by the Bishop of Rocussyra on Monday evening, as will be seen in our Parliamentary report. The Bishop of Carberaran is made to explain (we capy from the Times) that the will not start in the Rock of the Carbera of the Rock of th "'He is the freeman whom the truth makes free, and none are free hesides."

public conduct.

public conduct.

Talking of the CHANCELLOR's patronage—everybody has heard that his Lordship, in the outset of his great career, made a disinterested declaration that he should place at the disposal of the Bishops, all his patronage of livings under the annual value of two hundred pounds.

How often his Lordship has thought proper to act in accordance with this generous announcement, it is impossible for us to say. We know of numerous cases in which he has set and the last includence with this content.

for us to say. We know of numerous cases in which he has not, and the last instance we will take the liberty of mentioning.

tioning.
The small living of Loxley, in the county of Warwick, having recently become vacant, the Bishop of WORCESTER recommended to the Chancellor a most exemplary and zealous clergyman to be appointed—but no: a "country curate" had to be rewarded for his "Village Poorhouse," a poem wherein he rails at every respectable grade of society, and attributes all the misery and vice of the poor to the grinding oppression of the rich, and especially the clergy—to him the living has been given. Whether it is to the spirit of his work the reverend gentleman is indebted for his preferment, or to the dedication prefixed—which follows—we cannot determine:—

we cannot determine:—

"The following attempt to illustrate the state of feeling
"amidst the pauper population, is respectfully dedicated to
"Lord Brougham—First in talents—First in honour—and
"First in the hearts of his countrymen!!!"

At which end of the list of British worthies does the
reverend gentleman begin? As Sir Pertinax MacsycoPhan's anys in the play, "Stick to that and you'll get a
living anywhere." We merely mention the circumstance as
illustrative of the rigid adherence of the great man to his
own declaration. own declaration.

ALTHOUGH the fate of our Colonies is scaled, yet we very much thank a correspondent for particularly directing our attention to the first letter to Mr. STANLEY from Mr. M'QUEEN, of Glasgow (who, it seems, is just returned from the West Indies), which appears in the present month's number of Blackwood—a more powerful appeal was never made. His forcible attack upon the policy of Government and the conduct of the new Colonial Minister is supported by a mass of evidence exhibiting not only the fallacy of the tentimes repeated histories of slave wretchedness and planter cruelty, but affording a body of information, which, while

it vindicates the character of the master, must gladden the heart of the conscientious champion of the negro.

heart of the conscientious champion of the negro.

The length of the letter precludes the possibility of our giving the reader any satisfactory extracts as regards this part of the subject—nor is it so immediately important as that for which we shall endeavour to find room. To describe the comforts of the slave to people who brag that they have established the principle of emancipation may be uscless, but it may produce some check in their mad career to exhibit to them the success of all the hitherto tried experiments as to free labour.

Mr. McQuERN says—

"If the slaves in our Colonies, when emancipated will not work

"If the slaves in our Colonies, when emancipated, will not work so as to do this, it is plain to the meanest understanding that the Colonies of Great Britain will be lost to the European capitalist, and to this naval and commercial nation.

"England has seized and liberated from 30,000 to 40,000 Africans in Sierra Leone. The most of three were field or agricultural labourers in their own country. After England has spent in that place, about it, and for it, more than ten millions sterling; and after forty years of Government utilion and control, has any one of them core and the sterling of the sterlin

the only remained among them for a few days, when he left, declaring that nothing could induce him to return or alsy among such a set of savages.

In Antiqua, the slaves who belonged to the late Fail of Luneavi and Cawronn, set free by a late decision of Lord Chancellor Bacognast, relived any longer to work upon the estate, the land which is morticaged to a mercantile house in England, and long that the first state of the England, and long that the save that the such that the first state of the England and long that the england which is morticaged to a mercantile house in England, and long that the state of the bounty upon captured African slaves which is morticaged to a mercantile house in England, and long that the state of the bounty upon captured African slaves and the state of the bounty upon captured African slaves and the state of the bounty upon captured African slaves and the state of the bounty upon captured African slaves and the terrific created that the continued in the state of the bounty upon captured African slaves and the terrific created that the continued in the state of the bounty upon captured. In the state of the terrific created that the continued in the state of the state of the bounty upon captured. In the state of the st

point from which longitudes are calculated east or west of that place in all English scientific books and naval charts. A somewhat similar plan has been followed for many years at the Government Observatory at Copenhagen, where a flag is hauled down when the sun has stained its meridian altitude; but the use of a ball or globe of large attained its merician attribute; but the use of a ball or globe of large diameter, as now adopted at Greenwich, is far preferable, as it will be alike visible on all sides and at all times, whether the wind blows

Mr. HOYPER, our liberal British agent at Lisbon, has, we have good reason to believe, been recalled. The reasons of this will, at the proper season, doubtless come before the public. In the mean time our readers may rely upon it that it was not for maintaining strict a neutrality; and if some of those in the British Cabinet who pretend to neutrality had been allowed they would have retained who pretend to neutrality had been allowed they would have retained Mr. Hoppnen, notwithstanding the certainty that his liberal zeal had melderably outrun his diplomatic discretion.—Albion.

In May last a certain Law Reform Bill passed the two Houses of parameters into operation on the last of June; but by some mistake on the part of those excellent men of business, his Majesty's Ministers, this Bill did not receive the King's consent until the 14th of August. Thus a Bill making most important alterations in the practice of the Thus a Dill making investing train are axions in the practice of the Courts of Law is to have a retrospective operation of upwards of two months! The confusion that must result may be conceived.

The votes polled at the City of London Election in December last (six candidates) were 11,300. At the contest between Mr. LYALI last (six candidates) were 11,500. At the contest between Wr. LYALL with Alderman VENABLES, in March, the votes polled were 10,096. At the late contest only 6,045. The total constituency is believed to be about 13,000. The votes polled for Mr. LYALL were within 800 of the total number polled for both candidates in the late Election. The Liberal candidate polled, in December, 6,102; in March, 4527; in August, 4,041.

The gradual fall in the rates of foreign exchanges, and the extensive exportations of the precious metals, has become the subject of some conversation in the monied and commercial classes. The following statement will show the extent to which the exportations of specie have been carried:—Since the first of the present month there have been entered at the Custom House for shipment to the Continent very nearly 500,000 jounces of gold and silver coin and bars. The entries for Hamburgh have been nearly 220,000 ounces of gold and liver coin and bars; to Calais, 74.000 ounces of silver coin and bars; to St. b Rotterdam. 102.000 ounces of gold and silver coin and bars; to St. Petersburgh, 71,000 ounces of silver coin and bars; and to the Mauri tius, 30,000 ounces of silver coin.

The amount of merchandise exported from Russia to foreign parts in 1832, was 243,856,214 roubles; to Finland. 3,360,565; and to Poland 13,438,04, being a total of 262,654,683 roubles. The imports were from foreign parts, 190.453,769 roubles; from Finland, 1,015,607; and Foland 4,637,454, being a total of 196.036,839 roubles. There is thus Poland 4,637,434, being a total of 196.038,839 roubles. There is thus mexcess of exports over imports of 6,617,863. During the year the mass of the imports of gold and silver over the exports was 42,682,861. Among the Russian manufactures, of which the exportation has most estably augmented, are calbes, cordage, and candles. The importation of candles was less last year than in the preceding. The Customs revenue in 1832 was \$4.768,184 roubles, being no less than 13.136.238 roubles above the preceding year; but from a previous accumulation of duties, the real increase was estimated at only 3,594,078 roubles.

Accounts have been received from Accrah to the 3d of June. His MAJESTY's ship Fuvourite, the arrival of which in England is daily expected, had communicated some particulars respecting Mr. Lander's expedition. It appears this individual had arrived at Pernands Poin one of the steam-bonts with ten tons of ivory which he had purchased for a mere trifle. The other steamer was left above in the River Niger. LANDER was very ill, and many of the white people of the expedition had died, but the names were not

Letters from Mauritius to the 19th of April represent the Colony in the greatest state of excitement at the prospect of Mr. Jeneny's return there, which was daily expected. Scarcely any business was stum there, which was daily expected. Seattery any observed at tanasacted from the state of suspense the inhabitants were held in as to the measures the Governor might have recourse to in order to languillize the island after Mr. Jeremy should have landed.

On Monday last, considerable excitement was produced in Hull, by the attempted sale of some writing-desks and books, the property of Mr. Noste, a bookseller and newsman, which had been seized in 197ment for Assessed Taxes that Mr. Nonte refused to pay. The grounds of this refusal Mr. Nonce explained, in a speech to the perand were granted under a solemn pledge that when peace was made they should be abolished. He was greeted with loud applause; and the analysis of the purpheses of only bidder was the parish constable; he was the purchaser of two lote.

It is said that the French Government have it it contemplation to him a Colony on the south side of New South Wales, and that ships have actually been sent out to survey that part of the coast. From the fraction the fraternity existing between the Citizen King and the Members of maternity existing between the Citizen Kino and the Members of our present Administration, we suppose no obstacle will be presented to the appropriation of a territory hitherto considered as belonging to Great Britain, and in which may be discovered the Erm of a mighty nation, destined to carry our language and our manners through distant centuries.

INFORTANT TO OFFICERS ON HALF-PAY.—How to get Full Pay.—
Apply to the War-office for leave of absence, to reside on the Coninead on account of indisposition, when an answer will be returned
to the Officer for him to hold himself in readiness to join some Resmenting the product of the Control of the Co siment in the East or West Indies; or to sell out. Three instances of this description have come to our knowledge within this week.— Plymouth Journal.

Our Government is giving a glorious instance of long-sightedness for the interest of negro slaves. While the fearful experiment of least that could be active the interest of the stands the stands are that the stands are that the stands are that the stands are the stands are should be set that so the stands are the stands are should be set that so the stands are the stands are should be set that so the stands are should be set that so the stands are should be set that so the stands are stand that that could have been expected was that Ministers should have taid to other countries who still employ slave labour, "We cannot abolish slavery in one place, to encourage it in another: we cannot that the countries who still employ slave tunon equal grounds that your produce into any markets to commette unon equal grounds. where countries who still employ slave labout, should slavery in one place, to encourage it in another: we cannot admit your produce into our markets, to compete upon equal grounds with the produce of our colonies. You can work, of course, much sore cheaply than we can now; and it would be killing and curing, iby opening our markets we encourage you to buy more slaves, just a we are liberating all our own." But this, obvious as it is, does hat anit the policy of the Liberals. A motion of Lord Wynrora to this effect in the House of Lords was negatived on Tuesday by a sajority of 38 to 17. Our Ministers have now discovered that the fixeouragement of slavery in foreign Colonies would injure tradel for labelity of the injury to trade from abolishing slavery in our sheard ittle of the injury to trade from abolishing slavery in our sheard situe. We hope, however, that those who are adverse to spatially, Portuguese and American slavery, as far as it can be done

MUNIFICENT ACT OF LIBERALITY .- On Sunday last, a sermon wa preached at St. George's Church, Camberwell, by the Honourable and Reverend the Lord Bishop of Hereroan, brother to the Pre-mier of England, for the benefit of the schools of that district; when, after a most earnest exhortation from his Lordship on the when, after a most earnest exportation from his Lordship on the duties and blessings of charity, the congregation shewed their zeal in the cause by liberally filling the plates at the door; to add to which the Lady of the Right Reverend Prelate, who had been one of his hearers, sent into the vestry the liberal donation of two shillings. At the annual meeting of the Gloucestershire True Blue Club, which took place last week at the Bell Hotel, Cheltenham, upwards

of 130 gentlemen, comprising most of the leading characters in that interest, sat down to dinner. The repast, with the dessert, &c. was upon the most splendid scale. Lord Apsley was in the chair, supported by Lord Ellenborough, Lord Edward Somerset, Lord John Somerset, Sir Christopher Bethel Codrington, Bart. Henry T. HOPE, Esq. M. P. and many other influential gentlemen. The duties of Vice-Presidents were sustained by Mr. J. A. WHITCOMBE and Mr. MATTHEWS. Many speeches were delivered, and the evening was further enlivened by several excellent songs. The Hon. George Rice Trevor was named as President for the next year.

The Brighton Gazette, in speaking of a dinner which is to be given to the Members of that Borough, says:—"The principal dish we understand, will be presented by the Honourable Members for the borough; it has been in preparation ever since the meeting of Parliament, and consists of a very indifferent bubble and squeak, covered with a large layer of pie crust. In former times Honorable Members sent fat bucks from their parks, and fruits from their hot houses."

Sir William Courtenay, convicted of perjury at the late Kent Assizes, turns out to be, according to the Maidstone Gazette of last week, plain John Nicholls Ton, a corn dealer, wine merchant, and madman, of Truro, in Cornwall. Mr. Ton left Truro eighteen months ago with a cargo of corn and a considerable sum of money in his possession, for Liverpool. Soon after his arival at that place, he nis possession, ior Liverpool. Soon after his arrival at that place, he ceased to communicate with his friends who lost all trace of him, and he was supposed to have met with some fatal disaster. Every enquiry was made by his relatives to ascertain his fate-advertise ments describing his person, &c., were inserted in the London and provincial journals, and in a French paper, from an idea that he had gone to France—but all in vain. No tidings were received of him. Letters, however, we understand, have been received at Truro, within the last few days making particular inquiries respecting Mr. Tom—the object of which we have yet to learn.

Some very insignificant letters, said to have been part of an inter-cepted correspondence of Don Miguel, have been published in the Times, and other papers in the same line, who have, of course, made a great fuss about a little.

The Globe of Monday particularly calls the attention of its readers passages in a letter of M. Requer Durke, among which is

"The Powers are no longer inclined to risk the United Kingdom" (not of Great Britain, gentle readers, but a steam-boat so called) "which you know is their property." And upon the discovery of the alarming secret thus let out, the

And upon the discovery of the alarming secret thus let out, the Globe—a lair specimen of the Ministerial press—thus reasons:—
"The first passage proces that Austria, Russia, and Prussia have supplied Don Minoria, with the means of carrying on the war, and had among other things, purchased for his use the steam-vessel the Inited Kingdom, one of the largest that has yet been built; and this incidental fact, thus casually brought to light, may serve as a clue to that which is otherwise unaccountable"—and then proceeds to argue that Don Minoria! Minorial in Bohemia!

What! all this proved by one word? It must be as recenant with

silver mines in Bohemia!

What! all this proved by one word? It must be as pregnant with meaning as Lord BURLETON'S shake of the head in the Critic. However, soit is. The Powers, according to the Globe, can mean nothing clase but Austria, Russia, and Prussia: and this incidental fact, "costally brought to light," may serve as a clue to nobody knows what.

what.

And what is the fact? The Times of the next morning dissipates all this logic, by showing that this wonderful discovery arose from a misprint in that paper; that the Powers who furnished the United Kingdom stoam vessel were no other than the Gowass, very respectable steam-boat owners in London, but men who certainly have nothing to do with "the wold mines in Russia" or "the silver mines in Bohemia." Poor Globe!

in Isonemia." Poor Globe!

By the bye, it is curious to notice what good characters the Whig papers give one another. The Globe, in noticing the paragraph in the Times, relative to this unlappy error, instinuates pretty broadly that the mighty Times inserts articles, knowing them to be false, to serve the purpose of 24 hours' delusion. A pleasant idea to have of one's friend!

# ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Bishop of St. David's has been pleased to license, by commission, the Rev. T. Howell to the Perpetual Curacy of Tremnine, Cardinanshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. S. Owen, upon the nomination of Philip John Miles, Esq. of Leigh Court, Somerstelling. The Chancelor of the diocese of Durham has appointed the Rev. Rowlann Webster, M.A. Curace and Lecturer of Stockton-uron Tres, to he Surrogate for granting Marriage Licenses and proving Will's The Rev. Richard Mansh White, M.A., has been collated by the Lord Bishop of London, to the Vicarage of Aveley, in the county of Essex, void by the death of the Rev. Wa. Holmes.

OUNTY OF ESSEX, 'void by the death of the Rev. Wm. HOLDIS.

OBITUALIV.
At Poynings, the Rev. H. HARMAN DODD. VIRT OF AUTHOR.
At Poynings, the Rev. H. HARMAN DODD. VIRT OF AUTHOR.
Out the 12th inst. at Chilton Rectory, WALTER KITSON, A.B. Scholar of Ballol oliege, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. Walter Kitson, of Chilton Folish, Wilte.
The Rev. RICHARD HUTGENSE WIGHTSLOCK, of Charlin-caum-Hardy.
In the city of Lincoln, the Rev. JORKHI HOWE. COMMINS, in the 25d year of is age—the ind recently entered the ministry, after having completed his acaunical studies at that distinguished seminary, Mancheser Chilege, in the country
Y York. The deceased was the Oddes son of Mr. John Commins, of Tavistock,

demical studies at that distinguished semioary Manelester Codings, in the county of York. The decreased was the eldest on of Mr. John Commins, of Tavistock, and is much regretted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The office of Chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark, having become evanus by the death of the Rev. Dr. Harnston, a very active canvass for the suffrages and support of the parishioners is being prosecuted by the rinds of the several candidates in the field, whose momination took place at a Vestry meeting of the Ratepayers held on Thursday last, the ratepayers having the privilege of electing their own Clergy. The following are thenames of the seven candidates:—

Rev. Mr. Craline, M.A., Rev. John Wilcox, M.A., Rev. H. S. PLUMFTAR. M.A., Rev. SAMUE. BENSON (the Curate), M.A. Rev., R. Noutra, M.A., Rev. J. W. Ninucox, D.D., and the Rev., J. H. PRICE, IL. D. The emolument of the office is a fixed salary of 3001, per annum, exclusive of the fees arising from weddings, churchings, and burials. Messrs. Curalina and Wilcox preached their probationary sermons to crowded congregations of Sunday last; the rate of the seven of the seven of the result of the seven of the seven

ngitudes are calculated east or west of that place | by refusing to receive produce cultivated by slave labour, from any | Dr. Cottyss. preached a most appropriate sermon; and the charge delivered by the Lord Bishop was of the most solemn and impressive

Dr. Collyns, preached a most appropriate sermon; and the charge delivered by the Lord Bishop was of the most solemn and impressive kind.—Exeter Post.

The Lord Bishop of the diocese preached a sermon in the new Church at Exmouth, in aid of the National School in that town, on Sunday last, from St. Luke, 2lat chap, first four verses. A good collection was afterwards made at the doors.—Ib.

We understand that the Archibishop of Cantennuny has recently given judgment upon a case of appeal presented to his Grace by the Rev. J. H. Dunsrond, against the Lord Bishop of Bouverstan, for Fretherne and Frampton-upon-Severn, in this diocese. The sentence of the Primate has pronounced that the Bishop exercised due discretion, and confirmed his refusal of the licenses.—Gloucestershire Chronicle.

The Bishop of Oxrond will hold confirmations this year at the following places:—At St. Mary's, Oxford, on Friday, August 30; at Islip, on Saturday, August 31; at Dorchester, Wednesday, September 4; at Henley, Thursday, September 6; at Ewelme, Saturday, September 7; at Thame, Thursday, September 10; at Chinnor, Wednesday, September That Caddeden, Thursday, September 12.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has sent a donation of 151, to the Portsmouth and Portsea Royal Lancasterian Schools, for the purpose of founding a library, which is to bear the name and title of the "Royal Victoria Library," Toundedby their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, 1833.—Portsmouth Herald.

Visitation of the Vent Archedacon Singleton.—On Tuesday:

the purpose of counting a intrary which is to bear the name and title of the "Royal Victoria Library," (Soundedby their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, 1833.—Portsmouth Herald.

Visitation of the Ven. Archibeacon Singlaton.—On Tuesday, the 13th, Archideacon Singlaton Holding, 1840.—Nicholas' Church, Newcastle, when, after an excellent discourse by the Rev. Mr. Reno, of Newburn, from I Peter, chap. 5. versas 2, 3, and 4, the Archideacon proceeded to deliver his charge to the clerky. There was now, he said, a truce in the warfare which had recently been waged against hem; but those who hated them sell looked forward to the period of their ruin, and whilst they were assaid by violence and contumely from without, he wished his clerical heaves to be peculiarly on their ward against treachery and indiscretion from within. He congratulated them, that one of the charges which had been raised against them had turned in their favour; the absurd idea of their enormous wealth had been entirely reluted, and it was made known that the patrimony of the church was the patrimony of the people, so far as they chose to compete for it, on the grounds of an orthodox creed, a windesome liturgy, and a moral life. With respect to the Sabbath Bill, he would say that the clerky would yield to none in a holy and reasonable observance of God's ordinances, and a reasonable eigopment of repose in the common endearments of domestic society; but when they found that the provisions of the Bill were to place the goings in and out of the poor in difficulty, to beet them with informers, and subject them to severe penalties, whilst the opulent were still allowed to riot in indugence and extravagance, then the feelings of the rational clergy were enlisted againstit measure. He congratulated them the proposition for admitting the Jews to a participation of civil rights, which had been ordination. They must be state had been relused by the Lords. Such a proposition could only tend to unchristianise the clurch. With res

the Church of England only. All their doctrie must be drawn from scripture; and their external discipline must be resultated by the rubric and the canonical usages of the profession. "But above all," said he 'we must live in the feur of God; love the brotherhoad; and he true to the Grown, though, peradventure, we find it in the dust." May, the Vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick, who has made himself the said of the control of the brotherhoad; and he true to the Crown, though, peradventure, we find it in the dust." May the should become a resident Minter. But it appears that this Rev. Divine still lingers in London, for on Wednesslay he attended a meeting to advocate a very electrical object—the cause of Minor Theatres! upon which occasion he said, that if players were vagrants, then were the Bishops vagrants when they went their Visitations!! That the Doctor has no taste for Visitations is not surprising.—Horester Journal.

New Roman Carnoute Churuca,—There is now being creeted at Stonylinast, College, Laucushire, the most magnifeent place of worship which the Roman Cathies with the Cathies of the three kindoms. It storylinast is the most magnifeent place of worship which the Roman Cathies with the Cathies of the proposed expenses will be about 10,0001.

Churucan Rarus—At a Vestry Meeting of the parishioners of Tavistock, on Thursday, C. V. Barnovax, Esq., in the Chair, called for the purpose of anditing the Churchwardens' accounts, various resolutions were passed, protesting against the levy of Church Rates upon Dissenters, thereby compelling the whole oil the community to pay for the repairs of the religious edifices, and the maintenance of the form of worship belonging to but a part, and recommending the church wardens are some brought forward by the Churchwardens' ascents, various resolutions were passed, protesting against the levy of Church Rates upon Dissenters, therefore adjourn until Feb. 6, 1834."

Revusa. To pay Causard Cass.—On Thursday, a Vestry Meeting was held in St. Mildred's Church, Canterbury for

In consequence of a general idea that there will be a scarcity of money, the Consol Market both yesterday and to-day has been extended by the Consol Market both yesterday and to-day has been extended by the Consol Market both yesterday and to-day has been extended by the Consol Bond and the Consol Bond State of the Consol Bonds and the Consol Bonds have a slaw decilia Stock is extended for the Consol Bonds have a slaw deciliance of the Consol Bonds are 1054, and Belgic 949 95. Dutch have decilined to 49. The intelligence from Portugal of the davance of Marshal Bourmont towards Lisbon has somewhat alarmed the holders of Portuguese Bonds and Serip, the former of which have fallen to 524, and the latter from 24 to 21 premium, after having been as low as 20. Expanish Stock has also declined; it has been as high as 24, but has since fallen to 214, and the latter from 24 to 21 premium, after having been as low as 30. Expanish Stock has also declined; it has been as high as 24, but has since fallen to 214. The African steamer has just arrived from Lisbon. She is reported to bring advices of the recognition of Donna Maria by the French Covernment.

3 per Cent. Consols... 824 8 Bank Stock... 212 213 per Cent. Red... 964 8 Ditto for Account. 844 245 Ditto for Account. 845 4 per Cent... 1826 ... 103f 104 Exchequer Bills... 448 465 pm. Exchequer Bills... 448 465 pm. Canosis for Account 847 4.

Sultan. These cannon, it is said, are to have the honour of guarding the Seraglio.

To-morrow the King will review the 2d Regiment of Life Guards in Windson Great Park, and in the evening give a grand entertainment in St. George's Hall to the officers of the regiment.

The Lords Justices have issued another proclamation, offering a reward of 1,000l, for "such information as shall lead to the discovery of the person or persons who may have been guilty of maliciously or designedly setting fire to the Custom House stores."—Dublin Past.

Friday evening upwards of 160 of the principal Officers of the Royal Artillery sat down to a most sumptuous entertainment to celebrate the gift lately presented by his Majesty to the officers of the above regiment. Sir J. Kempt, Master General of the Ordnance and Colonel of the regiment, presided. Amongst the company present were Lord Hill. Lord Adolphus Fitzelarence, Sir C. Dalbinc, Sir J. Woodford, Sir Willoughby Gordon, Captain Warren, &c. The fine band of the regiment was in attendance, and enlivened the company by playing several fine overtures and other favourite pieces.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Saturnay.

wooddrd, Sir Wildurghy Cotton, Captain warren, &c. The ne band of the regiment was in attendance, and enlivened the company by playing several fine overtures and other favourite pieces.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Sarvanday.

Their Lordships met at 12 o'clock, when the Tes Duties' Bill and the Stamp Forgeries' Bill severally went through a Committee, and the reports were ordered to be received on Monday.—The report of the Bank Charter Bill was presented and agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday.—The report on the Pactories Bill was nead secend time and ordered to be committed on Monday, as was also the Sheriffs' Expenses Bill.—The Civil List 'Charges Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on Monday.—The Land Tax Commissioners' Name Bill was through a committee, the report was received, and the was ordered to be road a third time on Monday.—The Merchant Seamen's Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

A person from the Bank of England brought up the return of the amount and number of all Bank of England brought up the return of the amount and number of all Bank of England notes in circulation from August 1, 182, to August 1, 183, —The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Blantare moved the third reading of the Tithes Stay of Suits' Bill.—Sir R. I nous said he felt it his imperative duty to oppose this Bill, which he looked upon as one of the grossest violations of property that was ever attempted to be perpetrated.—The Solicitor General, and to see the properties of the grossest violations of property that was ever attempted to be in the present code state—indeed, he would defy any living individual to understand what was intended to be done, or any lawyer to carry its provisions into operation.—Mr. Sixclara also opposed the Bill.—Mr. Lynch suggested the expediency of postponing this Bill until the next Session; but, after an extended discussion, the Bill with some verbal amendments was passed.

A message from t

extended discussion, the Bill with some verbal amendments was passed.

A message from the Lords communicated that their Lordships had agreed to the Turnpike Roads' Account Bill; the Trial of Offences (Ireland) Bill; the Metropolitan Police Bill; the Abolition of Slavery Bill; and the Notaries Public Bill, without amendments. The Characterion of the Exchaptem moved that the House agree with the amendments introduced by the Lords into the East India Charter Bill.—Mr. C. FERGUSSON and Sir R. INGLIS at some length expressed their hearty concurrence in the Lords' amendments.—Atter a somewhat extended discussion, in which Mr. Methuck, Mr. Crawford, the Characterion of the Exchapteria, Mr. Young, and several other Members took part, the amendments were agreed to.

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	Sunday,		September			at	6	in	the	mor	ning	
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FOR OSTEND:												
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# PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

PARLIAMENTARY ANALYSIS.

HONDAY.—The Factories Regulation Bill, the Teas Duties Bill, the Chancery Regulation Bill, and the Exchequer Bills Bill were wederelly read a third time and passed without discussion.

The Bank Charter Bill was allegated without discussion.

The Bank Charter Bill was allegated without discussion.

The Bank Charter Bill was allegated a third time and passed, after the Duke of Walteron had strongly expressed his objections to some of its provisions, and had proposed an amendment, upon which, however, his Grace did not insist, that the legal tender enactment be restricted to notes of the value of 101, and upwards.

The Earl of Wanwicz rose and said he was sorry to trouble the House upon a matter personally affecting himself; but he found in the public Papers certain charges had been made against him in respect to an inquiry which had been insituted by the House of Commons, and when he found that these charges had been made in the Journals not only of this buttof the country which he had just left, he felt it impossible as a Peer of that House to delay taking this the earliest opportunity of distinctly denying the accusations which had been traised to his prejudice. With reference to the imputations which had been thrown upon him through this country, and in that which he had recently left, he would only state that he believed no Peer of that House had ever interfered less than he had done in efections, and he begged to add that he was as incapable of doing any thing improper as any man living. As far as ny improper money transactions went he wholly disclaimed them, and declared that he never went down to the borough for some time after the election, in order that he might not enter into anything connected with it. His Lordship concluded by observing that he thought it only an act of justice to himself to say thus much, and by restretting that the evidence had not been produced, because, he would be most huppy to rebut it.

Lord Western having presented five Petitions from the county of yor

Justice to himself to say thus much, and by recretting that the evidence had not been produced, because, he would be most happy to rebut it.

Lord Western having presented five Petitions from the county of York, &c., in favour of the Tithes Stay of Suits Bill, the Bishop of Lonons said a more unjust Bill than this had never been sent up from the other House of Parliament; and he must express his surprise that such commendations should have been bestowed upon it by the Law Officers of the Crown. He would here beg leave to say a few words in justification of Trinity College, Cambridge, who were the lay impropriators of the tithes in the rectory of Kendal, where a great number of suits had been instituted. Their claims had been brought before the Vie-Chancellor, who had given a decision in favour of the College, which decision the Lord Chancellor had confirmed. The respective issues were tried, and the Solicitor to the College found that, although all the other cases were bound by one case, the parishioners met and refused to be bound thereby.—The Petitions were then ordered to the on the table.

Lord Western then moved the second reading of the Tithes Stay of Suits Bill.—Lord Wendon conceived that the Legislature had no right to interfere in the manner now proposed, and he should move that the Bill he read this day six months. After a few words from the Lord Casacenton, the amendment was put and carried.

The Irish Tithe Bill was committed, after some excellent observations in opposition to it had been made by the Duke of Wellentoners, and the Archieshop of Dublan had administered to his Alajesty's Ministers a pretty severe censure for the language in which several of their body have permitted themselves to indulge on the subject of tible.—Upon the suggestion of the Enri of Wicksow, an amendment was introduced relieving the person of the Clergyman from responsibilit, for debts incurred by advances under this loan.

Lord Mellower ereieving the person of the Depresent of the Sper cent. discount. The several clauses

The Civil List Bill was ordered to be read a third time to morrow. Tursoner.—The Thiles (Irland) Bill was read a third time and passed; several other Bills were reported, and their third reading ordered for to-morrow.

Their Lordships, on the motion of the Lord Charcemon, agreed to the amendments of the House of Commons in the Chancery Officers! Regulation Bill. To one of these smendments, however, the Noble and Learned Lord acceeded with reluctance, for the Commons in their wisdom had determined, that not only the Masters and the Registrars of the Court of Chancery should be paid by salary only, to the exclusion of less, but that the Masters' clerks also and the Registrars' clerks should be so paid; whereas he, the Lord Chancemon, tooking to the ordinary infirmity of human nature, thought that it would have been wiser to leave the lower description of functionaries will subject to the salurary shoulds of the lee system. Some other Bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday,—The House met at half-past 12, when the Royal

the Registrars of the Court of Chancery should be paid by salary only, to the excludion of Ices, but that the Masters' clerks also and the Registrars' clerks should be so paid; whereas he, the Lord Chancer that it would have been wiser to reason the first it would have been wiser to reason the first settle subject to the adutary stimulus of the lee system. Some other Bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday.—The House met at half-past 12, when the Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the following Bills:—

"Lee Gustems Bill, the Prevention of Skozgiling Bill, the Bills Possessions Bill, the Bills Registration Bill, the Control book of Bill, the Possessions Bill, the Bills Registration Bill, the Control book of Bill, the Control book of Bill, the Steps 1811, the Control book of Bills and Bills the Gall Angle Front in the Bills of Bills and Bills and Bills of Front in the Bills and Bills of Bills and Bills of Front Bills (and Bills of Front Bills), the Steps Bill, the Control Bills of Process Bill, the Prince and Recorders Bill, the Dails (all the Eneward of Asserts Bills), the Parish Ambrentices Bill, the Metropolitan Police Bill, the Senders Bill, the Parish Ambrentices (Bills) Bills, the Friends of Officers (Bestand) Bills, the Sender Roughs Bills, the Recorder Senders Bills, the Senders Roughs Bills, the Roughs Bills, the Thomas Tunnel Bills, Woodwich Dock Bills, and several Crivers Bills.

The Consolidated Pend Bill was also read a third time and passed.
The House afterwards affiliaring pleasure, and the Lord the Woodwick at the o'clock.

ta' Court (Scouland) Bill was postponed till next

The Consolidated Found Bell was also reads the difference of the House afterpassing affigurated earling pressure, and the Lord Chancellor resumed the Worker's flow of Section.

The Earl of Wrenzew preacted a peritor from a Clergyman against the 20% lauve of the Lithes (Ireshwo) Bill, which was not other Horse of Parlinean. The Mode of the Committee in the conter Horse of Parlinean. The Mode of the Committee in the conter Horse of Parlinean. The Mode of the Committee in the conter Horse of Parlinean.

The Duke of Well-proces and the could not avoid reverting to what he gussed respecting this Bill. The Noble Lord (the Secretary of State for the Home Denseriment) whom he saw in his place, had fred their dreading of the Bill for that day, and their Lordships were summoned for the must how (see a clock), and he had come that it had already been do not a work with the country of the Hole of the Committee had been attruck out, on the motion of the Noble Viscount opposite (Viscount Melbourne), natwithstanding he (the Duke of Wellington) was absent at the time, as well as other Noble Lords supposed that the House were to meet at twelve o'clock. He, in common, he helieved, with many other Noble Lords as uponed that the House as the Noble Viscount opposite (Viscount Melbourne), natwithstanding he (the Duke of Wellington) was absent at the time, as well as other Noble Lords as uponed that the House were to meet at five o'clock to consider this Bill. He could not approve of this mode of proceeding, particularly on the part of a Milker of the Crown. He must say on this occasion that he helieved, with many other Noble Lords who had no notion of the House were to meet at the cord of the propriety of the proceed with business at 12 o'clock the had also understood that the Noble Lords opposite had one in a Bill affecting property to the largest possible amount. His Grace concluded by stating his conviction that the Bill would not be effective in its presentables, and possibly before many months had elapsed it must be reconsidere

"May it please your Majersty.

"We, your Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Majesty with our last Bill of Supply.

"And, Sir, in reviewing our labours of the last seven months, it may, I think be truly said that the history of Parliament will not furnish a Session so wholly engrossed and overwhelmed with matters as various and so dieligual in their character, and so deeply important to the vital interests of the empire, as this Session, which, with your Majesty's permission, is now about to close.

"Sir, we have applied our most anxious attention to the completing new arrangements with the Bank of England—the renewal of the Charter of the East India Company—the opening the trade and comrerce of this country with China—to the abolition of Slavery in the West India Colonies—to the revisal and alteration of the temporalities of that part of our Established Church in Ireland—to the making good the payment of the titheowners of Ireland of those arrears to which they were legally entitled, but of which, from the disturbed state of some parts of the country, they have been illegally deprived; and to the endeavour (and, I hope experience already entitles me to add, the successful endeavours) to restore the nublic peace and the security of life and property in that part of the United Kingdom, by the adoption of such measures of strength and severity as seemed alone adequate under such pressing necessities.

"Indeed, Sir, I may say that matters as important as numerous, involving the greatness, the stability, and the welfare of this country in its credit, in its colonial prosperity, in its trading and commercial interests, in the internal tranquility of a portion of the empire, and in some of its great and ancient institutions, have altogether most learfully pressed upon us during the presentession.

"And, Sir, if length of time and intensity of labour, and anxious deliberation, with full consciousness of the mannitude of the concerns with which we were dealing, are

ately separated.

the House in public business was 142, and the number of hours 1.20; in the Session of 1806 the House sat 125 days and 645 hours, being five hours a day; in 1807 the number of hours occupied by the House was the same nearly as in 1806; in 1811 they nat 185 days and 580 hours, being four bours and a half a day. In 1894 the average time of sitting was four hours and a half a day. In 1894 the average time of sitting was four hours and a half a day. In 1894 the average time of sitting was four hours and ay, and her be session to 1818 not quite five hours day and say, while he the present Session the average number of hours dawing while he House sate was, previous to the Easter recess, nine hours a day; and after Easter, up to the present time, the average was not less than twelve hours a day.—The Report time, the average was not less than twelve hours a day.—The Report time, the average was not less than twelve hours a day.—The Report time, the average was not less than twelve hours a day.—The Report time, the average was not less than twelve hours and the Earl of Washurston to the Speaker, and the Speaker, and the Commons to the Upper House.—The Speaker which he would read for the benefit of such Hous. Members as major the such that he had procured a copy of his Majesty's Speed, which he would read for the benefit of such Hous.—The Members present having placed the saselves round the table, the Right Hon. Genderal the Speaker having previously shaken by the hand the only Cabien Ministers present, Lord Authorn and Sir J. Graham.

### THE ARMY.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

3d Regt. Light Dragoons—Copt. E. Cormick, from Paymaster 4th Light Dragoons. to be Paymaster, etc. donnors, from half, pay Unattached, to be Paymaster, vice Connick, appointed to the 3d Light Dragoons. 10th Light Dragoons—East R. O. Ward to be Capital by pur. vice Petra, who retires; Cornet Str J. G. Baird, Bart. to be Lieutenant by pur. vice Petra, who retires; Cornet Str J. G. Baird, Bart. to be Lieutenant by pur. vice Ward, W. G. Cavendish, Gent. to be Cornet by pur. vice Baird.

11th Light Dragoons—Easign H. W. Bunbury, from the 43d Foot, to be Lieutenant by pur. vice Gornet Str J. G. Baird, Bart. to be Lieutenant by pur. vice Ward, W. G. Cavendish, Gent. to be Cornet by pur. vice Gornet Str J. G. Baird, Bart. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Minhs, 1st Martines, 1

UNATTACEBL.—Ensign Bunhury, from 43d Foot, to be Lieutenant, by pur. 43d Foot.—Hon. C. R. West to be Ensign, by pur. vice Bunbury, promoted.

HOUSEHOLD TROOPS.—Friday the 1st battalion Grenadier Guards under Lord Saxtous, removed from Westminster to Windsor, 2d battalion ditto under Colonel D'Oxley, from Knightsbridge to Westminster, 3d battalion ditto under Colonel Lambers, from Windsor to the Tower. Ist battalion Coldstream, under Colonel Sir W. Gons, from the Mews to Portman street. 2 battalion ditto under Colonel MILMAN, from Dublin, at the Mews. 1st battalion Scotch Euslier Guards, under Colonel Mexces, Ist battalion Scotch Euslier Guards, under Colonel Mexces, from Portman-street to Knightsbridge.

It is said that Major Gen. Sir C. Dalbiac is to receive the vacant Colonelcy of the 16th Dragoons.

The 78th depot were inspected last Thursday in Perth, by Major General Stuart, preparatory to its removal to Dundee, when he expressed himself much pleased with the appearance and discipline of the corps.

At a general court martial held at Bangalore on the 13th February last, Ensign Robinson, 24th Native Infantry, was brought to trisl for writing an anonymous letter to the Commander in Chief, accusing a brother officer of absenting himself without leave, and for alterwards denying that the letter was in his hand writing. He has been cashiered.

Colonel Vigourgux, 45th Foot, has been appointed to the com-

last, Ensign Robinson, 24th Native Infanity, was brought to trailor writing an anonymous letter to the Commander in Chief, accusing brother officer of absenting himself without leave, and for afterwerfs denying that the letter was in his hand writing. He has been cashiered.

Colonel Vigoureux, 45th Foot, has been appointed to the command of the Hydrabad subsidiary army.

One regiment of the Company's troops, with strong detachments from the 2d and 20th Foot have been ordered by the Governor Genal of India to be ready to proceed from Bombay to the Maurius. The Irish Yeomanry establishment figures off on paper as amounting to 1.19 officers, 30,255 serjeants and privates, dividing amough them yearly 12,3541. A company of the line would beat them all. The yearly cost of Kilmainham Hospital, for 257 men is, for detaclothing, washing, servants, and incidental charges, 12,853.

A detachment of the Royal Artillery, under the Command of Major Daankey, arrived here on Thursday, from Leeds, on their route to Dublin, for which place they sailed on Saturday. The party at present in Dublin are to proceed forthwith to Woolwich.—Litergoof Courier.

The lat Royal Dragoon Guards, stationed at Exeter, received orders to march for Doschester on Thursday.

About 300 of the Coldstream Guards arrived in Marlborough on Saturday, and the same number on Monday, on their route form Ireland, having been relieved by those which passed through a fortheight since.

The lat division of the 40th Regiment arrived at Governol from the East Indies on Friday week. They disembarked on Saturday, and the same number on Monday, on their route form high times.

(From the Dublin Papers.)

The finding and scatence of the Regiment arrived at Governol from the East Indies on Friday week. They disembarked on Saturday, and neceived or march for Canterbury, where they will be stationed for the present, and where a portion of them have arrived.

(From the Dublin Papers.)

The finding and scatence of the Royal Artillery, is to be President of the Court, and Dav

The September Number of Mr. Colburn's New Monthly Magazine under new editorial management, excites, as might naturally be expected, a more than ordinary share of interest. It is, we understand the intention of the proprietor to devote in future less space of the fitter of the proprietor to devote in future less space of the season of the proprietor to devote in future less space of the season of the proprietor to devote in future less space of the season of th

# PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR BULL.

Dear Bull.

Paris, August 28, 1833.

The dynasty of the Orderans is in a singular and most unpleasant strape. Lours Petitippe, like Joa, is descreted by his former comparable—the friends of his bosom now reproach him—those who assisted work the property of t

The Talegram is about to leave politics and the London Conference.

P. H.

On Weinesday Earl Delawarn was elected Lord High Steward of the borough of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the room of the late Earl of Exavorra.—Birmingham Guzette

We have a file of Montreal Guzettes to the 26th of July. They contain an agargate of the population of Upper Canada for the Francisco and the State and S

# EXPEDITION UP THE NIGER.

EXPEDITION UP THE NIGER.

The following extract of a letter from Sierra Leone, dated May 23, contains some interesting intelligence respecting Lander's expedition. "The boats of his Majesty's ship Curleo had boarded the Columbine about the 20th of April, the master of which ressel had died a few days previous. The doctor on board the Columbine had received letters from Mr. Lander, dated from King Obie's palace at Eboe, about threek weeks after they had sailed from the entrance of the River Nun. King Obie had treated them with much kindness, and land made Lander a present of some canoes, with people to pilot them up the river. A few days before their arrival at Eboe the steamers are supported to the control of the con

agave in when seized by illness."

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTION.
A Meeting of the General Committee was holden at the Exchenuer Coffee House. Palace Yard, Westminster, on the 29th ult. the Right Hon. Lord Robert Gaoverson, was called to the Chair. The Secretary made his report regarding the enclosure of the common at Cholesbury, Bucks, which was very favourable. The sub-committee also made their report of the arrangements they had effected at Cholesbury, which were highly approved, and august well for the success of the plan. The portion of land to be allotted to each labourer was finally agreed on, and it was resolved to purchase for them the encessary implements for cultivating their allottenets, and to supply them with seed and such live stock as the sub-committee might deem advisable. The Society's proceedings in this peculiarly unfortunate parish have attracted great public curiosity, and from the report of the sub-committee there is little doubt of its becoming one of the most flourishing places in the country. The Committee united proceedings in they proceed in the Chairman announced a long list of subscriptions received during the past week. Thanks were then voted to the Noble Chairman, and the Meeting adjourned, it having lasted near six hours.

outsides of the Meeting was their disposed of, and the Chairman announced a long list of subscriptions received during the past week. Thanks were then voted to the Noble Chairman, and the Meeting adjourned, it having lasted near six hours.

REGLAR AMERICANS.

Enormous Pig.—Mr. William Rushworth, of the Duke of York, Regent-road, opposite the infantry barracks. Salford, has in his possession at this time a store pig, measurinx in length 10 feets inches, in circumference 7 feet 6 inches, and weighing upwards of one hundred and twenty stone.— Cheeter Chronoide.

Horticultural Curiostry.—A fine specimen of that magnificent plant, the pance a glorioua, is in flower at present in the sarden of Caroline Park. The flower stem is about nine feet high, with forty-four spikes, each spike bearing from fourteen to twenty-four flowers, making in all uearly 1,000 flowers.—Edinburgh Advertiser.

PROLITIC VINE—Mr. Willis, of Oxford, on the eastern shore of Maryland, has a single grape vine, seven years old, upon which were counted, on the 6th of May, fifty four thousand four hundred and ninety bunches of arapes.

Lange Ruuean Lear.—There is now growing in a garden belonging to Mr. John Hague, of Higham Fold, near Staley-bridge, a rhubarb leaf, measuring upwards of fourteen feet in circumference. It is the largest ever known in that neighbourhood.

Extandantiant Carabace.—We saw yesterday a cabbage capable of serving a full regiment of the artisans most renowned for attachment to this vegetable, in the possession of Mr. Turner, in Fargate, It was grown in Mr. Silcock's garden at Whiteley Wood, and weighed 20ths.—Sheffield Iris.

Ma. Invino's Chapet.—The munimeries at this place are still proceeding, although they do not excite so much public curiosity as formerly. On the morning of Sunday week, at the termination of what was really an energetic and eloquent exhortation, by Mr. Invino, a young woman suddenly yelled out, not in an unknown tongue, but in the most dolorous tones imaginable—"Oh! oh! oh! of the will be a seried to be

MURDER OF NATHANIEL SERVID, E.G. —John Mason was placed at the bar, at the sitting of the court. His appearance was considerably changed since the period of his arrest; he was much reduced in person, and seemed as if exhausted from want of rest. He came forward, however, unfinchingly—deliberately looked round the sourt—folded his arms, and leaned upon the iron-rail in front of the dock. The clerk of the crown read the indictment to the prisoner, charging him with firing a loaded pissol at Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq., on this 29th of July, from which wound the deceased languished a short time and died. "John Mason," said he, "what do you plead to this indictment?" Mason—"Guilty." Mr. Holmes who appeared with Messrs. Hatchell, Hamilton, and Brewster, as counsel for the prisoner, said that the friends of the prisoner pleaded insanity for him, and were ready to prove that he was not in a fit state to take his trial. Mr. Greene, on behalf of the crown, said it was not his wish that a man should be put upon his trial when it was declared that he was not in a fit state of mind te be tried. He supposed, therefore, that a Jury should be impannelled to determine the fact whether fore, that a Jury should be impannelled to determine the fact whether fore, that a Jury should be impannelled to determine the fact whether murderer than prisoner, John Mason, who stands indicted for the murderer hat hat the commission of the crime with which he was charged. Dr. Hart the commission of the crime with which he was charged. Dr. Hart the commission of the crime with which he was charged. Dr. Hart the commission of the crime with which he was charged. Dr. Hart the commission of the crime with which he was charged. Dr. Hart the commission of the crime with which he was charged. Dr. Hart the commission of the crime with which he was charged. Dr. Hart the commission of the crime way and the conduction of the prisoner since his committed. The court order of the prisoner since his commission of the crime way and a certain since the conduct of th

as the verdict was being pronounced; but it passed away, and he was removed from the dock in apparently the same dogged disposition which he had observed throughout the entire trial.

Mansion-House.—Edward Dell, commonly called Parson Dell, a young man who is in the habit of street and field preaching, we brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having defrauded a waggoner of the sum of 21.—The waggoner, it appeared had been goed day one of the congregation of parson Dell, who was preaching on a sugar-hogshead, about twenty miles from town. As the former was an extremely simple-looking man the parson marked him out for an experiment, and spoke of the devil and damnation in such style that the waggoner considered him a most wonderful "clargy." As soon as the sermon was ended, the parson introduced himself to the waggoner, and gave him further evidence of a very extensive acquaintance with what was going forward in the regions of brimstone and fire, concluding with a wish to take a place to London in the which of which his admirer was the driver. The wagkoner consented, and also allowed himself to be prevalted upon to let the parson have the handling of two sovereigns. The moment, however, an opportunity offered, the parson shoved a smockfrock over his black clothes, slouched his hat, slipped out of the wagkon, and actually passed the waggoner on the road. The two sovereigns did not last long in London, and the parson was obliged to have recourse to the Scripture again, and was holding forth to the bummaries and mudlarks at Billingsgate, when the waggoner caught his eye. This was an awkward circumstance for the parson, but he suddenly changed his voice, and, turning his eyes in upon his nose, squinted so horribly, for the purpose of deceiving the vision of his old acquainshance, that the crowd burst into a roar of laughter. The waggoner was rather shaken in his faith by the extraordinary alteration in the countenance of the preacher; but the deception was attended with too much pain to be carried on long, and

Loss of the Hore of London.—The ship Hope, from London for Quebec, ran on shore on the south-east end of Flint Island; about eight of clock on the morning of Wednesday the 22d of May, having on board 35 passengers, who were all safely got on shore by a hawser extended from the bowsprit in a large tub attached to it. The vessel is a total wreck. Mr. Hecron, a gentleman of property from Abayese, and his sons and daughters, with their families, were oabin passengers. They arrived at Montreal on the 27th of June, along with some of the other passengers. Some of the passengers bad sone to New York from Cape Hreton. Mr. Hecron is stated to have lost property to a great amount.—Montreal paper.

In America there are fifty-six religious papers. One of them has 2,000 subscribers, another 10,000, and several of them upwards of 3,000.

2.3.000.

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CORUNNA.

O, England remembers that ill-fated day
When by Corunna's wide apreading plain,
Brave Moore, the great here, in midst of the fray,
By glory encircled, was slain.
But England knows not how the village was saved
From destruction and pillage and shame,
When the sons of Britannia by numbers o'erlaved,
Retreated, as on the foc came.

when the sons of britannia by numbers o'criaved,
Retreated, as on the foc came.

In a nobleman's house in the neighbourhood near,
The General in quarters had laid,
The the second of th

Corunna to save thus from sacking.

THIS Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared by ROBERT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London; and sold in every town in the Kingdom. Liquid in bothles, and Paste Backing in pots, at 6d., 13d. and 18d. each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All olders are counterfeit.

We very much regret that the letter from Cambridge (B.) Aid not ach us until Friday night—rather too late for any useful answer. Our friend in Dooming-street may be assured that we shall not give his name as the author of the letter containing the report of the kid Dinner. As to sending to Messra. Vixans and Co. it would be weless doing so, since Mr. Vizand, having been appointed an Officer of the Court of Chancery, is by the New Act incapacitated from acting as Attorney.

The communication about the grouse which were so early forwarded Lorils Girls and Radway, does not seem of sufficient importance pushish; such things are always done in the best regulated jamiles. he condition of payment of curriage on delivery is also too trifting to spice.

ice.

ur correspondent Enquirre is informed that the nonsensical stuffertised in some of the newspapers as a Declaration of the Bai
NATION about Poland, has nothing to do with either the nation

ts Government: it is a paper drawn up by a very small party of

intebanks assembled at a contand sedition Bazaar in the Strand.

# JOHN BULL.

# LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

THEIR MAJESTIES came to London soon after one o'clock on Wednesday, from Windsor. His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND visited their MAJESTIES shortly after their arrival at St. James's.

The KING held a Levee, and afterwards a Council, at which the Recorder of London made his first report, when his MAJESTY was graciously pleased to respite all the convicts under sentence of death. Lord ADOLPHUS FITZCLA-CES MADE DAIR WAS GRECOUSTY PlEASED TO TESPITE All the CON-cets under sentence of death. Lord ADOLPHUS FITZCLA-ENCE and the Hon. Captain CAMPBELL were the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

On Thursday the KING prorogued the Parliament in

The Royal Procession was formed at St. James's Palace at halfpast one o'clock. It consisted of four carriages and the State coach.
The first carriage, which was drawn by bays, conveyed three Gentlemen Ushers to the King, and Mr. Pearson, the Exon of the Yeoman
Guard in Waiting. The second carriage, also drawn by bays, contained the Hon. Geonge Campelled, Groom in Waiting; Colonel
Bowater, Equerry; Colonel Cavendish, Silver Stick; and Master
Graves, Page of Honour in Waiting. The third carriage, which was
drawn by six white horses, conveyed the Comptroller of the Housebold, the Keeper of the Privy Purse, the Clerk Marshal, and Sir C.
Rowley, Groom of the Bedchamber. In the fourth carriage, drawnd
by six Hanoverian black horses, were the Treasurer of the Household,
Lord Hill., as Gold Stick (or Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards) in
Waiting, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the Master of
the Robes. The State coach had a new hammercloth of cimson The Royal Procession was formed at St. James's Palace at halfwaiting, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the Master of the Robes. The State coach had a new hammercloth of cimson welvet, with gold frings and tassels; the middle of each side is richly embroidered; in the centre is the star of the Order of the Garter endireded by the motto, "Honisoil qui muly yense;" at the top is the imperial crown, and below the star is the figure of St. George and the Dragon; the rose, the shamnock and the thistle are embroidered on each side. The back of the hammercloth has the Royal stars embroidered in the sidely with themselved to the star. arms embroidered in the middle, with branches of laurel at each side; other branches of laurel are also embroidered at the corners which are ornamented with gold rosettes. The hammercloth was executed by Messrs. Cooks.

His Majesty entered the State coach twenty minutes before two o'clock. The King wore an Admiral's uniform. Opposite to his Majery sat the Master of the Horse, and Viscount Falkland a Lord in Waiting. The King's Marshalmen, two and two, preceded the State coach, followed by twelve of the King's footmen and a the State coach, followed by twelve of the Kinc's footmen and a party of the Yeoman Guard in their coronation costume, carrying their partisans. Sir Frederick Roe, the Chief Magistrate of Police, was in attendance at the Palace. Two of the principal officers of Bow-street, Messrs, Gardinar and Ledderter, waskled by the sides of the State coach in its route through the Park, Whitehall, and Parliament-street, to the House of Lords. The band of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, stationed with the King's Guard in the principal court-yard of the Palace, played God save the King when his Majeray left.

The King returned to St. James's at a quarter past three o'clock The State procession was escorted in going to and returning from the House of Peers by a detachment of the Life Guards. His MAJESTY, on his return, wore his purple robe over his naval uniform.

Their MAJESTIES returned to Windsor in the evening.

MINISTERS have at last got rid of their new Parliament, and by dint of conceding, and withdrawing, and postponing, and abandoning, contrived to shuffle off responsibility till the

and abandoning, contrived to summe on responsibility beginning of next year.

The King graciously assented to the carnest entreatics of his Ministers to prorogue the twenty-one Peers and thirty-two Commoners left in London, and made the following

ech:—
"My Lords and Gentlemen.
In opening the present Parliament I stated that never. at any
, had subjects of greater interest and magnitude called for your

time, had surjected greater interest and magnetic attention.

"The manner in which you have discharged the duties thus committed to you now demands my warmest acknowledgments, and enables me to close a Session not more remarkable for its extended duration than for the patient and persevering industry which you have displayed in many laborious inquiries, and in perfecting the various legislative measures which have been brought under your capitles then

various legislative measures which have been brought under your consideration.

"I continue to receive from my Allies, and from all Foreign Powers, assurances of their friendly disposition.

"I regret that I cannot yet announce to you the conclusion of a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium; but the Convention which, in conjunction with the King of the French, I concluded in May last, with the King of the Netherlands, prevents a reasonal of hostilities in the Low Countries, and thus affords a fresh accurity for the general continuance of peace.

"Events which have lately taken place in Portugal have induced me to renew my diplomatic relations with that kingdom, and I have accredited a Minister to the Court of her Most Faithful Majesty at Lisbon.

accredited a Minister to the Court of the greatest anxiety to Liabon.

"You may rest assured that I look with the greatest anxiety to the moment when the Portuguese Monarchy, so long united with this country by the ties of alliance and by the closest bonds of interest, may be restored to a state of peace, and may regain its former

this country by the ties of siliance and by the closes bounds at many reast, may be exestored to a state of peace, and may regain its former prosperity.

"The hostilities which had disturbed the peace of Turkey have been terminated; and you may be assured that my attention will be carefully directed te any events which may affect the present state or the future independence of that empire.

"An investigation, carefully prosecuted during the last Session, has enabled you to renew the Charter of the Bank of England on terms which appear to be well calculated to sustain public credit, and to secure the usefulness of that important establishment.

"The laborious enquiries expried on by Committees of both Houses of Parliament for several successive Sessions have also enabled you be bring the affairs of the East India Company to a satisfactory adjustment. I have the most confident expectation that the system of Government thus established will prove to have been wisely framed for the improvement and happiness of the natives of India, whilst, by the opening of the China trade, a new field has been afforded for the activity and enterprise of British comerce.

"The state of slavery in my colonial prospersions has necessarily occupied a portion of your time and attention, commensurate with the magnitude and the difficulty of the subject; whilst your deliberations have been guided by the paramount pennicy, the interests of the colonial proprietors have not been overlooked. I trust that the future proceedings of the Assemblies

and the conduct or all classes in my Cotomes, may be such as to give full effect to the benevotent intentions of the Legislature, and to satisfy the just expectations of my people.

"I observe with satisfaction that the amendment of the law has continued to occupy your attention, and that several important measures have been adopted, by some of which the titles to property have been made more secure, and the conveyance of it more easy; while by others the proceedings in Courts both of Law and Equity have been made more expeditions and less costly. The establishment of the Court of Privy Council is another improvement which, while it materially assists suitors at home, will, I trust, afford substantial relief to those in my foreign possessions.

"You may rest assured that there is no part of your labours which I regard with a deeper interest than that which tends, by well-considered amendments of the law, to make justice easily accessible to all my subjects.

"With this view I have caused a Commission to be issued for divesting into one hody the enactments of the Criminal Law, and for inquiring how far, and by what means, a similar process may be extended to the other branches of our Jurisprudent I have also directed Commissions to be issued for investigating the state of the Municipal Corporations throughout the United Kindom.

"With the control of the control of

which have now acquired the fight of scanning accomment.

"It was with the greatest pain that I felt myself compelled to call upon you for additional powers to controll and punish the disturbers of public peace in Ireland.

"This call was answered, as I confidently expected, by your loyalty and figures."

and firmness.

"I have not found it necessary, except in a very limited degree, to use the powers thus confided to me; and I have now the satisfaction of informing you that the spirit of insubordination and violence which had prevailed to so alarming an extent has been, in a great measure, subdued.
"I look forward with anxiety to the time when the painful necessity of continuing this measure of great but unavoidable severity may cease; and I have given my assent with unqualified satisfaction to the various salutary and remedial measures which, during the course of the present Session, have been proposed to me for my acceptance.

acceptance.

"The Act which, in pursuance of my recommendation, you have passed with respect to the temporalities of that branch of the United Church which is established in Ireland, and for the immediate and total abolition of vestry assessments, and the Acts for the better regulation of Juries, both as to their civil and criminal functions, afford the best proof that full reliance may be placed on the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the introduction of such beneficial improvements as may ensure the welfare of all classes my subjects; thus effectually cementing the Lexislative Union which, with your support, it is my determination to maintain inviolate.

"Grattemen of the House of Commons,
"I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the service of the year. The Estimates proposed to you by my direction were considerably lower than those of former Sessions; and you have wisely applied the savings which have thus been effected to a diminution of the public burthens. In this course of judicious economy, combined with a due regard to the exigencies of the State, I am persuaded that you will persevere, and thus confirm the title which you have acquired to general confidence, as the faithful guardians of the honour of the Crown and of the true interests of the people.

honour of the Crown and of the true interests of the people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In returning to your respective counties you will carry with you the gratifying reflection that your labours have been assiduously employed for the benefit of your fellow-subjects.

"During the recess your attention will be equally directed to the same important object. And in this useful and honourable discharge both of your public and private duties, under the blessing of Divine Providence, I considently rely for the encouragement and support of my people in that love of liberty and order, that spirit of industry and obtedience to the laws, and that moral worth, which constitute the safety and happiness of nations."

Then the Lord Chancellow, by his Majesty's command, said—

"Mu Lords and Gentlemen."

the safety and happiness of nations."

Then the Lord Charcellors, by his Majesty's command, said—

"My Lords and Gentlemen.
"It is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be proroqued to Thursday, the thirty-first day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly proroqued to Thursday, the thirty first day of October next.

This Speech, it will be seen, is merely a basin of lukewarm milk and water, prepared by the gossips of Downingstreet, and "signifies nothing."

With respect to the proceedings of the past Session—of which it is scarcely necessary to make any detailed review—one thing appears unanimously granted—affirmed by one party, assented to by a second, and confirmed by a third—we mean the perfect absurdity, mischievousness, and uselessness of every thing it has perfected or attempted: from several of its proposed inflictions the country has been for the Slavery Bill, with its twenty millions—the Bank Charter Bill, with all its charges and disadvantageous changes—and the East India Bill, accepted with very considerable qualifications and a fresh demand upon the supplies.

The Slavery Bill destroys our Western Colonies; the India Bill stagnates the trade of the East; the Bank Bill is a memorial of the deception and fraud practised by the Government; and the Irish Spoiliation Bill stands only as a precedent for similar work to be done with the English Church next year, costing, by the way, a million of money at starting. For all the rest, it has been one continued system of binders.

next year, costing, by the way, a million of money at starting. For all the rest, it has been one continued system of blunders and correction, of statement and retractation, of enactment and repeal, of proposal and withdrawal: and thus, vaccilating and ignorant upon the commonest points, the Ministers have been suffered to hold their places, merely because a difference of opinion exists as to the precise period when they ought to have been turned out.

ey ought to have been turned out.

As for the merits of the Reformed Parliament quoad re-

they ought to have been turned out.

As for the merits of the Reformed Parliament quoad reform, nobody has a second opinion about it. The most ardent reformers are its bitterest opponents. More jobs have been done, more treachery and manœuvring practised, and more corruption set at work, than have signalised any collection of gentlemen in a similar situation since the days of Sir Robert Walpole; and, to crown all, comes the Key contract, with all its details and circumstances, which, whether as exhibiting the folly or the cuning of a Government, is perhaps without precedent.

It is generally said that Lord Grey will not again meet Parliament as Minister, and that Lord Althorp, finding his embarrassments encrease with his experience in office, desires retirement to his byres and fattening stalls. But we doubt the truth of the report; that both these Noblemen would be glad to get away from a position in which they are pre-eminently ridiculous, nobody can doubt; yet the apprehension that unsettling the nest may break it to pieces, will, we think, induce them to stick together so long as they shall be permitted to do so by their Royal Master.

The Marquess of Anglesey seems to have quitted Ireland for good—as the old women say; if so, Mr. LITTLETON has succeeded to the fullest extent of his wishes and intentions. A Dukedom, we suppose, will reward the extraordinary services of his Excellency, and his successor is said to be the Duke of Richmond. One great advantage would accrue from this appointment—we mean his Grace's removal from the Post

Office, where his improvements have already produced the most Hibernian benefits imaginable.

His MAJESTY appeared in excellent health and spirits during the ceremony of prorogation, and was received, in his passing to and from the House of Lords, with every demonstration of quiet respect.

maning to and from the House of Lords, with every demonstration of quiet respect.

MR. Jeremie has again arrived at Mauritius. There is something at once wise and noble in thus attempting to force an obnoxious individual upon a Colony. No riots had broken out, nor had any blood been shed in consequence of his re-appearance, but the following Protest was drawn up and sigued by all the most influental and respectable inhabitants of the Island, on the second day after his return:

"The undersianed, Colonists of the Island of Mauritius, solemnly declare that it is false and columnious to affirm, as their cnemies have affirmed to the British Government, that they rose against the Royal authority. They appeal to the testimony of his Excellency Sir Charles Coville, and of all men of good faith who were witnesses of the events of the past year. Their conduct at that period sus dictated and amply justified by the urgent necessity of saving their country from the dangers and from the imminent ruin with which it was threatened.

"The undersigned, in consequence of the disorders and burnings occasioned by the simple announcement of Mr. Jerrich and the mature deliberation of all the competent authorities.

"The undersigned supplicated his Majesty's Government not to send Mr. Jerrich emanure deliberation of all the competent authorities.

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LORD PALMERSTON has done wonders; he has acknow

LORD PALMERSTON has done wonders; he has acknow-ledged the Brazilian Princess, and sent her an Ambassador—a RUSSELL too. But the order of things seems to be rather inverted, for, instead of sending the Ambassador to the QUEEN, we are waiting for a favourable opportunity to send the QUEEN to the Ambassador.

What incalculable weakness has Lord PALMERSTON exhibited in the whole of this affair—we say Lord PALMERSTON, because the present Government is a Government of departments; every man is independent at the head of his own office; every man for himself, and Old Nick for them all; and, accordingly, the flippant Viscount has been suffered to carry a dandy project of his own into effect, not at the risk—but with the certainty—of a Peninsularwa; in which, by the precipitancy of his movements in recognising the Brazilian Pretender, England must, if she have any regard for her national character, necessarily engage.

not at the risk—but with the certainty—of a Peninsularwar, in which, by the precipitancy of his movements in recognising the Brazilian Pretender, England must, if she have any regard for her national character, necessarily engage.

How a man with Lord PALMERSTON's opportunities could have been so ignorant of Don PEDRO's character as to suppose that he—kicked off of his constitutional throne—would, with that of Portugal in his possession, give it up in favour of his daughter, we do not comprehend; but even if his ex-Majesty should be frightened into this course, and by the aid of English neutrality the poor girl should be foisted upon the Portuguese nation for a moment; how long will that order of things last?—We will tell Lord PALMERSTON-exactly as long as the Constitution in Mr. Cannins's time lasted—that is to say, so long as English troops and English ships and English marines remain to enforce her sway and support her dominion.

Don PEDRO is hated by the Portuguese—naturally enough, for he went out of his way to denounce his country and denationalize himself—he spurned his countrymen, and gloried in becoming a Brazilian, which he is, by erery law that nations recognise;—so is his daughter. The Portuguese people will neither forgive nor forget the insult offered to them by this charter-making charlatan; and the fact of the Brazilian Princess being his child, is of itself enough to support and strengthen the party of the lawful King.

That Don Miguel is the lawful King, we know; but we did not know, until the Times one day last week favoured us with the information, that Ministers (whose organ it is) were equally satisfied with the right of Don Miguel to the throne, and made that the ground for Riberally opposing him. The Times of Tuesday says (in its private correspondence), "The partisans of legitimacy pretend that Don Miguel is supported by a formidable force." This is curious; the only ground upon which, our Government could hope to stand in the discussion of this question, is its belief in the right of D

as the partisans of legitimacy, it is clear that our opposite in the cause admit that Don Miguel is the legitimate Monarch.

What we have always said we still maintain—that Don Miguel is the King de jure. That he has been King de facto through several years of trying circumstances, is most true; and most true is it, that without the infamous interference of the Foreign Office in a case where the King of England himself stood pledged to perfect neutrality, Don Miguel would have remained King of Portugal. For Miguel would have the proposed for the pope performed him from his throne, and was driven him from his throne and capital? The Portuguese, his own subjects?—No. The Brazilian people exiled his worthy brother, Don Perro, and have thus entailed him upon Portugal; but Don Miguel has been defeated by French robbery and English meanness; has been defeated by French robbery and English meanness; has been defeated by French robbery and English meanness; and moment of his throne; and while our Prime Minister has had moment of his throne; and while our Prime Minister has had the hardhood to deny in the House of Lords any knowledge of what was going on (justified only by the ignorance in which Lord Palmerston must have kept him), every premished Lord Palmerston must have kept him), every premished has been made to secure the expulsion of our ally paration has been made to secure the expulsion of our ally from his kingdom—our Navy have been instructed to salute from his kingdom—our Navy have been instructed to salute from his kingdom—our Navy have been instructed to salute the Brazilian girl's flag the moment it was hoisted—to land the Brazilian girl's flag the moment it was hoisted—to land the Brazilian girl's flag the moment it was hoisted—to land the Brazilian girl's flag the

and we congratulate the departmental Ministry on

aready occurred. Mr. STANLEY wants twenty millions of money for his West India experiment; Lord Althorp wants three or four millions for the Bank—a million or so, for the Clergy; Mr. Grant wants nine or ten millions for the East India Company; and Lord Palmerston will very soon want twice as much as all that, put together, to carry on a war, in which he has so madly—not madly, but stupidly—involved the country.

To Spain we ought to look with great interest. The King, if not dead, cannot long survive. The power and influence of M. Zea De Bernudez (generally characterised by the Times as a liar, a cheat, and several other equally had things), is a man of honour, firmness, and sound principles; he loves his country to his heart; he knows her character well, and in him all good Spaniards should have faith and confidence. We believe they have, and we trust that his influence may continue and strengthen, even though it should go the length of making our Foreign Minister even more ridiculous than he is at present, supposing such a consummation possible.

ridiculous than he is at present, supposing such a consummation possible.

We again repeat our belief that if the Portuguese nation areas firm in their support of MIGUEL as they are decided in their hatred for Don PEDRO and his Brazilian child, the cause must triumphl and so far are we wedded to entire neutrality upon such questions, that if we thought the Portuguese nation did not feel as we believe it does upon this point, we should not advocate the cause of the KING so warmly and earnestly as we feel it just and right to do.

We wonder when Lord PALMERSTON heard last from Lord PONSONBY—and what his Lordship says?

THE Hull Rockingham, speaking of the late debate in the House of Commons on Impressment, says, "Sir JAMES "GRAHAM took the lead in opposition to the motion, and "by his line of argument, both astonished and grieved us. "When Sir JAMES was a candidate for Hull, his hostility to "Impressment was his passport to favour!—How justly may
"we exclaim, 'Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamus in illis!'
"—What strange effects have power and place on the " human mind."

Sir Janes, whatever they may think at Rockingham or Cockermouth, is not the worst of the bunch. HOBHOUSE, the anti-flogger, was more delicate, to be sure, and has not only lost his place, but his seat. Sir James is certainly only lost his place, but his seat. Sir JAMES is certainly lucky in results, and unlucky as to reminiscences. He it was who moved for a list of places and salaries held by Privy Councillors. We never hear a word about that now. The fact is, that so long as he can keep the loaves and fishes (most appropriate in his department,) he will advocate "the prop that doth sustain his house." He is a fine animal, but nevertheless subject to the frailties incidental to our nature.

IT seems that Lord YARBOROUGH, as, what is jocosely graded, Commodore of the Yacht Club, has exerted his termed, Commodore of the Yacht Club. mimic authority to induce many of the Members to accompany his Lordship in their sailing boats on an expedition to do honour to the Citizen King of the French, who has ex-

pany his Lordship in their sailing boats on an expedition to do honour to the Citizen King of the French, who has expressed a desire that the Yacht Club should attend him at Cherbourg, where the amiable usurper is now supposed to be disporting himself.

It is quite fair, if a party of noblemen and gentlemen choose, in order to keep up the fun and spirit of a Club, to call one of themselves Commodore, and agree to obey his signals, when quite convenient, and execute his orders when they are compatible with their own amusement: but the farce must not be carried too far. The power given to this Lord High Admiral of the Solent Sea in burlesque, must not be exercised in earnest to convert a most agreeable society into a political club, and turn the diversions of our nobility and gentry into a means of debasing the national character, and gentry into a means of debasing the national character, and gentry into a means of debasing the national character, and gentry into a means of debasing the national character, and the—gallant—Commodore's particular attention is his polical affection for our present Ministers, who, in return for services performed, performing, and to be performed, are deluding Lord Yardorough with the hopes of an Earldom.

We suspect the Yacht Club will not long exist under such domination. We think that individuals, higher in blood and rank than Lord Yardorough, will rather wish to disentangle themselves from submission to the will of a Nobleman who, however highly talented and well principled, may perhaps lead them into committing themselves, in his train, to a line of policy not quite consistent with their own notions.

The King of the French—one of our readily-acknow-

Table yernaps lead them into committing themselves, and arrain, to a line of policy not quite consistent with their own notions.

The King of the French—one of our readily-acknow-ledged usurpers — although a very good Englishman in tongue, may not be quite aware of the character of our Yacht fleet. He will see the Crown on its banners and burgees—he hears it called Royal—he knows it is sanctioned by King William the Fourth; and these circumstances, combined with all the ridiculous proceedings of guns and flags, and balls and signals, and all the rest of it, may induce him to believe that the Cockney expedition of a few pleasure boats to the French coast is a tribute of respect from the people of England, sanctioned by their Monarch, a Monarch who was the friend of Nelson, and not very likely to bend before a French Revolutionary Usurper.

Time was, when every foreign ship lowered her top-sails to Ourships in the Channel—Time is, when we send out our fantoccini fleet to honour Louis Philippe. It has given great dissatisfaction to many of the members of the Society, and is altogether a most absurd affair.

To be sure, the exploit must have met with its just puniment. The gales and rains of yesterday, last night, and the night before, must have damped the ardour of the amateurs, and scattered their dandy Armada.—We certainly should be very sorry that a goose should be sacrificed in earnest, upon the occasion of this dispersion, but as far as tually by the majority of the members of the useful and agreeable Society in question, who have only to lament that there is so little sage in the seasoning.

The Times, speaking of the clause in the Bank Charter in the seasoning of the useful the important point of the seasoning.

there is so little sage in the seasoning.

The Times, speaking of the clause in the Bank Charter Bill, by which the Directors have carried the important point of making their notes a legal tender, says:—

"Lord Lansdowne says that perfect safety is ensured where the Paper circulation is convertible at pleasure into gold, Be it so,—but are notes on convertible at pleasure, where the holder must send 300 to be aux convertible at pleasure, where the holder must send 300 to be accountable that convertibility? A pretty sort of 'pleasure' to be accountable to the convertibility less perfect you were the holder must send 300 to be any appropriate that it and the convertibility less perfect by a kreat deal that the present it makes a Bank of England note more valuable at being London than it can be any where else, by the risk, and trouble, makes the same note more valuable at the distance of 300 miles from prices and a confusion of standards all over the country. The pigness and a confusion of standards all over the country. The pigness and a confusion of standards all over the country.

h-aded folly that could induce any Minister to persist in such a clause is toour minds utterly amazing; and now it will be six or eight months. rly amazing; and now it me ne mischief, however palpable

hedaea jours trace courts in the court in th

"And this is LAW. I do maintain." - Old Ballad.

WE consider it our duty to submit to our readers the following Protest of his Grace the Duke of Wellington against the West India Slavery Bill, and we are sure they will agree with us in thinking it a most acute exposure of the rashness, ignorance, impolicy, and impracticability of the measure, which leaves its job-making contrivers "naked to the enemies" of the destructive system of Government:—

20° Augusti, 1833.

AGAINST THE THIRD READING OF THE SLAVERY ABOLITION BILL.

DISSENTIENT,

LS. Because it is attempted by this Bill to emancipate a nation of slaves not prepared by a previous course of edu-

1st. Because it is attempted by this Bill to emancipate a nation of slaves not prepared by a previous course of education, of religious instruction, or of training, to habits of industry, or of social intercourse, for the position in which they will be placed in society.

2d. Because the value, as possessions of the Crown of Great Britain, of the Colonies in which these negroes are located, as well as the value of their estates to the Proprietors and Colonists, depends upon the labour of the negroes to obtain the valuable produce of the soil, sugar, whether as slaves, as apprentices, or as free labourers for hire.

for hire.

3d. Because the experience of all times and of all na tions, particularly that of modern times, and in our own Colonies and in St. Domingo, has proved that men uncivilized, and at liberty to labour or not as they please, will not work for hire at regular agricultural labour in the low grounds within the Tropics; and the example of the United States— a country but thinly peopled in proportion to its extent and fertility, and always in want of hands—has shewn that even in more temperate climates the labour of emancipated negroes that the welfare of society as well as that of the emancipated negroes themselves required that they should be removed

elsewhere.

4th. Because the number of negroes on the several islands and settlements on the Continent of America in which they are located is so small in proportion to the extent of the country which they occupy, and the fertility of the soil is so great, and the climate (however insalubrious and little inviting to exertion and labour) is so favourable to vegetation and the growth of all descriptions of the produce of the earth, that it cannot be expected that these emancipated slaves, thus uneducated and untrained, will be induced to work for hire. work for hire

work for hire.

5th. Because upon this speculation depends the value of a capital of not less than 200,000,000l. sterling, including therein the fortunes and existence, in a state of independence, of thousands of Colonists and Proprietors of estates in the Colonies—the TRADE OF THE COUNTRY—the employment of 250,000 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING, and of 25,000 SEAMEN—and a REVENUE which produces to the Evaluation of the Colonies of

the employment of 250,000 Tons of British Shipping, and of 25,000 Seamen—and a Revenue which produces to the Exchequer, upon sugar alone, not less than 5,000,000. Stereling per annum.

6th. Because the Bill, in enforcing upon the Colonists the emancipation of their slaves, attains its object by enactments and measures least calculated to conciliate their feelings and interests, and those of the local Legislatures, by whose influence and authority the powers of Government in the Colonies must continue to be exercised.

7th. Because in the details of the measure an engagement of the Colonies and the proprietors of estates in the Colonies has been violately; and a resolution, agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, and communicated to the Colonies, has been departed from, and the period of apprenticeslip altered from twelve years to six. Proprietors who have slaves of twelve years of age, are under the necessity of making them apprentices as domestics or as artificers. Persons are to be appointed special Magistrates (for the execution of the measures ordained by this Bill) unconnected with the Colonies, not sufficient in number for the performance of the duty even of protecting the property and persons of the resident proprietors, or sufficiently paid to render them respectable or even efficient.

The Colonial Legislatures are required to enact laws to

The Colonial Legislatures are required to enact laws to carry into execution these measures under pain of the loss, by proprietors of slaves in the Colonies, of all participation of the compensation held out by the Bill, in case those laws should not be conformable to the model therein given to them. The compensation for loss is NOT in reality raised or regulated, nor does the interest upon the grant accuracy from granted; nor does the interest upon the grant accrue from the period at which the sacrifice of property is to be made, for which it is stated to be intended that the compensation should be given, according to the usual practice.

should be given, according to the usual practice.

The Colonial Legislatures must first pass certain laws: and THEN Commissioners, appointed under authority of the Bill, are to proceed to make a distribution among nineteen Colonies of the whole sum held out, and THAT according to a principle which is considered by many of the Colonial proprietors to be PARTIAL and UNJUST. This ditribution having been made and agreed to, the DETAILED distribution to EACH proprietor of the compensation is to be made by the same Commissioners; BUT APPEALS to His MAJESTY in Council may be made upon the ORIGINAL as well as upon EVERN OTHER distribution by the Commissioners, EACH of IN COUNCI MAY DE MAGE UPON THE ORIGINAL AS WELL AS UPON EVERY OTHER distribution by the Commissioners, EACH of them requiring renewed reference to the Colony, and occasioning of course INTERMINABLE LITIGATION and DELAY—thus postponing the receipt of compensation by the proprietor of the slave for YEARS AFTER he will have lost the

benefit of his services.

Sth. Because the extension of the Act 52d G. III. cap.
155, by the 61st clause of the Bill to the Colonies, is not necessary for the apprenticeship and emancipation of the staves in the Colonies. It is not justified by anything that has passed; and will be considered by the Colonial Legislatures as a gratuitous injury, and a breach of their independent.

dent authority as provided by the Acts of 1773, and respected from that time to this. WELLINGTON.

ST. VINCENT, PENSHURST, WYNFORD.

spected from that time to this.

WELLINGTON,
ST. VINCENT,
PENSHURST,
WYNFORD.

Coupled with this, the reader ought to be put in possession of the feelings and opinions of the Colonists upon what they know of the proceedings in England touching their rights and property; we therefore extract from the Janaica Courant of the Sth of July, the latest number in London, a few passages, whence a pretty fair opinion of the popular feeling in that island may be gathered:

"We have," says the Editor, "continued our extracts from the late London papers: and if we said that we were sorry for the misery and ruin which the people of Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Cork, Bellast, Glasgow, and Dundee, &c. have brought upon themselves, we would be stating the thing 'which is not.'—The inhabitants of these several places have, for years past, gone hand in hand with the Anti-Slavery party, if decrying a cystem which gave them they find the extent of the mischief they have occasioned they are very sorry for it, on their owan account! The good folks of Leeds will lose, as they admit, their market for cloth. Those of Manchester and Birmingham are discharging their workmen for want of employment, in consequence of the want of confidence in the West-India merchants, under their present circumstances!! The people of Dundee may keep their Oznaburghs, those of Glasgow their dry goods; and the poor Highlanders, who catch so many herrings for lothing the control of the control of the United Kingdom imagine that we can raise crops here under the system which is now pursued towards us, they are very much missaken, and they will son be undeceived by their ships returning inballast, and by a diminution of many millions in the Revenue, which must be raised from the alignment at the earn raise crops here under the system which is now pursued towards us, they are very much missaken, and they will son be undeceived by their ships returning inballast, and by a diminution of many millions in the Revenue, which must be raised from the third will son th

would not! as the lazy and the worthless' would plunder them of it, and in a very short time the island would present nothing but a scene of misery and desolation unheard of in the annals of history.

These passages are extremely clear illustrations of the real state of the case. Upon the third, which follows, a word or two may be necessary:—

"In the event of the new House being called, how is the Governor to meet the same men he so insultingly sent back to their constituents? We shall see; but this we do know, that any proposition, emanating from the Government, to declare the slaves free, until compensation is first awarded, will be magadory. The colonists are not advocates for the perpetuation of slavery; on the contrary, they wish to get rid of it, on terms advantageous to all parties; and their resistance against every attempt to despoil them of their properties ought to be viewed more with feelings of respect than reproach. They bought their properties, and until they are paid for them, they ought to the interior defence."

The reader of this paragraph will naturally say, that as it was written at a period when Government proposed a loan of fifteen millions, which they have since promised, the observations it contains are now of little worth. This we deny, for one plain reason—the Jamaica Colonists are wonse off under the amended plan of a gift of twenty millions, than they were under that of a loan of fifteen.

In the improved plan, the TWELVE years apprenticeship, forming a very important part of the compensation, is reduced to SIX; and, moreover, although the fifteen millions were to have been considered (and even that was left expressly doubtful in Mr. STANLEY'S speech) a loan, as far as this country was concerned, it was not to have been repaid by the planters; so that under that arrangement they would, dividing the fifteen millions by 800,000, the number of slaves, and obtaining their equal share of the product, have received the sum of 171, 15s, per head, on which calculation they had founded the

Island.

Then comes the question, what does the augmentation of the grant to twenty millions do?—Why, accompanied by the mode of appropriation to each Colony enacted by the Bill, it will give to the Jamaica people something between seventeen and eighteen pounds per head, leaving them exactly where they supposed themselves on the 8th of July, when the observations which we have quoted were written; while, by the same mode of appropriation, the planters at Demerara will receive fifty-eight pounds a head for their slaves.

Is this, and a machinery which renders "litigation and delay interminable," saddling the fund itself with the protracted expenses of such a commission, and depriving every one of its proprietors of all hope of living to see the period at which their share of compensation shall be derivable, likely to reconcile the Assembly to the measure?

which their share of compensation shall be satisfied to reconcile the Assembly to the measure?

It may be answered, that we are treating only of Jamaica.

Admitted: but, in treating of Jamaica, we treat of the West