

was to be obtained. It appears that half this sum was actually put into the hands of DONLAN between the time of the original application and May, 1829. Afterwards, the prosecutor was induced to give up the remainder of the notes, making £4,000, as the security of a bond from Lord TYNHAM. The connection between DONLAN and his Lordship was proved beyond doubt. The Duke of WELLINGTON was examined. He was First Lord of the Treasury at the time, and recollected no application for a person of the name of LANGFORD for a situation. Lord TYNHAM had made divers applications for situations, which had been refused. The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty against both defendants*. Judgment was deferred. Lord TYNHAM, 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 WINCHELSEA 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 "ruling," that although his Lordship had been found guilty of conspiring with the tailor to defraud Mr. DEDIMUS 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 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 legislative representative.

But it is quite a different affair when ultra-patriots and red-hot reformers mount the boards, and speechify 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 ameliorating 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; so 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 KAY's motion.

LUSHINGTON—the Doctor—is better than this—for he distinctly 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.

This 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.

Amidst the wreck of things which has begun, it is laughable to see these great talkers moved 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!) Cavalry 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 CAVALRY OFFICER,' containing the following passage:—

"Within these few days the papers announce that the 53d and 67th (now in the Mediterranean) 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 53d 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 Fitzroy 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 untrue: 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 should 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 yesterday's Times:—

"We are induced to recur to the letter of 'A Ci-devant Cavalry Officer,' 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 ascertained, upon inquiry, that the destination of regiments is regulated by certain fixed rules, that, as we have already stated, Lord Fitzroy Somerset's regiment has not been ordered to the West Indies,—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 motive insinuated in the letter of the 'Ci-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 he not appeared in the character of author of a pamphlet on the state of the army, published by a well-known bookseller."

In the notices to correspondents in yesterday's Times is 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 surprising 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. DOUCECK, 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 terminated his busy, unsettled, and unsatisfactory life, without pain or suffering.

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 bedside in his latest moments by his inevitable professional duties.

THE following is curious:—

"Late on Thursday evening a packet was delivered at Mr. BURN'S house, addressed to the 'Editor of the Times,' and bearing the name of 'JOHN LEVEVRE' in the corner of the cover. Late on Thursday evening a packet was delivered at the office of the Times, addressed to 'W. BURN, Esq.,' and bearing the name of 'JOHN LEVEVRE' 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 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.

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 extract the following account of the business:—

(FROM THE NORTHAMPTON HERALD.)
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.

AFFIDAVITS IN SUPPORT OF THE RULE.
Affidavit of John Eden Spalding, of Eaton-place, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., sworn the 16th of April, 1835.—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, 1835, and is the person there mentioned and designated as the son-in-law of the Lord Chancellor. Saith that the first toast after dinner was the King, and 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 he never spoke those words on the said occasion, or on any other, nor any words to the same or similar effect. Saith that it is wholly untrue that he uttered those words in substance or to the effect. And deponent also denies it to be true that on some gentleman remarking that such a course would not be pleasing to the meeting, he deponent said, "Well, let us shake them altogether." Saith that he did not on the said occasion, or on any other, utter those or any words similar in substance or effect. (Libel put in as follows):—

(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 replied, "Let us bitch her, and drink the Royal Family." On some gentleman remarking 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-garden, clerk to John Phillips Beavan, of Saville-street, Piccadilly, Gentlemen, sworn, the 16th of April, 1835.—Saith that, on the 16th of April instant, he, deponent, obtained from the Solicitor of His Majesty'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, Esq., a Commissioner of His Majesty's Stamp Duties, sign the said certified copy hereto annexed and endorsed on the said copy of the said affidavit.

AFFIDAVITS AGAINST THE RULE.

Affidavit of the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, sworn April 27, 1835.—Saith that 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 Smithers, for a supposed libel in the Paper called the *Northampton Herald*, of the 23d 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, being steward of the races, presided as Chairman on that occasion. That Deponent sat at the table within one of said John Spalding, there being only one table erected between the two parties. Deponent perfectly recollects that the health of the King having been given by said John Eden Spalding as the first toast, and a considerable time elapsing before any other toast was proposed, some Gentlemen 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 bitch her, and drink the Royal Family." 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 go 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 heard by those around, and the said John Eden Spalding almost immediately replied, "Well, let us shake them altogether." 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war with England; till we are in a condition effectually to support our claims, our views, and our 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 to disband their artificers, who go to France, Spain, and Holland for maintenance.

"Whilst then individuals squander their riches, the State grows parsimonious, and begins 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 lethargy? 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 are even reasons 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 wealthy, 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 easily glide from one extreme to another, it is 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 in 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 new war give the Bourbons an opportunity to remind them of it. The most dangerous of the Bourbons reside in England; let not 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 amusements of elections, races, party and faction—leave them in peace, and they may be directed by popular clamour, which he can always excite and encourage—I leave them in peace, and their navy will once more be bid up to rot, 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 small 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 allies, 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 their great 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 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 Paris, within three weeks of its presentation to Buonaparte; and though the *Moniteur* has mentioned it after its insertion in some of the English papers, its authenticity was never contradicted; on the contrary, one of TALLEYRAND's *Chef des Bureaux* in the Cabinet of Secret State Papers was dismissed, on the totally unfounded suspicion of having transmitted it to somebody in this country."

"A French fleet, with a French Admiral in command, in the Downs, 1832. England not daring to blockade the Dutch ports without the assistance of the French navy. What a true prophet TALLEYRAND has been—what an idol for Britain to worship, and Lord PALMERSTON to obey."

PEMICKAN.

The grand review of the household troops took place on Friday morning in Hyde Park, in honour of the Duke of ORLEANS. The Duke of ORLEANS, BRUNSWICK, WELLINGTON, Prince GEORGE of CAMBRIDGE, and a numerous military cortege, arrived on the ground at eleven o'clock. The troops, consisting of three regiments of Foot Guards, two regiments of Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards Blue, 17th Lancers, 6th Dragoon Guards, and two parks of artillery, 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 to Aspley House he was enthusiastically cheered by the people, who followed him to his own residence, crying "Long live the Duke of Wellington," which compliment his Grace acknowledged by saluting.—*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 eyes of the people are opened, and they vie with each other in rushing forward to evince their affection and gratitude to the greatest man of the age and country. It is in the disposition of Englishmen 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 Birmingham and the Midland districts*, by Mr. ATTWOOD.

"My dear Friends and Fellow-countrymen.—The Ministers whom we carried back to power upon the shoulders of the people have betrayed our confidence. We have given them a fair trial, and they have done, and almost everything which they ought not to have done. They give us slavery for Ireland, and poverty for England; they give us internal misery and foreign shame. Twice in every year they collect from us every shilling in the country in the payment of taxes—twice in every year they collect from us every shilling in the payment of rents. Four times in every year they rack us with the payment of duties. They will neither lift up our means to a level with our burdens, nor cut down our burdens to a level with our means. We are in a state of distress, they deny its existence. They almost idle us in the unfeeling words of the Egyptian tyrant, 'Ye are idle, ye are idle—get ye to your burdens.'"

"My dear Friends and Fellow-countrymen.—There is no hope for our country so long as the open continue in power. The people cannot flourish under the blighting, blasting influence of their domination. The people must assemble in peaceful, legal, and majestic

masses. 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 lambs; meet me again 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 mottoes. 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."

THOMAS ATTWOOD.

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

The following is an extract from a letter, by express, dated "CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 22.—Lord PONSBY 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 troops encamped near the capital. The whole 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 a regiment of Turkish infantry and 1,200 cavalry. The sight was exceedingly splendid. The Grand Seigneur must have had curious sensations at thus reviewing, within sight of his capital, an army belonging to an European Power, which 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 plague 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 Rushford, an unasked and unexpected return, amounting to 10 per cent. on their respective rentals, was made to his Lordship's numerous tenants.

The remains of the Marchioness Dowager of LANSDOWNE were removed on Saturday the 4th inst. from Wycombe Lodge to a vault in Paddington Church, where the body of the late Lord was deposited. 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 CUMBERLAND-MIRQUIS of LANSDOWNE, Earl REAUMONT, Lieut.-Gen. Sir COLQUHOUN GRANT, Mr. BUTLER DANVERS, &c. &c. &c.

On Monday last the Marquis and Marchioness of LANSDOWNE gave a grand entertainment to a very numerous party of the nobility and gentry at Lansdowne House. Madame PASTA and other eminent vocal performers were engaged in a concert, which was performed 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 BAILLIE, Esq., deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on Lieut.-Colonel PATRICK VANS ANNEW, C.B.

At the Levee on Wednesday, Lord FOLEY delivered to His Majesty the Stick of the Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, 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 £1,200. per annum. Lord FOLEY has appointed Mr. 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. JEREMIE to this island, and all public credit 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."—*Bristol 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. VIREUX 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 GREY's satisfaction as to the prosperity and increasing strength of his friends and supporters:—"THE POLITICAL UNION.—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 has been followed in other districts 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 ALTHAM received the following flattering tribute a few days ago at Kettering. A dumb pal 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. JEFFCOCK, Chief Judge at Sierra Leone, in which the Doctor was seriously 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 little 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 to us, that no man ought to fight another, who is appointed to Sierra Leone—he is "booked" the moment he takes office in that detestable 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 fire 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 JEFFCOCK's second; how could he have done so—could he have said, my friend has brought your friend here to give him satisfaction, but he does not mean to fire at him? Surely, with such a feeling, it would have been much wiser in the Doctor not to 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 reports of the *Times* on Tuesday:—"EZEKIEL STEWART was put to the bar 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 policeman took the girl into custody, and went on Sunday evening to Crookford's gambling-house, in St. James's-street, where his Lordship was; and on making known his business, Lord MOLYNEUX declined to come forward against the girl, as he did not wish his name to appear before the public. The girl, when questioned by Mr. CONANT, denied the charge of robbery, and as there was no further evidence, she was ordered to be discharged."—"The tone and spirit of this report are remarkable. Lord MOLYNEUX 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 Crookford's "gambling-house." Crookford's is no more a gambling-house than Broomfield's or any other Club where cards or any other games are played; and Lord MOLYNEUX might just as well be dining at Crookford's on Sunday—barring Sir ANDREW ANNEW's Bill—as in any other Club Coffee-room in London. Surely if Lord MOLYNEUX (who, as the *Times* reporter perhaps did not know, is the eldest son of Lord SEFTON) 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 recently published by the Poor Laws' Commissioners, the following is the scale of weekly subsistence allotted to the above description of persons:—

The agricultural labourer.....	122 oz. solid food.
The soldier	168
The able-bodied pauper	151
The suspected thief	203
The convicted thief	239
The transported thief	339

DUELING.—Mr. GUTHRIE, in his clinical lecture at the Westminster Hospital, says:—"I do not know whether it is advisable to recommend, with Sir LUCIUS O'Trigger, in the *Revue*, that gentlemen should stand fair to the front, in duelling, and be shot clean through one side of the body, instead of making as small as possible an edge, by standing sideways, and running the risk of being certainly killed by the ball penetrating both sides; but this I do know that there is neither charity nor humanity in the manner of choosing the pistols at present adopted. The balls are so small that the hole they make is always a source of inconvenience to the cure; and the quantity of powder is also so small, that it will not send a ball clean through a moderately thick gentleman; 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.

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 utterance on this occasion, because I know they would be inadmissible to your columns; but I feel it incumbent on me, as a member of that large body of persons whose proceedings are now held up to public reprobation, to avail myself of the earliest opportunity, and the prompt means, of exposing the *trickery* resorted to by a British legislator, and to show that the high functions of a Minister of the Crown have been degraded by the individual who has deemed it worthy and his noble duty to the State, to manifest the indiscreet zeal of a deluded paragon, and who has condescended to pander (to retort emphatically a quotation of his own) to "the abstract love" of anti-colonial slander!

On the occasion to which I have referred, Mr. STANLEY declared, "The Colonial Legislatures had done nothing, or next to nothing," to ameliorate the condition of the slaves. In this assertion he displayed a *temerity and ignorance* which can be excused on the ground of the short period of time he has had to concoct his trash of misrepresentation, because he might, and ought unquestionably to have known, his declarations were at variance with facts. If he had been so disposed, he certainly had the means of referring to despatches written by Lord BATCHELOR in the year 1827, by Mr. HUBERTSON in 1828, and Sir GEORGE MURRAY in 1829, wherein the following, and many similar expressions, may be found:—"I am commanded by his Majesty to state, that I am indebted to the wisdom and humanity of the greater part of its provisions, and is graciously pleased to acknowledge with commendation the disposition which the Legislature has manifested to improve the condition of the slave population."

And, Sir, I may add, that when the Duke of WELLINGTON was Prime Minister, he declared in his place in Parliament, when speaking to the progress of amelioration, that—

"Upon the whole, I do say, that it is surprising to see, in so short a time, that so much has been done towards the attainment of the object which Parliament had in view."

It is I am sure unnecessary to add more to this part of the subject, I will therefore shortly advert to another mis-statement made by the Right Hon. Secretary. He said:—

"Some gentlemen, whose name he forgot, had said, if a slave raised his eyes to look at his master, he must be struck by the caprice of that master be subjected to the infliction of 39 lashes."

But he had not the candour to acknowledge, that two individuals, who gave their evidence on oath before a Committee of the House of Lords, had expressly sworn that such a punishment would be a violation of the law. Mr. STANLEY also declared, and, as it would seem, contrary to his better knowledge, that—

"Mr. HENRY LOVINO, who was himself a man of colour, and who had lived in the West Indies for many years, gave some interesting particulars as to the habits of industry manifested by the negroes. He gave a statement of what came under his own observation in the Island of Antigua. There were 371 creoles—306 educated slaves on the island; the latter had been captured and put on the island in a state of freedom. Amongst these 306 slaves there had been only one case of petty larceny, and no other crime proved up to the period when Mr. LOVINO left the colony; he also stated that those slaves were maintaining themselves by their industry, and that they discovered a great desire to imitate the industrious habits of those around them; he also stated that five of those slaves had purchased their own houses, and that only a few of them returned to partake of the bounty of the Crown."

Now, Sir, I have before me a copy of a Report (the original of which is in Downing-street) made by a Committee of the House of Assembly in Antigua, relating to these Africans, and I there find it stated by Mr. ROACH, the Keeper of the Goal:—

"A few individuals among them are well behaved and industrious, but the generality are drunken, disorderly and idle; and believe that the major part of the robberies in town are perpetrated by them, and that he looked upon them as a curse to the island."

This testimony is corroborated by Sir PATRICK ROSS, the Governor of the island, who, in a despatch dated Antigua, 15th November, 1820, states:—

"I feel no hesitation in confirming the report generally, as to the unhappily demoralized state, and idle habits of life, of the liberated Africans."

And, Sir, it appears, from a Parliamentary paper ordered to be printed 10th August, 1832, that Mr. LOVINO's "few" of these Africans who partook "of the bounty of the Crown," had cost this country, from the year 1821, to the 10th October, 1832, no less a sum than £20,168. 1s. 6d.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant.

JOSEPH BEECHING.

37, Mincing-lane, 17th May, 1833.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.
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. BORTON, late of Kirby Misperton, near Helmsley, has been appointed Curate of St. Mary's, Scarborough.

The Rev. JOHN THORPE, of Chester, (son of the late Rev. W. Thorpe, of 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 Rumbury, Bart.

The Rev. C. TRELAWNEY COLLINS, Rector of Finsbury, has been appointed by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Rural Dean of the extensive Deanery of Bedminster.

The Rev. JOHN BYRON, A.M. has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to the Vicarage of Elmstone Hardwicke, vacant by the death of the Rev. G. H. L. Gretton. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. EDWIN KEMFSON, 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 Bradford, void by the resignation of the Hon. and Rev. H. E. Bridgeman, M.A.

The Rev. W. JENKINS, many years curate of Ystradfellty, in Breconshire, to the vicarage of Llangamarch, and chapels of Llandewi,

The Rev. J. CHRYSAL, of Glasgow, has been presented by Sir J. Boswell, of Auchinleck, Bart. to the parish and church of Auchinleck, vacant by the translation of the Rev. Mr. Boyd to Ochiltree.

IRELAND.
The Rev. JAMES HAMILTON SAUNDERSON, late Curate of Ballymackey, has been collated, by the Lord Bishop of Killaloe, to the united parishes of Ballingarry and Ushane, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Connolly.
The Rev. BENJAMIN JAMES, late Curate of Ballinaleck, has been

The Rev. BENJAMIN EXLES, late Curate of Barnaburgh, has been translated from Church-view to Killalea, where he has received a more eligible appointment in the Church.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Esq., of Killalea, died suddenly on Friday, the 28th inst.

The Rev. THOMAS LAYTON, Vicar of Chigwell, aged 68.

OXFORD, May 24.—This day, in full Convocation, the Degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, of Exeter College, Professor of Sanscrit on the Foundation of the late Colonel Boden.

On Wednesday last G. K. MORRELL, Scholar of St. John's College was admitted a Law Fellow of that Society.

CAMBRIDGE, May 23.—Charles James Johnson and Richard Norman Russell, Bachelors of Arts, of Gonville and Caius college, were on Friday last elected Fellows of that society, on the foundation of Mr Wortley.

On Tuesday last, James Cartnell, B.A. of Emmanuel college, was elected a Foundation Fellow of Christ's college.
Yesterday William Wigan Harvey, B.A. of King's college, was elected a Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar of the first class; and William

Alfred Dawson, B.A. of Christ's college, a Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar of the second class.

Professor Musgrave, Mr. Archdall of Emmanuel college, and Mr. Hodgson of St. Peter's college, a Syndicate, to consult respecting the Old Printing-house and the adjoining premises belonging to the University, and to report before the end of this term.

There will be a congregation this morning, at eleven o'clock, to consider of petitions to the two Houses of Parliament against a Bill intitled "A Bill for the relief of his Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion."

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW CHURCH AT BULLOCK-SMITHY.—The first stone of a new church to be erected by subscription, at Bullock-smithy, near Manchester was laid on Monday last, by J. K. WINTERBOTTOM, Esq. 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 sittings, 500 of which are to be free.

SACRILEGE.—In the night of Monday last some thieves forced open the south door of the Episcopal Chapel at Holbeck by means of

Letters have been received from the Archbishop of York, b

many 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 be 1,000, and the income 500*l*. Two, three, and four Clergymen have

The Protestants of Templemichael have presented an affectional

The opposition to payment of tithes in the county Carlow is completely prostrate, and the Clergymen are now receiving their due

The Rev. Mr. TYNER, who had suffered very much by the anti-tithe system in Kerry, has been unprecedentedly successful in gathering in the composition money due to him in his parish of Clahane.

with the efficient aid of the 77th Regiment. The Rev. JOHN A. PHY, aided by a party of the 76th, under Captain VARLO, has been similarly successful at Kiltalla, and the adjoining district.

number of this cheap and standard collection, is Mr. Ward's (author of *Tremaine*) popular novel of *De Vere*—a production peculiarly suited to the wants and inclination of persons in early life, as the subject relates almost entirely to the workings of ambition, the

It is a remarkable point connected with this work, that many traits and anecdotes of stilling water, which have been employed in it for

and anecdotes of striking notoriety have been employed for the sake of illustration, although the persons from whom they are borrowed are not those designated by the author.

together with a corrected report of his Lordship's speech, will be published tomorrow. Also, *A Summary of the History of the East India Company*, from the grant of their first Charter by Queen Elizabeth, to the present period. By Captain G. D'Almeida, R.N. 7s. boards.

2s. 6d.—3d. On the Changes in the Navigation Laws of England and their effect on the Commerce of the British Colonies, by the same Author.

The lovers of piano forte playing may enjoy a great treat on Wednesday next at the Morning Concert of the celebrated Heintz, who is distinguished by his skill in the performance of the most difficult pieces of music.

Duet with Moscheles, and brilliant variations on the March from Otello. As his stay in London is short, the room will doubtless be crowded, from a natural desire to listen to the performance of a

MONTGOMERY'S NEW POEM.—The subject and title of this favourite poet's new work, which is just ready, is, we understand, *Woman*.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLERS.—The One Guinea Edition which Heath announces of *Turner's Annual Tour* will, we have no doubt, increase very materially this year the number of English travellers on the continent. We are not aware that any other work could have

the landscapes of Turner before his eyes, and the true yet imaginative descriptions of Leith Ritchie in his ear? The scenes chosen are the great rivers of Europe—the Loire, the Seine, the Danube, &c. &c.

That deservedly popular comedian, Harley, takes his benefit

Drury lane to-morrow evening, and from the splendid entertainments announced, embracing the talents of Pasta, Malin Devrient, and Braham, no doubt can be entertained of the result being a success.

—A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 26.

THEIR MAJESTIES are at St. James's—On Tuesday the KING's Birthday will be celebrated at Court, with 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 merrily from an early hour in the morning; the flags were hoisted on the church, &c.

At twelve o'clock the Duchess of KENT and the Princess received the congratulations 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 AUGUSTA, the Princess SOPHIA, the Duke of SUSSEX, the Duke and Duchess of GLOUCESTER, the Princess SOPHIA MATILDA, and Prince GEORGE of CAMBRIDGE.

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 Highness's tradespeople in the town of Kensington illuminated their houses.

In the evening the Duchess of KENT and the Princess VICTORIA, 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 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 seemed 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, being 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 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 negotiation will be both critical and important. It is anything but a final settlement, and it leaves it open to the King of HOLLAND to take advantage of any change in the political state of 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.

THE news from SPAIN is interesting in a high degree. DON CARLOS, actuated solely by conscientious motives, declines acknowledging the Princess of ASTURIAS as his future Sovereign. The following is the Prince's declaration:

"My well-beloved Brother, &c.—This morning, at ten o'clock, my Secretary PLAZAOLA 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 in stating that you were my King and my Lord, and, besides, my brother, and always my much loved brother, further endeared to me by having shared in all your misfortunes.

"You wish to know whether I intend, yes or no, to swear to your daughter, as Princess of ASTURIAS. Now, as far as wishes go, you will believe me when I tell you, when I say that with all my heart I would like that oath, and that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be the first to recognize your daughter, and to spare you any offence or possible inconvenience which my declining to do so might occasion. But my conscience and my honour do not permit it; I possess rights so legitimate that I could not divest myself of them—rights which God gave me when it was his pleasure that I entered upon existence, and which alone can take away, by transferring them to a male child of yours, which I desire so much, it may be even more, than you yourself do. Moreover, in this I am defending the justice of the rights of all those who are called after me, and, therefore, I feel myself called upon to transmit to you the subjoined declaration, which I have made with the greatest formality, and addressed to all the Sovereigns, to whom I hope you will communicate it.

"Adios, my well-beloved brother, and be assured that your welfare will be always the first object of the prayers of your affectionate brother,

CARLOS.

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

To the Senior of King.

His affectionate brother and faithful vassal,

The Infant DON CARLOS DE BORBON Y BORBON."

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

Accompanying this important—because decisive—document, we have the news that the QUEEN is *en route*; 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. ZEA BERMUDEZ 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 SOVEREIGN, 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 those 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, 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 respectfully 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 clamorous 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 co-operated with it, so far as such co-operation, as MR. CANNING 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 in the official reports to which we allude, they did every thing men could do to evince their humanity and consideration, and to avert the charges which the Colonial Secretary of State thought proper to make against them in his place in Parliament.

In considering the mad project of MR. STANLEY, four distinct questions present themselves to view:—

The first, as to the legality of the spoliation principle which shall take away from a man his "goods and chattels," in the possession of which he has been legally guaranteed—his indefeasible right in which, to sell or mortgage, has been recognised by an Act of Parliament passed since MR. CANNING'S Resolutions, and to an investment of money in which he or his ancestors have been incited and encouraged by other Acts of Parliament under the special sanction and peculiar encouragement of the reigning Monarch.

The second, (admitting for argument sake the stupendous stretch of power assumed by our liberal Ministers,) as to the 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 sworn 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 offers a sum of fifteen millions to be raised upon loan, he now hints at twenty millions—why neither MR. STANLEY nor LORD ALTHORP can raise a fiftieth part of the sum—the people will not pay the ordinary Assessed Taxes—they defy the Government—three Parish Meetings in the metropolis on Tuesday night, officially, and in their corporate capacity, presided over by churchwardens, and attended by all the parochial officers, declare they will not pay the Taxes—and declare, moreover, that they shall only laugh at the Tax-gatherer when he comes, because the Government has no power that they care for, to enforce the payment. And this is the Government that flourishes off a proposition for raising fifteen or twenty millions of money to destroy the property of thousands of whites, and ruin the comfort of nearly a million of blacks. But, even supposing that the helpless Ministers could by dint of Tory support or Conservative patronage really get up such a loan as they talk of—what would it do? MR. STANLEY—that is, one of the Clerks in the Colonial Office, for him—considers the whole slave population in the West Indies to amount to 800,000, that every slave is upon the average worth sixty pounds, and that the annual profit thence derived amounts to 1,500,000l.

Under the STANLEY scheme, every slave is to have the power of converting himself into an apprentice for twelve years, at the end of which period he is to be free. In return for this power his master is to have three-fourths of

his 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; and 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 apprentice, 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 the spoliation and robbery proposed, by paying one million a year for one fourth of the labour necessary to cultivate lands producing a million and a half.

Supposing, therefore, MR. STANLEY'S imaginary loan of 15,000,000l. to be a reality; we think the two first points, the right of spoliation intended, and the justice of the compensation proposed, may be made pretty evident.

As to the third question, which relates to the benefits derivable to the slave from emancipation, we need only refer to the numerous eloquent and well-written works which have appeared on the subject, or to the saintly protestations of the veteran WILBERFORCE, that nothing was farther from his thoughts, when he urged so perpetually and so successfully the abolition of the Slave Trade: or to the speeches of MR. STEPHEN, at a much later period (1817), or to the Parliamentary orations of MR. FOX of a much earlier date—in 1796, when that great patriot in advocating the abolition of the Slave Trade adopted the tone of the insidious canters as to the marked distinction between the abolition of the traffic and the emancipation 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 hope 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 LANSDOWNE, 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 LANSDOWNE, "would not be to add to their happiness, EVEN IF THE LEGISLATURE HAD A RIGHT TO INTERFERE WITH THE PROPERTY OF THE COLONIES!! All that could be done by this country with 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. EDEN agreed.

To this distinct and clear statement MR. WILBERFORCE added these words:—"Had the motion proceeded from a less respectable quarter he would have been glad that it had been made, as it would show that he (WILBERFORCE) 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 obtained from proposing the latter, but were ready to reject such a proposition when made by others. The enemies of the abolition had always confounded these two objects—the friends 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 in yielding a portion, that they might be the easier robbed of all, eventually.

These references, we say, would have been quite sufficient for our purpose, in this hasty sketch; but we are forced into other quotations by the appearance of a pamphlet written by a gentleman of the name of CONDER, called "Wages or the Whip," written to shew the comparative cost of free and slave labour. In this attempt to move the obdurate planter by an appeal to his pocket instead of his heart, MR. CONDER quotes copiously from the work on "Colonial Policy," which first raised the present LORD CHANCELLOR in the public estimation as a pamphleteer, and whence we have often ourselves taken the liberty of making a few extracts.

MR. CONDER, however, compiles from the work a string of authorities cited by MR. BROUGHAM in favour of free labour, rather than any original opinions of the learned gentleman's own. We are therefore compelled, in justice to the LORD CHANCELLOR—who is supposed to exemplify his hatred of slavery, not only in the work just mentioned, but by his more recent practice of elevating the "free labourers" of Gray's Inn-lane to the Magisterial bench of Middlesex,—to produce a few passages from his Lordship's "elaborate treatise," as MR. CONDER calls it, which we think will at least neutralize the small bit of honey which that gentleman has culled for the liberators, and at the same time give to the world a fresh edition of the CHANCELLOR'S own views of slave emancipation.

Speaking of the invasion of America by the Spaniards—for the LORD CHANCELLOR traces the subject very carefully and minutely—his Lordship says, "The conquerors found it impossible to overcome the constitutional repugnance to labour of every kind,"—"they soon discovered that men who had no desires to gratify would not submit to

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 often marked his councils, proclaimed their immediate 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 present period, been able to do, is to establish "certain humane regulations, tending to mitigate the NECESSARY 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 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 necessities 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," says 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. BRATHWAITE, 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 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. MALOUE to prove that the free negroes, in French Colonies, are equally idle; 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 portrait of this degraded race."

So much for BROUGHAM's advocacy of free labour. A word or two more from the Chancellor, even still more pointedly applicable to Mr. CONDER, the author of "WAGES, or the WHIP!"

Speaking of the Koromantees, who have been slaves in Africa, after citing BRYAN EDWARDS in proof of "their slowness in field labour," Lord BROUGHAM observes:—"These habits of industry, however, have been formed by the constant dread of punishment—no principle less powerful 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 taken 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, but as Mr. CONDER quotes BROUGHAM in the advocacy of free labour, we could not resist borrowing a word or two for "the other 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 who 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 disbursts 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 drag—very far 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 in all its horrors, because even supposing "the hand of nature had not distinguished the negro vassal from his lord," we defy the blacks in the West Indies to comprehend a scheme which even Mr. STANLEY himself neither understands nor can explain.

With these considerations, upon which we could not refrain from touching—the Meeting of to-morrow has nothing to do—the claims of the planters, the demands of the mortgagees of West India stock and other property, amounting to upwards of thirty millions of money, must, for the moment, be postponed.—The question to be discussed to-morrow is one not affected by private interests, not to be influenced by individual suffering or persecution—the question for to-morrow are national ones—Whether the British Empire is to be deprived of her Colonies—of her commerce, of her nursery for seamen—of the employment of her capitalists to a vast amount of revenue.—These are the points to be discussed—points in which no private, no personal feelings mingle.—It is upon these grounds the vast and influential body assembled to-morrow must address the

throne, and endeavour to awaken the MONARCH to the perils which threaten his possessions abroad—possessions of the value and loyalty of which HIS MAJESTY 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 KING'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.

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 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 Vespa 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 gaieties, sub rosa, and took and laid the odds for their Colleagues, who could not come, pretty freely; the following are said to be the horses upon which they risked their money.

Lord GREY—Despot, Stately, and Dangerous.
Lord JOHN RUSSELL—Little Casino, and The Fairy.
The Right Hon. CHARLES GRANT—Temperance, Chateau-Margaux, and Pagoda.

The Marquess of LANDOWNE—Lucy, Alice, and Kittums.
Lord DURHAM (ex)—Shoeller.

Lord ALTHORP—Drover, brother to Error, Ambrosio, and I, 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—Treaty and Weeper.

Lord PALMERSTON—Fop, Whisker, Palmella, and Sultan, out of Stays.

Lord AUCLAND—Funny.

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

THE following accounts of some Parochial Meetings in 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 Races:—

MEETING AT THE BRITISH COFFEE HOUSE.

On Thursday night a General Meeting of the Central Committee, appointed by the 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-street, 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. MORTIMER. 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, containing 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 unequal and oppressive they were to the middle and industrious classes. The Committee add, that, feeling that a distribution of the pamphlet before mentioned amongst Members of Parliament would be beneficial, it was determined that a copy of such pamphlet should be put into the hands of each Member by one of the officers of their own House, and thereby render it impossible that any Hon. Member should have it in his power to say that he was unacquainted with the glaring inequalities and the oppressive nature of the taxes borne by the industrious and laborious tradesmen, compared with the occupiers of the mansions and residences of the nobility and gentry. On March 21, which was after their interview with Lord Althorp, it was further resolved to distribute the pamphlet, with an address, free of expense, throughout England, Scotland, and Wales, calling upon the inhabitants of all the provincial towns and cities to co-operate with them in presenting to their Members every exertion to secure the repeal of these taxes. 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 indulge the hope that their labours have not been in vain; and that, the equality of the burdens borne by the industrious and laborious tradesmen, compared with the occupiers of the mansions and residences of the nobility and gentry, they may look forward with confidence to obtain, at no distant period, the entire repeal of these obnoxious taxes."

Mr. ANNOTT inquired if any Gentleman could tell whether Sir F. Burdett was present on the night Sir Samuel Whalley's motion was made?

The CHAIRMAN said he understood he was not.

Mr. ANNOTT and several other Gentlemen strongly reprobated his conduct in thus representing himself.

Mr. BAOWN observed that no lists of the majority and minority on this question had appeared in the newspapers, and he thought it would not be amiss, in the event of none appearing in a day or two, for them to take the necessary measures for procuring the lists, and then print and circulate them throughout the country, so that all might know how their Members had voted on the repeal question.

It was observed in reply that there could be no doubt the lists would yet appear in the papers.

Mr. BAOWN then observed that he would suggest they should try new hands. There was nothing like fighting enemies with fresh forces. Suppose they were now to try their county Member Mr. Hume. Mr. Sergeant Spankie, who had falsified his promises, had excused himself by saying that it was impossible for him to do so, and that statement was made up that they could remit two millions and a half of taxation; but let them now instruct Mr. Hume to go and ask for the total repeal of the house tax only. Such a proposition might ease the consciences of certain very tender Members, and enable them to redeem at least a part of their promises.

Mr. GREEN—Do you know whether the Chancellor still intends taking off half the house tax as regards shopkeepers?

Mr. BAOWN—He still says he means to do so; but he vacillates so often that no man can know what he really intends to do.

Several Gentlemen expressed their concurrence in Mr. Brown's suggestions, and their opinion that the house tax was decidedly the most oppressive part of the assessed taxes.

Mr. GREEN considered that if they attempted to urge the Chancellor

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

Mr. ANNOTT said if they stopped where they were on such a ground they might justly be accused of selfishness.

Mr. PACKMAN observed that, having pledged themselves to the country at large, and having collected money from house to house in parts of Westminster without regard to whether the householder was a taxpayer or not, they ought not to desert the cause till they obtained at least the total abolition of the house tax.

Very many Gentlemen expressed their concurrence in this sentiment.

Mr. EWEN expressed his concurrence in what Mr. Brown had said about trying new hands; 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 Whigs and found them wanting; let them try the Tories.

A long conversation ensued, but nothing definite was done. All agreed it was necessary to persevere, but it was thought better before coming to any fixed Resolutions, to see what course the respective parties would adopt, and they therefore adjourned for a week. Another Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the metropolis was 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 the 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. BINNS read the Report, which, on the motion of Mr. WOODWARD, seconded by Mr. STONE, was, with one dissentient, ordered to be received and entered on the minutes.

Mr. CONDELL 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 the duration of the present Session. They had already made a strong display of what the public feeling was with respect to these taxes, and he felt convinced in his own mind that although the Chancellor of the Exchequer refused to give any distinct 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 HOLT 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 expenses incurred by the Central Committee, and, as every shopkeeper 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 the vestry to draw up a string of resolutions, which are to be submitted to a vestry to be held next week.

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 Report from the Westminster Central Committee, and to consider what course they should adopt for obtaining by legal means the repeal of these taxes. W. TOOKER, Esq., in the Chair.

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

Mr. WHITE 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 pledges of former Ministers, nor their own implied intentions to relieve the country from these intolerable imposts." He would advise the meeting to call on the Government, and say, "I regret, 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 begged to call their attention to the fact that there was nothing of intimidation in the Resolution, and that the object for which they 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. SONERSALL 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 out the Government, by the reduction of sinecures 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 they obtained the repeal of these taxes.

An Address to the KING praying His Majesty to dismiss his present Ministers was adopted, and after thanks had been voted to the Hon. Chairman the Meeting broke up.

Similar Meetings are in progress in all the London parishes. And at the large manufacturing towns the cry for the removal of the Whigs is loud and general. At Manchester the Address for their removal was carried on the anniversary of the day upon which a vote of admiration of their talents and virtues was passed. Lord ALTHORP is burnt in effigy at Kettering, and SPRING RICE in Cambridge; in short, no demonstrations are wanting on the part of the people to prove their hatred and contempt of 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.

The Inquest was resumed on Monday. Among the witnesses was Mr. TROTT, the Inspector. It appeared from his evidence that Mr. STALLWOOD's exclamations from his balcony against the Police, tended to irritate the populace against them. As a witness, a servant at the Magpie and Stump, Fetter-lane, deposed that while she was talking to CULLEY (who was persuading her to go away) a man rushed from the crowd towards CULLEY, with an instrument in his hand like a steel, and said, "I shall do for the —." She ran off immediately, and saw no blow struck. She thought she should not know the man again; he was a pale-faced man with a long nose. A person of the name of HAZWORTH was next examined; he had picked up CULLEY after he fell. On his return home he met an elderly man, who after remarking that the witness had picked up CULLEY, said he knew who stabbed him. This witness had not the presence of mind to ask the man's name and address, but the description he gave him answered to that which the girl gave of the man who rushed up to CULLEY. Several policemen spoke to stones, &c. being thrown by the mob, several of which struck them.

Some of the Jury seemed very desirous of seeing Lord MELBOURNE's orders to the police, observing that they ought to know what reason there was for assembling 1700 policemen to put the meeting down, as this had caused all the mischief.—After the evidence had gone through, the Coroner charged the Jury. After that the man named HAZWORTH's evidence, he asked, could they doubt that the man named HAZWORTH was not one of a body of persons who came armed as Englishmen do not usually come to a public meeting? There could be no doubt that there were some men who committed by some person or persons unknown.—The Jury retired about seven o'clock, and in about half an hour it was reported that they had agreed to a verdict condemning the police, but that one was of a different opinion. A communication was made to the Coroner. The Coroner said they would agree with the majority, but they were hungry; but the jury several times sent a similar communication, and with no better success. At half-past nine o'clock the Jury returned, and the Foreman informed the Coroner that they had agreed upon their verdict, which he read in the following terms:—"We find a verdict of Justifiable Homicide on these grounds:—that no Riot Act was read, nor any proclamation advising the people to disperse; that the Government did not take the proper precautions to prevent the meeting from being so large, and that the conduct of the police was ferocious, brutal, and unprovoked; and we moreover express our anxious hope that the Government will in future take better precautions to prevent the recurrence of such

colliers, &c., as the case may require. The number of Protestants, who have contributed to the fund, during the last few years, is as follows:—1829, 12,001; in 1830, 20,000; in 1831, 29,560; in 1832, 31,600; making a total of 93,200 in the short space of four years!—*Dublin University Magazine*.

SAXBURGH.—The usual half yearly public examinations of the Officers and Gentlemen Cadets studying at the Royal Military College, took place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 16th, 17th, and 18th instant. At the close of the examinations, the following were placed first, second, and third, with certificates of distinction:—C. R. BROWNE, 6th Regiment; GALT, R. W. JAMES, 6th Regiment.

And the following Gentlemen Cadets, who had completed their qualifications for commissions, were recommended to the General Commanding in Chief for appointment to vacancies in the line, without purchase:—D. W. P. LANE, W. H. B. F. DICKSON, R. W. M. FRASER, F. J. THOMAS, H. BAILEY, W. E. JAMES, R. W. H. WALKER, W. H. H. ANDERSON, C. B. MC CARTHY, S. B. HAMILTON, H. R. SEYMOUR, F. R. MEAN, and F. PYNER. By the result of the examinations, above 40 other young gentlemen were declared to have made various steps towards qualifying themselves for commissions, in those branches of the mathematics which are applicable to 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.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—This important institution having been commenced, by opening Alfred House, Camberwell, for the reception of 150 pupils, the sons of living and deceased officers, it becomes a matter of personal interest to all ranks of the service to lend their aid in diffusing its benefits to the extent proposed in the original prospectus.

The "Great Meeting at Birmingham," convened by the great Broomage Hampden, Mr. T. ATTWOOD, to address the King to remove his present Ministers, was held on Monday. A few years ago, this meeting would have been considered additions, if not treasonable; but addition and treason are of fashion now. There were from seventy to eighty thousand persons assembled, a large proportion of whom were women and children in their holiday dresses. They came on the ground in bodies, *a la militaire*, with banners flying, bearing various inscriptions. When the different Unions had taken up their positions, a bugle sounded, to command attention, and at the same moment a part of the hustings gave way, in order to fix it. When the hustings was again raised, the speech, on the part of Mr. THOMAS ATTWOOD and Mr. O'CONNELL, who were the two orators of the day. The latter, in the course of his speech, called Lord BROUGHTON "a great humbug," which was prodigiously cheered. Among the resolutions which were passed, was one, to petition his Majesty that he would be graciously pleased to dismiss his present Ministers, which was unanimously agreed to. Two petitions to the Commons were also agreed to—the one setting forth the agricultural and manufacturing distress, the other calling for a large reduction of taxation. The meeting separated peacefully.

ANTI-MALTHUSIAN.—On Friday, the 3d inst., the wife of JOSHUA NORTON, tailor, of Hunslet Lane, in this town, was delivered of her twenty-fifth child, though only forty three years of age. She was married before she was sixteen years old, and had borne four children before she had attained her majority. Now, she has borne no less than eighteen children, many of them still living, and her grandmother had twenty-four children, seven of whom still survive; and their united ages amount to 515 years.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

EXPEDITIOUS COACH TRAVELLING.—An instance of speed in travelling, perhaps the most remarkable upon record, was performed on the 1st inst., by L. HIRDELLE, Cheltenham, Shrewsbury, and Liverpool coach. It left Birkenhead Ferry (Liverpool) at five minutes before six in the morning, and arrived at the Plough Inn, Cheltenham, at thirty-four minutes past three in the afternoon, having accomplished a distance of 134 miles in the incredible short period of nine hours and thirty nine minutes! The name by which this Frenchified vehicle is known by the coachmen on the road, is the *Iron Devil*, which is as near as they get to *Hirondelle*.

COVES, MAY 18.—At a general meeting of the members of the Yacht Club, held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street, London, on Saturday, the 18th inst., the Earl of BELLEVILLE, Vice-Commodore, in the Chair, the undersigned Noblemen and Gentlemen were elected members of the Club:—Marquis of Waterford, Gen. Seymour, 125 tons; Viscount Exmouth, Ganymede cutter, 69 do; Lord Newborough, Sapphire cutter, 69 do; Hon. Augustus Craven, Menai cutter, 75 do; Rev. Leveson Lane, Turquoise cutter, 77 do; E. B. Beaumont, Esq. Zephyr cutter, 55 do; Henry Robinson, Esq. Jun., W. G. W. cutter, 50 do. And the following were elected Honorary Members:—Capt. John Townshend, Wm. Dawson, Edward Pursell, P. H. Bridges, John Appleby, Geo. Rodney Allday, James Rd. Booth, H. Layton, and Chas. Bell, R.N.

THE REV. DR. SHEPHERD.

We readily give a place to the following, as, indeed, it is our duty to do, upon the "audi 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.

Sir,—From the manifold inconsistencies and misrepresentations which have distinguished the correspondence of my anonymous assailant, I am not surprised at his still wishing to conceal his name; and had he not availed himself of some misapprehensions in your article, I should have awaited in silence the result of my appeals for a public enquiry.

But after what has appeared in your columns of the 15th, if I were to remain silent any longer, an opinion of my inability to rebut the charges contained in the late scurrilous attack might gain ground; and hence the solicited exertions of those, who have the power and the will to forward a public enquiry into the facts alleged, might by such an erroneous persuasion be paralysed, and the neglect committed of continuing to render a disgrace to the country as a Christian nation.

When I supported Mr. POWNEN's complaint "that there were no Chaplains with the army in India while on active service," (and not one iota of which has been disproved), I did it on public grounds; and I carefully and studiously avoided even a distant hint to any private claims, though repeatedly twisted and tainted with sarcastic insinuations as to the *cause, feelings, &c.* &c. by my anonymous opponent, when he found that he could not, by any fair and honourable means, make an impression on the mind of my assailant.

In his letter of Feb. 19th, advertising to the period 1805, he writes, "we appreciate the ingenuity with which he has excluded this period from his complaint;" and he now attacks what he calls my logic, on the ground of a legal opinion of Mr. JACKSON's relative to what took place previous to 1805, the very period he had "appreciated my ingenuity for excluding;"—and this, though the article was not inserted by me, nor by my authority, and was not inserted, I trust, and I believe, by any man lamented the insertion, fearful that some unprincipled scribbler would, from his hiding place, take advantage of some inadvertent error in your statement, twisting and turning them to his own character, but, to the disadvantage of the cause, which, on public grounds alone, I had fearlessly and strenuously advocated.

The inference and conclusion drawn by me from my logic, &c., is too contemptible for notice—*adulm inbelli* is not my logic, but his called on what he insidiously terms my "discretion." I feel myself obliged to reply, and what I do with the warm indignation of an honourable mind.

The insertion of an article in your Paper of the 6th, and which I have already observed was not my act, he calls, "my proclaiming to the world that the Court of Directors thought my complaint groundless." But Bishop HENRICH would not use an article in your Paper, and thus does he endeavour to traduce the character of him whose conduct pleased, in a public document, to declare was "unreservedly laudable." Adding, that that individual was "an immediately within doing" (his Excellency's) observation, he could speak with decided confidence.

However, Sir, supposing that the Court had so thought, and would not investigate in consequence of an explanatory letter having been returned after a retention of six weeks without being submitted to the Court—that Bishop HENRICH had acted from his own feelings, uninduced "by the recommendations of those who were not answered by me to consult"—and that the late Archbishop had no matter from whom proceeded under me an article in your Paper, is it just? Is it in accordance with the details of equity, the feelings of benevolence, or the precepts of religion, that I should ever disregard the feelings of those who are injured by the publication of an article, or the oppressed; it will, in fair account, rest on those who perpetrate injustice, not on those who suffer unjust persecution.

But, Sir, the letter of your anonymous Correspondent is replete

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 affirm the truth of all that I have advanced; I will not retract one iota. I again publicly defy your anonymous Correspondent to controvert the statement I have made, and let him now come forward in *propria persona*, as he expresses himself, if he be 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.—

Just as the brave do never shun the light,

Just as 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, your obedient servant,

H. SHEPHERD.

205, Regent-street.

TO JOHN BULL.

Trenguinton, 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 Lord ALTHORP's generous offer of 15 millions should be accepted 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 2s. per cwt., and the duty on the rum 3s. per gallon.

According to the generous offer of my Lord ALTHORP, on behalf of the honourable, conscientious, and religious British public, he proposes to remunerate me for this handsome estate, and the great risk (he acknowledges which is inseparable from his measure), the paltry sum of 14,000l., which would be my portion of his 15,000,000l., at 20l. 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 20,000l. 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 see!—"By their fruits ye 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.)

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—To Jamaica and Barbadoes I may add almost the whole of our West Indian possessions, as exempt, upon the principles before stated, from all internal jurisdiction of the British Parliament. We shall thus greatly narrow, as we proceed, the general question.

The duty, now so severe and oppressive, (the 44 per cent. duties) has, not only in Barbadoes, but in the arrangements with all the other islands, where the principle, been given as the consequence 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 exacted, it has been legally so, and has been given as the consequence, given originally upon the assurance of being 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 attempted by the King, in islands having their Legislative Assemblies to establish the tax of his own authority, as in the Grenada case, the endeavour failed; and the result of its discomfiture was, I believe, the liberation from its pressure, of other islands.

On what ground, Sir, did the attempt fail even in an English tribunal at home? Because George III. had previously given political existence, and legislative rights to the Grenadians, and was held by English Judges, and in Westminster Hall, bound by the concession, and not at liberty to recede. At the same time, it was held that the King was at full liberty to make those concessions at his free will and pleasure, in the exercise of a prerogative held to be lawful even according to the rules of English jurisprudence, and without being under any necessity whatever of consulting on the occasion either an Irish or even a British Parliament.

Such was the decision of Westminster Hall, in *Campbell v. Hall*; proceeding, not on the ground that the King could not tax Grenada without the consent of the British Parliament, but because he had granted to the Grenadians the right of being taxed by a Parliament of their own, prior to the attempt to tax them by his Patent.

The correctness of what was thrown in by Lord MANSFIELD, as to the King being subordinate to himself, in respect of Parliament, on these occasions, will be the subject of future discussion. In the mean time, may I offer on the subject a few general observations. What had the Grenadians, I would first ask, in the moment of their cession, in common with the two Houses of the British Parliament, more than with those of the Parliament of Ireland? Or than the *Dunkirkers* with either in the time of CHARLES II.? By a stroke of his pen, GEORGE III. might have assigned their island to a foreign Power, and the cession would have been binding.

Take it on the other hand, as to the two Houses themselves—What could they do, in connection with the island of Great Britain, or of Ireland, in pointing out to them the estates of an island which had but one? and by what authority could their Lordships, repaireing even to Jamaica or Barbadoes, have claimed a right of assisting at their legislative assemblies, or taking part in their deliberations?

What, I would ask, were the two Houses of the British Parliament, even in themselves, and in 1702, but a local Council of the King, a legislative assembly, held solely for Great Britain, and so far from being invested with any general authority, or general superintending power over the British Empire, not even according to their own ancient constitution, on their own records, to frame a single Bill for Grenada, within only a few hours' sail of the British coast, not capable in former times of framing Bills for Calais, although so near, until Calais was associated with, and sent Members, as she did, to an English House of Commons. For, Sir, we have this old precedent of early times also on record, and it is worth a thousand in modern times—valuable for its antiquity, valuable still more for its having preceded any acquisitions of England in sea, so more remote.

What, I would further ask, could be the authority of a House of Commons in this respect? An authority incapable of declaring war, or making peace, or ordering the marching of armies, or the sailing of fleets, or the raising of troops, or the concluding of treaties, or even to commence negotiations with a foreign Power, without an organ to express in foreign parts its will, or seal to certify its acts—having no faculty, even at home, but that of tendering its advice, or submitting

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 limits upon the map—but not *extra*. 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 ascendancy in the direction of state affairs, it is not in any direct right, but by availing itself of the 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. PUGHONER, indeed, somewhere observed, that the prerogative attached to a King making war or concluding peace by his own sole act, is a mere idle mockery 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 confer no right in regard to distant islands not sharing in their delinquencies, and not established as they are, in the same manner, under 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, the prerogative should still exist, and be at all applicable to the occasion; next, in order to apply it in effect, that it should itself have remained free to act.

It, then, prerogative, before the exercise of it be required, has been already exerted—if it have become effete and gone—if others have acquired under it a prior right, how is it to be got back? In the King, in the lawful exercise of this prerogative, has absolutely made over all right of legislation to others, and consented that a community established by no ancient law, no ancient right, no ancient usage, sending no members to a British Parliament, shall alone frame laws intended solely for their own internal government—and if upon the first principles of all social government such a concession is to be held binding and irrevocable—what legislative capacity is remaining in the King, which he can apply to give effect to any bill which the two Houses of a British Parliament may propose to him, to enact for the same country, not so low but what shall be previously proposed and approved by the people on whom it is to be imposed—to forbear even from such an attempt—and if such be the compact which binds that people on their side to allegiance, prerogative can by no *et cetera*, without the consent of that people, regain 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 Jamaica, Barbadoes, and other islands. It might have ceded those islands at once to any foreign power, and the cession, however impolitic or unwise, would be binding; it would have vested in such a power a full and lawful right to the islands so ceded, that is a point of international law beyond dispute. Such cessions are binding, when the fundamental laws of the state have not prescribed that the subjects shall not be made by the cession 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 great difficulty in comprehending the consistency of that reasoning which should hold that the King can part with a conquest or foreign acquisition altogether, and is not competent to enter into engagements with the inhabitants to make them a free nation; that he should have the power to *enlarge* by his prerogative, and to a foreign and possibly tyrannical domination, and not to establish among them liberty, by yielding to them the blessings of a free government, through arrangements taken with themselves.

It is to arrangements taken upon similar principles that even both Houses of Parliament owe their own existence. The two Houses, as we constantly find, are emanated from the King, and not the King from the two Houses of his own Parliament. The King, in giving to the Upper House—the Lords—at the present hour a matter emanating solely from the King—irrevocable when once granted—and renouncing almost in each year by similar concessions to others. The right also of particular towns to send members to the House of Commons, so far back as it can be traced to them, is also a concession from the King. So far even has the doctrine been carried, and so recently, that even the present Chief Justice of England is, as Attorney General, he was prepared in an emergency to advise the Crown that even at this hour the King, by his prerogative, might direct a writ to any town or city he might please.

It was essentially a greater exercise of prerogative in JAMES I. to call members from new towns, and seat them in English, or Irish House of Commons—as to the latter, indeed, in one or two instances, than to grant to regions situate in another hemisphere the right of proceeding in the task of legislation for themselves at distances so remote, and under circumstances of which they must from their locality be the most competent to judge, by legislative assemblies of their own.

DIPLOMATIC VETUS.

15th May, 1833.

P.S. Since the above was written, a discussion has taken place, in which a Right Honourable Gentleman, of whose eloquence your correspondent entertains admiration, and of whose views, I have some future day, to lead the Councils of the State, *en chef*, he is willing to cherish a hope, has entered on the point to which alone it is intended to limit, on my part, interference.

He is reported to have said, that "he knew of no law or boundary-line which restricted the internal Parliament, save such as it imposed for the time being, *ad hoc*, and he left it to those (if such there were) who held that Parliament, and he possessed the paramount right of interference, to point out in what Imperial legislative control; and to show by reason and argument that a delegated authority could or should exceed, in its power and privilege, the delegating power which it owed its existence."—*Vide the Times, 15th May.*

With great respect I submit that the thesis above stated is moment content myself with submitting that the thesis above stated contains error both in fact and in law. It assumes that which is to be demonstrated, argues on what has no existence, and deduces consequences from premises which have in themselves no foundation.

It proceeds on the idea of a paramount right delegating its authority, and requires it to be shown how it has been abridged. But I will ask in return, where and when did that paramount authority which it is supposed to commence? Was it in the Parliament of England, 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 far only can it be now vested 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.

By what Act, also, did that paramount authority exercise its supposed "delegation?" and, on what principle, if the doctrine, reported to have been held, be correct, do the two Houses of Parliament hold, as against the Crown, their own authority?

The Right Hon. Secretary has obviously been led away, like many others, by the rhapsodies of Lord COKE on the power of Parliament, uttered by him in an exaggerated mode of expression; and because the supreme legislative power of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland, was vested in the respective Parliaments of each of these several and distinct realms, for matters *within* them, it is erroneously concluded that they had each of them supreme power *without* them, as a contestable, I will not say absurd, in itself as it is contrary to first principles in general jurisprudence, and in the law of nations.

These are not "ARCAICA IMPERII," they are, on the contrary, "ARCAICA IMPERII," and I had supposed them sufficiently familiar to your readers.

But I shall devote a letter particularly to this point. I have myself considered this prerogative exclusively by the Articles of Union with Scotland, limiting the power of the British Parliament to Scotland respectively, and thereby limiting in this respect the royal prerogative by necessary implication.

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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 inquest, and the verdict of "Justifiable Homicide" delivered by the Jury, which he submitted was insufficient in law, inasmuch as it was in direct opposition to the evidence. There could be no doubt upon the fact that the deceased came by his death in consequence of a wound inflicted 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 come 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 show 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 strange thing to pronounce on the legality of the Inquisition; but the Crown has the right, by *certiorari*, to inquire into it; and I apprehend the true construction is, that the Crown has an interest in the due administration of justice, on which the lives and property of all His Majesty's subjects must depend. I think, looking at the whole of the proceedings, we may properly say this Inquisition has no validity; therefore, it must be quashed."

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In consequence of the alterations made by DIPLOMATICUS VETUS, his able letter is unavoidably postponed till next week.

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 wound her feelings by an insertion of what, perhaps, the writer thinks an excellent quiz. We are not surprised at the anxiety he expresses to have the MS. of his romances destroyed, having partaken of his friend's hospitality only to ridicule it.

Our numerous friends must generally accept our thanks.

ON 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*, a chorus from *Proserpine*, and that most appropriate piece, *Beethoven's Grand March*.

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 numerous 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 appeared in their collars.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, the Archbishop of YORK, the Bishop of LONDON, the Bishops of BATH and WELLS, LEANING, CHESTER, CARLISLE, BANGOR, EXETER, ROCHESTER, WINCHESTER, ST. DAVID'S, CHICHESTER, WORCESTER, &c., were conducted into the presence of the KING, about half-past one o'clock, when the Archbishop of CANTERBURY delivered an Address of congratulation to His MAJESTY 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 Marlborough 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 Yeoman Guard appeared in their coronation costume. The Gentlemen Porters and the Under Porters were in attendance, the latter in new uniforms. The KING's Marshalsmen appeared in an entire new uniform, the ancient dress having been changed to one of more modern style, the chaco having been substituted for the cocked hat.

The Duke of CUMBERLAND came attended by Baron LINSINGEN and Colonel POTER.

The Duchess of KENT and the Princess VICTORIA, accompanied by the Prince of LEININGEN, and attended by the Duchess of NORTHUMBERLAND, Lady CHARLOTTE ST. MAUR, Lady CATHERINE JENKINSON, Lady CONROY, Hon. Lady CUST, Baroness LEHEN, Sir FREDERICK WETHERALL, Sir JOHN CONROY, and the Hon. Sir GEORGE ANSON, came in state in four carriages, escorted by a party of Life Guards. Their Royal Highnesses entered by the standard 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 HOWARD DOUGLAS, Colonel HIGGINS, and four other Officers of his Household.

The Duke of SUSSEX and the Princess AUGUSTA also arrived about 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 of KENT, and the Princess VICTORIA were on the left of her MAJESTY. Her 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 Brownlow, Lady Wemyss, Miss Hope Johnston; 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 WINCHESTER 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 *entré* were introduced into the presence of their MAJESTIES.

The Count and Countess d'Ugla were presented to the KING and QUEEN by the Swedish Minister and Countess BJORNSTJERNA.

Monsieur SURMONT de NOLSBERGHE, Monsieur PAUL SURMONT, and Monsieur HENRI SURMONT were presented to their MAJESTIES by the Belgian Minister, and conducted by Sir ROBERT CHESTER, Master of the Ceremonies.

Captain LOVEN, Officer of the Staff of his Swedish Majesty, was presented by Count BJORNSTJERNA, the Swedish Minister.

After the *Entré* Drawing Room the general company were introduced.

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 it, and amuses 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 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:—

HER 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 British manufacture. The whole of her Majesty's dress of

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—A net dress, embroidered in gold and silver, over white satin; the body and sleeves elegantly ornamented with diamonds and blonde; train of gold tissue, lined with silk, and trimmed with a gold and silver border to correspond with the dress. Head-dress, feathers, and diamonds.—The whole of the dress of British manufacture.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.—A net dress, elegantly embroidered in roses and silver, over rich white satin. Head-dress, diamonds and pearls. The whole of the dress of British manufacture. The grace and beauty of the young princess were the theme of general remark and admiration.

Their MAJESTIES entertained the members of the Royal Family at dinner. The Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND, attended by Baron LINSINGEN; the Duchess of KENT, accompanied by the Prince of LEININGEN, and attended by Lady CATHERINE JENKINSON; the Duke of SUSSEX, the Princess AUGUSTA, the Duke of GLOUCESTER, the Duke of BRUNSWICK, and a select party, were present. After

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

The different Ministers gave dinners in honour of the day, as did the Lord CHAMBERLAIN, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole.

Monday was the birth-day of Prince GEORGE of Cumberland, when his Royal Highness entered his fifteenth 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 LEININGEN), the Princess AUGUSTA (attended by Lady MARY TAYLOR and Sir B. 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 *déjeuner* 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 horses, with outriders, 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 rejoicing. In town the Nobility and Gentry thronged the residence of the Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND 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 a grand 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 of DENBIGH, the Countess of MAYO, and Sir ANDREW BARNARD, went in two carriages to Lambeth Palace, where the Archbishop of CANTERBURY gave an elegant *déjeuner* 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 return to the Palace at St. James's the KING and QUEEN left town for the Palace at Windsor.

We understand that His MAJESTY will be present at the launch of the *Waterloo* on the 18th of next month, and that the West Kent Yeomanry will have the honour of escorting the Royal Personage from town to the dockyard.

As we anticipated last Sunday, the meeting at the City of London Tavern, of Noblemen, Merchants, Bankers, and others interested—and what class of persons is not?—in the West India question, was most numerous and respectfully 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, 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 characterised the statements of the numerous speakers. The reckless spoliation—the unjustifiable attacks on private property—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 VIVIAN 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 infallibly opens the door to immediate insurrection in the colonies, 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 twelve years—if the slave can steal enough money to buy himself off in six months, he may do so. 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 increase 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. GOSNOLD moved, as an amendment, 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 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 ELDO, 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.

MINISTERS are in the thick of it; business is forced upon them; and, in the midst of the odium and execration with which what they have hitherto done has covered them, they are proceeding with new measures, all of which are likely to increase the load under which they are tottering.

The Bank Charter question is broached; and we cannot, we think, afford the reader a more splendid specimen of smallness of mind on the part of an English Chancellor of the Exchequer than is exhibited in the opening of the pro-

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. ROBINSON) stated that the postponement from the hour of eleven to that of two originated in a communication from Lord ALTHORP, 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 hands of the House of Commons before he could have an opportunity of officially communicating it on the assembling of the House at five 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 ALTHORP, which, he observed, was the only document in the possession of the Directors detailing the Ministerial propositions:—

"Gentlemen, Downing-street, May 2, 1833.

"After duly considering the conversation which we have had with you, the substance of which I have reported to my colleagues, his Majesty's Government have directed me to make the following proposals to you, for the purpose of renewing the Bank Charter.

"1. 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. The banking company consisting of more than six partners, shall issue notes, payable on demand, within the metropolis or 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 Committee, of the amount of bullion and securities in the hands of the Bank, 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 Chancellor of the Exchequer; these accounts shall be consolidated at the end of each quarter, and the average state of the 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 encouragement to the establishment of Joint Stock Banks, which 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 the deposit in the hands of the Bank, shall be transmitted as a confidential paper, weekly, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; these accounts shall be consolidated at the end of each quarter, and the average state of the Bank accounts for the preceding quarter, published quarterly in the *Gazette*.

"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 the Government should be allowed to deduct 25 per cent. 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 120,000.

"I hope this proposal will be satisfactory to the Bank Directors, and that by making this arrangement, an end may speedily be put to the suspense now existing. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient humble servant, ALTHORP."

"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. BARING, who, like the Bank Proprietors in the morning, seemed 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. BARING said, "paper 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 bills not having more than three months to run. It is upon bills of two and three months, and which, therefore, never have more than three months to run, that usurious interest is generally demanded and obtained.

Mr. O'CONNELL enquired whether the English Bank-notes were to be a legal tender in Ireland? to which Lord ALTHORP replied in the negative. His Lordship subsequently moved that the Chairman should report progress and ask leave to sit again. The discussion will be resumed to-morrow so night.

After the House had resumed, the following excellent exhibition 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. STANLEY replied that Sir J. Jeffcott had only gone out for a very short time, but that the earliest opportunity would be taken to 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 retain the office until a communication takes place with the colony?"

"Mr. STANLEY said that it was evident no step could be taken until the opportunity of communicating with the colony presented itself."

Mr. ROBINSON, we believe, is one of the Members for Worcester.

WE extract the following from the Reports of Parliamentary debates (Lords) of Friday:—

"The Bishop of LONDON said he had a Petition to present upon a subject which he once brought before the House, and in doing which he only brought upon himself invective on the one side, and ridicule

the other. He alluded to the printing of London newspapers, the sinfulness of which practice he should shortly again bring under their Lordships' consideration. The ridicule with which he was formerly met was the statement that the papers sold on Sunday were produced by the labour of Saturday. His answer to that was the Petitioners held in his hand—one from the master newenders of the metropolis, and the other from the men they employed, praying their Lordships to put an end to the circulation of Sunday papers altogether. The first Petition was signed by 110 of the master newenders."

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 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 newenders.

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 "an 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 newenders 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 will continue to be circulated, sold, and read on Sundays, so long as they are published on Saturdays.

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 bankruptcy; 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 PEDRO—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 in command of these re-inforcements, and one whole detachment has sailed under the command of a Captain of our Navy.

On Thursday the following dialogue occurred in the House of Lords:—

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

Earl GREY had seen such accounts in the public papers, but that was all he knew on the subject.

The Duke of WELLINGTON gave notice that he would on Monday move an humble Address to His Majesty, praying (as we understand him) protection for His Majesty's subjects and their property in Portugal, and for the observance of strict neutrality.

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 ports, in the open violation of a proclaimed, declared, 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, "Madam, 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 point is now lost; for we find a successor of Mr. PITT, in his 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 naval and military officers and men are engaged in war against one of our allies, by telling the Noble Duke who puts it, "that all he knows about it he has read in the newspapers."

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 ships, and the rotting produce of the Colonies, the damaged luxuries of the East, and the perishing comforts of our Allies, are at length proceeding to their destined Ports. 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 of us and our present Allies of the concessions he is pleased 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 evening, so unequivocally left him:—

BETWEEN His Majesty and the King of the French on the one part, and the King of the Netherlands on the other part; together with an explanatory article thereunto annexed.—Signed at London, 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 Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, being desirous of re-establishing the relations between them as they existed before the month of November, 1832, have for that purpose resolved to conclude a convention, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, viz.—His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron

Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a member of His Britannic Majesty's 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.

And His Majesty the King of the French, the Sieur Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Prignol, Prince Duc 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. Stephen of Hungary, of the order of St. Andrew, of the order of the Black Eagle, &c.

And His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, the Sieur Solomon Dezel, Commander of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands, &c. 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 of 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 flag.

ART. II.—At the same period, the Netherlands troops, both of the royal navy and army, at present detained in France, shall return to the states of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands with their arms, baggage, carriages, horses, and other effects belonging either to the corps or to individuals.

ART. III.—So long as the relations between Holland and Belgium shall not be settled by a definitive treaty, his Netherlands Majesty engages not to recognize the Kingdom of Belgium, and to leave the navigation of the Scheldt entirely free.

ART. IV.—Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, the navigation of the Meuse shall be opened to commerce; and until a definitive arrangement be made in this respect, it shall be subjected to the provisions of the convention signed at Mentz the 31st of March, 1831, for 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.

ART. 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 Luxembourg, and Belgium. They will invite the Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to become parties thereto.

ART. VI.—The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in ten days, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, 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.

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 Luxembourg, 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 1st of November, 1832.

The present explanatory article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the convention of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time as those of the said convention.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, 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.

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 give a specimen of the advantages of the liberal system.

A friend has forwarded us a packet 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 there; 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 ocean—but they are things greatly prized, as the distinctions and rewards of brilliant 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 campaigns alluded to."

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 complimentary situations connected with the two services, now represented under the popular title of "*sinecure appointments*," has induced me to take from authentic documents an

account of the annual expence of the nine situations of this description to which Naval Officers are eligible, and it amounts to only 4,644l.

The officers alluded to are those of Vice and Rear Admiral of England, both of great antiquity; the one is an expence to the public of 432l. a year, the other 332l. per annum—making a total of 764l.

The pay of the General, Lieutenant-General, and Major-General of Marines, and four Colonels held by Naval Officers, incurs an expence of 3,880l. per annum.

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

It has been erroneously 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 prejudice to the other.

Persons who think economy consists in the mere reduction of expence, without reference to its effect upon the well-working of the public service; and those who from capitious 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 interests; 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 (few 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 deserving; to some who commenced their career as common seamen, and to more than one brought into the service by impressment. Let it not then be said that such things are given with undue favour, or 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 fortune 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 sinecure*," 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 is, to a few individuals, reminds me of what took place after Lord HAWKE defeated the French fleet in 1759. It is stated that our ships were many months off Brest 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, every care was taken to send out frequent and abundant supplies of fresh provisions, vegetables, and porter; but after the defeat of M. DE CONFLANS, 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:—

Ere HAWKE did bang,

M. CONFLANS,

You sent us beef and beer:

Now Monsieur's beat,

We've nought to eat,

Since you have nought to fear!

And so now, with some persons, a peace of seventeen years has wrought the impression of former services, and a penny-wise and pound-foolish economy is to overrule all better feelings.

The last time I ever saw 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 know the sacrifices we make for them." With this he turned from me to hide the tear which run down his manly cheek, and saying, "Farewell!" 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! 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 honest 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 *sinecurists*, 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 ocean—but they are things greatly prized, as the distinctions and rewards of brilliant 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 campaigns alluded to.

A NAVAL OFFICER,

FEMICAN.

Her MAJESTY honoured the Concert of Ancient Music with her presence on Wednesday, and was received by Earl Howe (Director for the night) and the other Noble Directors. The QUEEN was graciously pleased to signify to Lord BUNHURST 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, visited the Panorama of Antwerp, in Leicester-square, on Wednesday. His Grace during his walk through the streets, was universally greeted and saluted with every demonstration of respect and affection.

A Public Breakfast was given at the City of London Tavern on Tuesday, on the occasion of a Meeting of the friends and supporters of a Temperance Society, to which ladies were specially invited. We have before expressed a doubt as to the necessity for the publicity 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 Covent-garden get a licence to play at the Olympic, because Covent-garden is shut up; about a week afterwards Covent-garden opens with a German company, and then Drury-lane has an Italian company, both, 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,—i. e. if they could make it answer as they have for 120 previous seasons done. In fact, a man must pass the day in ascertaining where he can spend the evening if he be a play-goer, 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 only other dream it, or have heard, that he has abandoned his *Monopolylogue*—if he has not, he should do so—it is the only intellectual 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 beaten in that by mere mechanical quickness and greater personal activity in others, and we always felt anxious that his performance should end with the entertainment.

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 BROWNING, Bart. G.C.B., which took place at his seat at Hilestone, 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 scrupulous integrity with which he discharged his important and laborious duties. Sir ROBERT BROWNING was Colonel of the 9th Regiment of Infantry, and Governor of Landguard Fort.

His Majesty has been pleased to issue directions that the undress uniform of his navy should be the same as heretofore, 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 flogging, by resorting to it only as a last resource, and that he will recommend the KING 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. ELTON had been driven by a bargain. "If you don't flog the men much, you shall have cheap coats"—or, in other words, if you don't lace their jackets, we won't lace yours.

Mr. POULETT SCROPE, who has been returned for Stroud because nobody opposed him, is POULETT THOMPSON's brother. This many people do not know—it is quite right they should.

We extract the following melancholy detail from Thursday's *Morning Post*—

DEATH OF THE HON. WM. LEVERSON GOWER.—The deceased, who was the second son 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'SWINEY, of Kemp Town. On Thursday last he visited Lady GRANVILLE, who was staying at the Duke of Devonshire'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. TAYLOR, surgeon, occasionally attended him; and on Saturday he was sent for to wait upon him, when he found the deceased insensible; 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 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 his death, unconscious of the alarming state of her son. In consequence of this unfortunate event the Duke of DEVONSHIRE 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 birthday, at Devonshire House.

It must be very gratifying to the contrivers of the West India scheme—the philanthropic protectors of the blacks—to know that, during the week, two West India Merchants have destroyed themselves. One is perhaps not so decided a case of distraction connected with our colonial prospects; but the other is decided. We suppose Mr. STANLEY 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 the prisoners 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,

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; all of whom his MAJESTY was graciously pleased to respite during his royal pleasure.

We have accounts from Jamaica 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 thing 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 MITCHELL. The other candidates, Mr. BRAVO and Mr. MADDEN, were more than sixty votes short 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' wagons, &c. 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.

The *Warrior* of Saturday says:—"A most seditious meeting took place in the city of Limerick on Monday last, the notorious itinerant agitator, TOM STEELE, in the chair. The pretext was the confirmation of the Messrs. ROGGE 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's popular oratory, let our readers take the following passage. 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 would be declared to be in (Mr. Steele's) opinion, the duty of O'Connell to put himself at the head of the people, and of all Ireland at that moment to burst into one volcanic rebellion!—(tremendous cheers.) He had now gone 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 Coercive Bill passed into law as it had come to the Commons from Pandemonium, no Irishman 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 Grey's Ministry cannot be too soon put out."

The following is from the *Birmingham Journal*:—"During the meeting of the 'Council' on Tuesday evening one of the London morning papers was brought into the room, from which Mr. MURTZ read 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 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 control of the Government."

The same paper says:—"We understand that Mr. MURTZ 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 example."

The following are from the *Portsmouth Paper*:—"His Majesty's packet brig *Reindeer*, 6, Lieut. H. P. DICKEN, arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday, from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 27th of March. His Majesty's ship *Clio*, 18, Commander J. J. Onslow, had arrived at Rio on the 14th of February, after having reclaimed the Falkland Islands in the name of His Britannic Majesty, and expelling a Buenos Ayrean force from Port Louis, Berkeley 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 not, however, shewn itself in any marked insult having been offered to our countrymen, but by a great degree of coolness and distrust being 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 *Clio*, when she hoisted the British flag at the Falkland Islands. Such was the unsettled state of affairs in the northern districts of the Brazil, 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 home 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 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, proceeding to Jamaica; the *Hermes*, steamer, was at Malta on the 27th April; the *Alligator*, 28, arrived at Madras on the 26th Jan. from Penang, and sailed on a cruise in company with the *Magicienne*, 28, on the 31st.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Messrs. S. Grenfell, of the *Excellent*, R. Harris, of the *Pantoloon*, and E. G. Maude, Midshipmen, to be Lieutenants; Mr. J. Yule, Master of the *Snake*, Mr. G. Williams, Surgeon, and Mr. J. T. Glendon, Purser, to the *Vestal*; Lieut. C. H. M. Buckle, of the *Tweed*; Lieut. G. Kennedy, to the *Winchester*; Lieut. Henderson, to the *Sylvia* cutter; Mr. Conway, mate, to be Acting-Lieutenant of the *North Star*; Mr. Wood, Second Master, to be Acting Master of the *Snake*, vice Yule; Lieut. E. F. Wells, of the *Volage*, to the *Forté*; Dr. R. P. Hellyar, Surgeon, reappointed to the *Caledonia*.—Royal Marines: Capt. T. Hurdle to be Pay-Captain, at Chatham, vice McCullum, whose appointment

has been cancelled at his own request; Second Lieut. G. Hollinworth, to the *Forté*; Second Lieut. H. F. Merton, to the *Vestal*; Second Lieut. H. D. Erskine and J. R. Jackson, to the *San Josef*.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.—The following circumstance has been creating some agitation in the neighbourhood of Fakenham for the last six weeks:—In Syderstone Parsonage lives the Rev. Mr. STEWARD, Rector of Thwaights. 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 almost every morning about two, and continue until daylight. 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 much of the moans of a soldier on being whipped; and sometimes it is like the sounding of brass, the rattling of iron, or the clashing of earthenware or glass—but 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 obliged 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. STEWARD's family, have heard the same noise, and have been equally surprised and frightened. Mr. STEWARD has also offered any of the tradespeople in the village an opportunity of remaining in the house, and convincing themselves. The shrieking last Wednesday 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. His vault in the inside of the church has lately been repaired, and a new stone put down. The house is adjoining the 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 other than natural causes.—*Norwich Mercury*.

A crowd of children employed in the Leeds factories, said to exceed three thousand in number, assembled before Scarborough's Hotel in 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 millstone been tied about your necks and ye cast into the depths of the sea, rather than have been appointed to dis honour 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, 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. 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 to 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.

THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—This splendid edifice, the building of which has occupied nearly the lapse of a generation, is now near its completion. A great number of workmen are at present employed in finishing 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 level of the carriage-way. The work is in a forward state, and will apparently 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 ST. ALBANS (who are on a tour through Norfolk and Suffolk), arrived at the Norfolk Hotel, Norfolk, on Thursday 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 interlude a call of "three cheers for the Duke and Duchess of ST. ALBANS" was raised, and responded to from all parts of the house, when his Grace came forward to the front 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 noble party sat out the interlude, but left the box before the commencement of the drama of *Mary Queen of Scots*, founded on Sir WALTER SCOTT's novel of the Abbot.—They took their departure next morning for London.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—Two Meetings were advertised to take place on Monday at the National Exchange Bazaar, in Gray's Inn-road, for the purpose of passing Resolutions approving of the verdict on the body of CULLEY, the policeman, and condemnatory of the conduct of the Government and the police with respect to the Coldbath-fields affair. One of these Meetings was to have been presided over by HUNT, the other by a Mr. MURPHY, who stood as candidate at the first Margate election. In consequence, however, of the exaction of a penny for admission to Mr. MURPHY's theatre, to defray the expense of erecting the stake, scarcely a dozen persons had assembled there at the hour of meeting (one o'clock), while HUNT's room, to which no admission money was charged, was rapidly filling. It was, therefore, deemed advisable that the Meetings should coincide, 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 their indignation in loud cries, declaring that the affair was "a bite," and that they had been taken in. But the question as to which of the rival orators should assume the chair was not to be decided without some difficulty; after some speeches, however, by a show HUNT, a Mr. DUFFY, and others, it was eventually settled by HUNT, of hands that the distinction should devolve upon HUNT. The meeting then adjourned to a large court-yard, belonging to the Bazaar, where, perhaps, between 600 and 700 people assembled. After an introductory speech from HUNT, some resolutions, in accordance with the object of the meeting, were proposed and unanimously adopted, and the meeting quietly dispersed.

The official part of the *Madrid Gazette* of the 14th instant, contains several decrees relating to the ceremony of the *jura* or oath to the Princess. One calls in all the archbishops and other great ecclesiastical dignitaries—another summons the grantees and titulados of Castile, whose number is 35—a third appoints the Archbishop of Toledo to receive the oaths, and a fourth intrusts the preparation for the ceremony, and its general management, to the President of the Council, M. ZEA BARRAMUNDEZ. To guard against any tumult, a force of 14,000 men are ordered to be in Madrid on the day of the oath.

CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The Concol Market has been exceedingly depressed during the week, and the quotation for the Account has been as low as 88½. The Market, however, has since become more animated, and at the close this afternoon the quotation was 89½. Bank Stock was, early in the week, quoted at 198½. It fell yesterday to 192½, but it subsequently rallied to 197½, and closed at 199½. India Stock has been looking up, and it closed at 237½. India Bonds have been heavy, having gone back to 27½. Exchequer Bills closed steady at 51 to 52. In Foreign Securities, Russian Bonds left off at 103½. Dutch 4½. Danish closed at 73½. 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 63½, and closed at 64½. Greek Bonds have been upon the advance, the quotation having touched on 43, and being now at 40½. Portuguese Stock and Scrip are both improving; the Bonds are at 59½, and the Scrip at 2½.

3 per Cent. Consols. 89½
3 per Cent. Reduced. 88½
3½ per Cent. Red. 95½
New 3½ per Cent. 102½
4 per Cent. 1826. 102½
Bank Long Ann. 17 16½

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 aspect. It is said that the Emperor of Austria has mentioned that the loss of three millions of florins, 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.

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, Hanover-square. We shall next week give a brief memoir of the gallant General. The General Steam Navigation Company's mail packet, the *Tourist*, from Hamburg, arrived off the Custom 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.

DREADFUL FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Yesterday morning, a few minutes after four o'clock, the inhabitants of Arundel-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 full of lodgers, and that the fire broke out in the bed-room of a Dutch Nobleman, named Bulow. The Baron, who is a great smoker, was in the habit of indulging himself with a cigar in bed, at the same time burning a lighted night, the latter of which, it is supposed, caught the curtains, as they were first discovered to be on fire. On the alarm being given, a large body of police, of the C division, were sent to the hotel, and Mr. Nagel, who was on duty in the Haymarket, being a powerful man he rushed into the house and entered the chamber of the Baron, whom he found asleep; he immediately took him out of bed, and carried him down stairs on his back. The only injury which the Baron received is having his hand burnt and his hair partly singed. Dr. Bain entered the house four times, and on each occasion brought out a human being in his arms. From what we have been able to collect, five lives. The Baron lost all his property, which was very considerable, as well as some important papers. The nephew of General Olivera, with his wife and family, who had only arrived the day before, escaped with great difficulty; the whole of their property was destroyed. One of the servant girls had a narrow escape. Mr. Wood went up to her room, and told her to get up, as the house was on fire, which she did not appear to care for, and she returned to her bed—a few moments, however, informed her of her danger, and she then effected her escape with three of the children. The remains of one of the bodies have been taken out of the ruins, but so mutilated as to prevent it being recognised; it at present remains at St. James's workhouse, where an inquest will be held on Monday. The life and family of Mr. Nagel are expected in London. The unfortunate gentleman having written down to the police that purpose. The firemen were digging for the other body, but they had not succeeded in finding it when we left.

CITY OF LONDON NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—

Patrons.—Her Most Gracious MAJESTY.

The Annual EXAMINATION of the CHILDREN will be held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion house, To-morrow, June 3rd, at three o'clock.

The ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Friends of this Institution will take place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on the same day (3rd June), at half-past 5 o'clock, precisely.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR presiding.

STEWARDS.

The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford.

The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Sir Herbert Jenner, LL.D., His Majesty's Advocate General.

R. Peck, Esq., Sheriff.

The Rev. G. A. Hulse, Esq., Secretary.

The Rev. W. M. Hesketh.

The Rev. J. V. Povah.

A. Angell, Esq.

Tickets for the dinner, 15s. each, to be paid for at the entrance of the Tavern.

TIM. TYRRELL, at the Honorary Secretaries.

TYRRELL'S AERATED NECTAR.—ROBERT JEFFERSON

begs respectfully to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, &c. that he is appointed Sole Agent in London for the Sale of TYRRELL'S AERATED NECTAR,

a newly produced article, allowed very greatly to excel the present manufacture of Soda Water, which it is expected to supersede in the first rank of society, being much cooler, and possessing an exquisitely delicious flavour, not to be found in any Aerated Water now in use. This elegant draught particularly distinguishes itself above all others by its very refreshing qualities, combined with the other recommended qualities of being both delicious and beautiful appearance, will, it is presumed, establish it as a favourite summer beverage, and an article of real utility.

Manufactured by George Tyrrell, Liverpool, and sold in London, wholesale, and to Families, by Robert Jefferson, 20, Abchurch-lane, opposite Argyll House, where samples may be had; and retail at Messrs. Swift Confectioners, Regent-street; Jarrold's, Bond-street, and the Clubs, Hotels, and Taverns.

The Nobility and Gentry are invited to call at the Office in Argyll street, which are fitted up for their reception, to taste this new and splendid beverage.

May 20th, 1833.

CARPETS.—PERSIAN, MIRZAPOORE, CULER, and

BENGAL CARPETS and RUGS.—An extensive assortment of beautiful Oriental productions. THE ROYAL VELVET and SAXONY CARPET, of the most approved design of the celebrated Gobelin character. In their improved fabric.—LAWFORTH and RILEY, Manufacturers to the King.

Also every other description of Carpets and Rugs, at the lowest prices. A Journey Carpet to be sold, a decided bargain.—Warhouse, 15, Old Bond-street.

CIDER, ALE, STOUT, &c.—W. G. FIELD begs to acquaint

his Friends and the Public, that his genuine CIDER and PERRY, BURTON and EDINBURGH ALES, DORCHESTER BEER, LONDON and DUBLIN BROWN STOUT, &c., are in the order for use, and, as well as his FOREIGN WINE and SPIRITS, of a very superior class.

22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

FEMALE EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—A fine Ship of

500 tons burthen, commanded, officered, and manned by men of known character and professional skill, carrying a Surgeon, and a respectable Superintendent, and his Wife, to secure the comfort of the Passengers on the voyage, will sail from London, direct for Sydney, on the 15th of August.

This Ship will be fitted up by the direction of the Emigration Committee, acting under the sanction of Government, expressly for the conveyance of Single Women of good character, from 15 to 30 years of age, who may obtain a Passage on payment of 5s. only, as they will have the advantage of the Government Free Grant of £12 each towards it, which will wholly ease the present expense of the Ship is despatched.—Applications to be made to John Marshall, Agent to the Emigration Committee, 28, Birch-lane, Cornhill.

ABBOTSFORD SUBSCRIPTION.—At a numerous MEET-

ING of Noblemen, Gentlemen and Ladies, Friends and Admirers of Sir Walter Scott, at the Mansion House, on Saturday the 18th of May;

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and the following Resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

Moved by the Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury, and seconded by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, that a public and permanent memorial of this feeling it appears most desirable that Abbotsford should be preserved as a tribute of admiration to his genius.

Moved by the Lord Bishop of Landaff, and seconded by the Rev. H. Milman, 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 liberally dispensed than honourably gained, should show itself forward and zealous in behalf of this national object.

Moved by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, and seconded by Sir T. Dyke, Bart., that the gentlemen and ladies present at this Meeting therefore agree to make every exertion in their power to promote the Abbotsford Subscription in the City of London.

Moved by the Right Hon. Henry Elliot, and seconded by H. Hallam, Esq.: 5. That P. Laurie, Esq. and Mark Boyd, Esq. be requested to undertake the office of Joint Treasurers and honorary secretaries in the City of London.

Moved by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, and seconded by the Lord Mayor, that the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Lord Mayor, for his kindness and activity in calling it, and for his conduct in the chair.

Already advertised FIFTH LIST. £120 17s.

A. B. H. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.G. 50 5

E. Martin Atkins, Esq., and Rev. W. Atterfield, Esq. 10 10

Rev. W. Atterfield, Esq. 10 10

—Atterfield, Esq., Glasgow. 10 10

Miss Aldworth, Wantage. 10 10

Thos. Brailsford, Esq., Darkwith House. 10 10

Rev. James Barnby. 10 10

M. T. Haines, Esq. 10 10

C. Baker, Esq., Seacott. 10 10

Mrs. Baker. 10 10

W. J. Baker, Esq., M.P. 10 10

Pol. Lady Barrington, collected in shillings, in the neighbourhood of Farringdon. 9 11

Charles Bruce Deane, Esq. 10 10

Mrs. C. Butler, ditto. 10 10

Mr. Alderman Birch. 10 10

Mrs. Brown, Wantage. 10 10

G. Butler, Esq., ditto. 10 10

W. G. Butler, Esq., ditto. 10 10

Rev. Dr. Thomas Burnett. 10 10

Hon. and Rev. W. Capel, Walford. 10 10

Hon. Mrs. Capel, ditto. 10 10

W. J. Capel, Esq., ditto. 10 10

The Earl of Cadogan, 2d subscription. 10 10

The Countess of Cadogan, ditto. 10 10

The Earl of Craven. 10 10

The Countess of Craven. 10 10

The Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury. 10 10

Rev. J. F. Cleaver, Farringdon. 10 10

Miss Cleaver, ditto. 10 10

Miss C. Cleaver, ditto. 10 10

Miss C. Cleaver, ditto. 10 10

Edmund Clegg, Esq. 10 10

J. Otway Clerk, Esq. 10 10

The Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester. 10 10

John G. Cook, Esq., Wantage. 10 10

Mrs. J. G. Cook, ditto. 10 10

Miss Cooper, ditto. 10 10

Miss Jane Cooper, ditto. 10 10

Mrs. Collins, ditto. 10 10

J. F. Collins, Esq., ditto. 10 10

Anna Maria Collins, ditto. 10 10

Mrs. E. Chute, the Vine, Hamis. 10 10

Rev. William Dansey. 10 10

H. D'Israeli, Esq., Brandenham House. 10 10

Mr. Denham, Sir Howard Douglas. 10 10

Henry Donkin, Esq. 10 10

A. T. Dodd, Esq., Chichester 10s. 6d.

W. H. Dow, Esq. 10 10

The Bishop of Durham, 2d subscription. 10 10

Rev. C. Rick, Wantage. 10 10

Per Sir W. Bifford, collected in half-crowns, at Totnes, Devon. 10 10

Thomas Evans, Esq., Sirkey, Chichester. 10 10

Rev. C. W. Everett, Farringdon. 10 10

The Earl of Eglington, Durham. 10 10

The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, 2d subscription. 10 10

Mrs. Falcon, Walford. 10 10

Dr. J. W. Fawcett, ditto. 10 10

J. M. French, Esq. 10 10

Rev. H. Foulis, M.A., Wargley Vicarage. 10 10

A. Forster, Esq., 2s. 6d.

Rev. W. Addison Fountain. 10 10

Dr. J. Forbes, F.R.S., Chichester 3s.

Mrs. Forbes. 10 10

W. L. Wood, Esq., ditto. 10 10

J. Irvine Glennie, Esq. 10 10

R. N. Grealy, Esq. 10 10

Rev. Thomas Green. 10 10

G. Gregory, Esq., Salisbury. 10 10

F. M. Gibson, Esq., Liverpool. 10 10

G. J. Gibson, Esq. 10 10

Montague Gore, Esq. 10 10

J. R. Gould. 10 10

Mrs. R. Hough, Perry-hill, Stafford. 10 10

Mrs. Stephen, Goly. 10 10

Rev. Edw. Goddard, Pagham, Chichester. 10 10

J. Haycock, Esq. 10 10

H. Hayward, Esq., Wantage. 10 10

Alex. Hall Hall, Esq., Balliol College. 10 10

C. A. Harris, Esq., Oriel College. 10 10

R. W. H. Jones, Esq., Balliol College. 10 10

William H. Helyar, Esq., Christ Church College. 10 10

R. Huxley, Esq., ditto. 10 10

51 J. Ingham, D.D., Trinity College. 10 10

Henry Jones, Esq., Oriel College. 10 10

S. W. Jeffrey, Esq., Balliol College. 10 10

Wm. Jones, Esq., ditto. 10 10

W. Jones, Esq., Balliol College. 10 10

Henry Kyrie, Esq., Christ Church College. 10 10

Thomas Loveday, Esq., Magdalen College. 10 10

Charles Lushington, M.A., Christ Church College. 10 10

Rev. Robert Marshall, D.C.L., Merton College. 10 10

H. Mackenzie, Esq., Pemb. Coll. 10 10

M. A. B. 10 10

H. E. Manning, Esq., Merton Coll. 10 10

Chas. Marriott, Esq., Balliol Coll. 10 10

Chas. Marshall, Esq., Caversfield Coll. 10 10

A. M. Besham, Esq., Corp. Christi Coll. 10 10

W. Mills, B.D., Magdalen College. 10 10

Rev. G. Moleley, Balliol College. 10 10

J. D. Moleley, Esq., Balliol Coll. 10 10

Fred. Oakley, Esq., Balliol College. 10 10

The Oxford Union Debating Soc. 10 10

Subscriptions received by the Honorary Secretaries, P. Laurie, Esq. and Mark Boyd, Esq., New Bank-buildings, which are the bankers in London; and the principal bankers and booksellers throughout the country.

N.B. The Lists of Subscriptions commenced by the Local Committees at York, Leicester, Newcastle, Brighton, London, Oxford, Exeter, Edinburgh, and other places, will be published as they proceed.

R. A. DUNDAS, Sec. 15 Northumberland-street, Strand.

NEASDON HOUSE, Middlesex.—To be LET, Furnished, by

Mr. REID, Son-in-law and Successor to the late Mr. John Robins, of Warwick House, Regent-street, a capital RESIDENCE, agreeably situated, and replete with conveniences; gardens, pleasure grounds, shrubberies, hot and cold water, with land here required, &c. &c. only, which, with particulars, may be had of Mr. Reid, No. 170, Regent-street.

HERTS.—Very desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE.—To be

LET, Unfurnished, by Mr. REID, Son-in-law and Successor to the late Mr. John Robins, of Warwick House, Regent-street, a very desirable RESIDENCE, with offices, beautiful lawns, pleasure grounds, and land, about thirty acres, situated about 10 miles from the Metropolis, in a most beautiful part of the above named county, and in the vicinity of several Noblemen's seats.—Particulars of Mr. Reid, No. 170, Regent-street.

ACTON, 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, situated about 5 miles from the Metropolis, in a most beautiful part of the above named county, and in the vicinity of several Noblemen's seats.—Particulars of Mr. Reid, No. 170, Regent-street.

SURREY.—On the Banks of the Thames, within 7 miles of the

Metropolis.—To be LET, elegantly furnished or Unfurnished, by Mr. REID, Son-in-law and Successor to the late Mr. John Robins, of Warwick House, Regent-street, a capital RESIDENCE, with offices, beautiful lawns, pleasure grounds, and land, about thirty acres, situated about 10 miles from the Metropolis, in a most beautiful part of the above named county, and in the vicinity of several Noblemen's seats.—Particulars of Mr. Reid, No. 170, Regent-street.

OXFORDSHIRE.—To be LET, Furnished, by Mr. REID, Son-

in-law and Successor to the late Mr. John Robins, of Warwick House, Regent-street, a capital RESIDENCE, with offices, beautiful lawns, pleasure grounds, and land, about thirty acres, situated about 10 miles from the Metropolis, in a most beautiful part of the above named county, and in the vicinity of several Noblemen's seats.—Particulars of Mr. Reid, No. 170, Regent-street.

TWICKENHAM.—To be LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, by

Mr. REID, Son-in-law and Successor to the late Mr. John Robins, of Warwick House, Regent-street, a commodious FAMILY RESIDENCE, with offices, beautiful lawns, pleasure grounds, and land, about thirty acres, situated about 10 miles from the Metropolis, in a most beautiful part of the above named county, and in the vicinity of several Noblemen's seats.—Particulars of Mr. Reid, No. 170, Regent-street.

NORFOLK.—CAPITAL INVESTMENT.—MANOR FARMS.

&c.—To be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, by Mr. REID, Son-in-law and Successor to the late Mr. John Robins, of Warwick House, Regent-street, a valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, divided into several Farms, on which there is a large quantity of land, and a most beautiful part of the above named county, and in the vicinity of several Noblemen's seats.—Particulars of Mr. Reid, No. 170, Regent-street.

BROADSTAIRS.—To be Sold, or Let for the Season, by Mr. Reid,

Son-in-law and Successor to the late Mr. John Robins, of Warwick House, Regent-street, a capital RESIDENCE, with offices, beautiful lawns, pleasure grounds, and land, about thirty acres, situated about 10 miles from the Metropolis, in a most beautiful part of the above named county, and in the vicinity of several Noblemen's seats.—Particulars of Mr. Reid, No. 170, Regent-street.

Linen and Silk BAZAAR, 337 and 339, Oxford-street.—

Establishment in new opened for the sale of FAMILY LINENS by superior makers, with a magnificent stock of broad Silks of English and French manufactures; also the greatest novelty and variety in printed Muslins, Bond Lace, Shawls, Gause Ribbons, &c. &c. the whole at the lowest prices.—Particulars of Mr. Reid, No. 170, Regent-street.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN

Per Imperial Quarter of England and Wales, for the Week ending May 24

Wheat. 53s. 6d. Oats. 17s. 8d. Beans. 31s. 3d.

Barley. 21s. 8d. Rye. 25s. 3d. Peas. 30s. 3d.

Wheat. 53s. 6d. Oats. 17s. 8d. Beans. 31s. 3d.

Barley. 21s. 8d. Rye. 25s. 3d. Peas. 30s. 3d.

Wheat. 53s. 6d. Oats. 17s. 8d. Beans. 31s. 3d.

of female beauty—the fairest of the fair, arrayed in all the
of fashionable costume, and shining in the lustre of female beauty
their complexions embellished by the aid of Rowland's Kalydor and
their charming tresses rendered pre-eminently attractive by Ro-
wand's Macassar Oil.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A letter will be left to-morrow at the Office for Diplomatic Vetus. Our correspondent whose letter, dated BATA, April 10th, appeared in Bull on the 14th of that month, is requested to favour us with his name and address as he promised.

Clericus (Essex) is wrong—the circumstance to which he alludes, occurred before the Bishop of London was bitten by the dog.

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 9.

Their MAJESTIES have been passing their mornings, except Wednesday, on Ascot Heath, witnessing the races. On Wednesday the KING was worried by a visit from Lord BROUGHAM and Lord GREY, 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 gaiety, and enthusiasm which enlivened 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 MONARCH and his gracious Consort.

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 out—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—never 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.

Foretalled 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 had 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 Donna MARIA—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 stipulation 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 controlling army was withdrawn that the nation dared officially, legally and authoritatively, to call 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 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 PEOPLE, he being already *de jure* 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 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 ascended 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.

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 MIGUEL, on the part of Lord GREY, was gratuitous—the bile was stirred, the gall was affoat, and as Lord GREY was conscious that he was beneath the notice of the Portuguese Monarch, and at all events out of his hearing, he exasperated 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 ABERDEEN bore down upon him with dates. Thus—“*their Lordships* would probably recollect that, so long ago as December, 1831, when a reinforcement for Donna MARIA had sailed

from this country, he took the liberty of asking Ministers to dispenze with the Foreign Enlistment Bill, and was answered by the Noble Earl, who said that he felt it his duty, without reference to the policy of that Act, to enforce its provisions fairly whilst it remained in the Statute Book, and he (the Earl of Aberdeen), having received that assurance, fully relied upon seeing the Act put fairly 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 to 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 ought to be obeyed 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 take care that it was.

Lord ABERDEEN did not allow the Premier to wriggle out of this. His Lordship proceeded thus—and we quote this part of the Noble Earl's speech as condensing the whole 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 read in the newspapers:—

The Earl of ABERDEEN had perfect recollection of the words used by the Noble Earl, which I 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 statements from all parts of the country. The Noble Earl, he believed, had not notions with regard to Newspapers, and he (the Earl of Aberdeen) was quite aware that their statements could not be received as official or authentic; but the Noble Earl would probably wish to have it inferred that statements appearing in Newspapers were from that circumstance necessarily untrue. This was not the case; and when he found circumstantial details given daily of hostile armaments fitted out in several of the ports of England he could not avoid saying that he believed those statements, unless they were formally contradicted. The last accounts from Falmouth stated that Captain Napier had taken the command of a reinforcement going out in aid of Don Pedro, and that the *Britannia* and *Birmingham* steamers left Falmouth on Tuesday afternoon with about 800 troops for the Douro; that the *City of Pembroke* steamer also left that port the same afternoon with about 300 men and accoutrements for the fleet of Don Pedro; that the Duke of Teffesia (the Marquis de Paez) and suite, with the Generals Moira and Romaroe, would accompany these steamers in the *Ousey* hired cutter. This might be incorrect, but the account on the face of it presented circumstantial details which gave it all the appearance of accuracy; and, in fact, there could be no doubt but that it was substantially correct. This, as their Lordships well knew, was not the only armament; and the world stands as nearly as he could the whole amount of the forces which had left this country for Portugal within the last three months, and he was satisfied that their Lordships would be surprised at the extent of these armaments. In February the *Lord of the Isles* sailed for Oporto with 350 men. On the 26th of March 300 Englishmen sailed for the same destination. On the 13th of the same month the *St. George* steamer sailed from Gravesend with 200 men, and the *City of Waterford* took 200 Englishmen, and there were about 500 sent in small detachments from other ports. These forces now formed two battalions in Oporto. The English consisted of 1,750 men, and the French and other foreigners amounted to over 3,000 men, and all these had been sent out within the last three months. Could it be possible that these circumstances were unknown to his Lordships? Were they ignorant of the Marquis de Palmella unknown at the Foreign Office? Was it possible that no secret was kept of the circumstances of their sailing and all the particulars were as well known about town as if it was a national expedition. There was another curious circumstance connected with these expeditions. A number of letters and papers were sent on board the *Lord of the Isles* on the 14th of May from the workshop of St. Martin's and St. Margaret's, Westminster; and here he must observe that this circumstance, if it be true, ought at least to be known at the Home Department. He had made some inquiries and ascertained that the statement was correct, and that the paupers from St. Margaret's were accompanied by the parish officers, who put them on board, and that they were outside to receive the shilling and the half of money; they did not upon reflection think proper to receive. The Noble Lord might refuse to enforce the Foreign Enlistment Act against those persons, but he would ask whether it was right that the parish officers should become crimps to Don Pedro?—(Hear.)—It was impossible that all these circumstances were unknown to the Government. The conduct of Ministers was most unfair towards Spain. That Spain had no right to interfere, for she had abandoned the right of interference with Portugal, in consequence of the solemn pledge given by this Government that it would observe a strict neutrality. Would any man attempt to say that these expeditions were tolerated, and yet that this country had preserved her neutrality?—(Hear, hear.)—It was a libel upon the laws and Constitution of this country, to suppose that Jews and Goybers could raise armaments in this country for the purpose of interfering in the concerns of other countries, and that all this could be done with impunity. This was not law or common sense. He believed he would not be contradicted when he stated that the treaties entered into by this country formed part of the law of the land; and he had the opinion of Lord Stowell for asserting that it was a violation of treaties, and of the laws of nations for a neutral Power to allow men and arms to be shipped in her ports for the purpose of aiding either of the belligerents.

After Lord ABERDEEN, Lord LANDSDOWN 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 improvements in the law courts!! Irish India affairs, Captain Napier's supposed dismissal, the Irish Church, and himself, formed some of the numerous topics of the harangue, which elicited the warmest approbation. The delivery of it reminded us of poor KEAN, with an occasional dash of Mr. JOHN REEVE, both of them having died.

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 80

Against it 68

Majority against Ministers 12

Lords GREY and 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 dined together in the evening, and by the tone of their conversation the extent of their gratitude to the SOVEREIGN'S extraordinary good-nature might best have been collected. It was not a Cabinet sitting, and things will come 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.”

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 the 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 process regularly shews that there are not enough of our active, conscious, and vigilant representatives present to carry on the business.

The debate on the West India destruction Bill goes on *pro forma*, 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.

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 HOBBHOUSE, 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 SANSON, 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 cultivation at Cape Nicholas Mole.”—Cape Nicholas Mole is a mass of rock as incapable of growing cane the pavement of Pall-mall.

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 decrees 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:—

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 forty-five there were thirty-five who had no connection with the Colony, and that several of them were bankrupt barristers and attorneys. Now, would the 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 requested by one of the forty-five Members to state the actual situation of the House of Assembly in Jamaica. The Hon. Member here read a statement which had been furnished to him of the names of the Members, the parishes they represented, and the amount of property which each Member possessed in the year 1828, when Admiral Fleming was on that station. He contended that that statement demonstrated that the charge preferred by the Gallant Admiral was utterly without foundation, and that it was calculated to cast a most unmerited stigma upon the Assembly of Jamaica. The Gallant Admiral seemed to be one of the principal advisers of the Right Hon. Secretary. Now, the circumstance which he (Mr. Hume) had just mentioned might afford a tolerable proof of the error into which the Right Hon. Gentleman was liable to be led by acting upon that and similar advice; that being the case, was it fit that they should thus plunge headstrong into a measure like this without proper and due inquiry? The document which he had just read with regard to the House of Assembly of Jamaica, had been placed in his hands by the Speaker of that House, who had heard the allegations of the Gallant Admiral, and who was anxious that they should be refuted.

We are not sorry to have this statement from the authority of Mr. BARRETT, Speaker of the House of Assembly. Admiral FLEMING, however, persisted—not that he knew anything of the Jamaica House of Assembly, but that a Mr. LYNCH, who was himself a bankrupt, told him so. The word bankrupt will soon be no term of reproach in the West Indies. Let “STANLEY'S BILL” pass, and the bankruptcy will be universal.

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 last 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 moved 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 vehemence—indeed it is thought that Admiral FLEMING has been cramping the Secretary—not in the sense which schoolboys sometimes use the word, but

by supplying him with information—if Mr. STANLEY will send for Captain SANDOM he may hear "the 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.

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 "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 MORPETH; first, because we respect Lord MORPETH's talents, 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—murderer—villain—excommunicated 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 PEEL 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'ENGHIEN.—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 poisoned no wounded followers.—Don MIGUEL has not forsworn his religion: Don MIGUEL, to be sure, is not the bitterest foe of England, and therefore, not entitled to praise and admiration.

The speech of Sir HENRY HARDINGE, in this debate, produced a powerful effect on the minds of men; but their votes were immovable, 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* rejoice mightily in this triump, and speak 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 cut off 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 UNIONS have already told us—and their antics 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 *hall-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 v. 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. DIDRICK 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 nobleman complain of their dear tailors in their absence; and to address a gentleman of that profession by such an epithet seems to be the highest affront, because nobody could imagine that the Right Honourable HENRY FRANCIS ROPER CURZON, Baron TEYNHAM, of Teynham, County of Kent, would write so familiarly and suavely to Mr. DONLAN as to call him my dear DONLAN, without meaning some sly allusion to the length and strength of his bill.

We know, however, the kindness 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 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, Lord KING, is dead, he may be able to carry on with unremitting activity the high office of Devil's Advocate, which, by the demise of that noble personage, has unquestionably devolved upon 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 and praise, would be little else than repetitions of commendation. Mr. VALPY's *Shakespeare*, an edition unequalled in beauty and cheapness, maintains all its claims to patronage, as indeed does his Classical Library; and the new publishing edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* equally demands a continuation of the eulogy which we felt

conscientiously bound to bestow upon it in the earlier part 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 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 *Notes*—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 sea-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 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 remark 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-physics. 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 superfluous, 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 crisis. 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 Clergy by anonymous writers in the public papers, we have selected from that admirable periodical the *British Magazine*, 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 himself 'Reformation,' in yesterday's paper, should have evinced his incapacity in what he undertakes, by placing the name of the Rev. JOHN ELIAS, Rector of St. Martin, Antwerp, 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, meek, and efficient minister, I can truly say, does not exist; to which testimony, were it necessary, the whole of his congregation would add voice and subscription.

"I hope 'Reformation' is more correct in the other names that appear 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." "Bishopgate-street Within, April 20."

(From the *Times*, copied into the *Christian Advocate*.)

"The Bishop of London is justly particular in enforcing the residence of his clergy; how is it that the Rev. Dr. BRINCH, the Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street, is allowed to be non-resident? He lives, and has for years, in New Ormonde-street. Beside this living, he is Rector of Little Marlow, Bucks, and a Prebendary of St. Paul's, where he attends at 5s. per time for the Residentiaries, whilst his pulpit at St. Mary Woolnoth is supplied by a deputy. He is, moreover the Gresham lecturer of geometry, and it is particularly

through his opposition that those lectures have not been removed where the public could have the benefit of them, to the theatre of the London Institution."

(From the *Times* of Tuesday, April 23, 1833.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"Sir—Your correspondent 'Impartial' has been singularly unfortunate in having selected the Rev. Dr. BRINCH 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 100l. per annum in aid of his stipend, which is very considerably under 300l. per year, and barely sufficient to support himself and family in that situation of society in which, as a respectable clergyman, he is expected to move. Touching facts:—The worthy doctor has not resided in New Ormonde-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 visit his duties to poor persons, who have been distressed and deserving objects of his benevolence.

(From the *Times* of Wednesday, April 24, 1833.)

"A paragraph was sent to this paper yesterday [and appeared] relative to the Lord Mayor's Dinner, on Sunday, in which it was said that the Bishop of Llandaff 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 Right 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. ALLCOMBE is authorised to publish that the present Vicar of Bitton has never received one hundred a-year in tithes, for his own use, but pays out between six and three Curates, besides poor rates, way-rates, taxes, and collecting expenses. 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 about 40l.; besides 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 300l.; it was built for the benefit of the parish. The National Society gave 183l. 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 *Parish of 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 CUMMING BRUCE, of Roselle and Kinnaird, as M.P. for this district of Burghs, which was thrown open by the death of Colonel BAILLIE, of Leys.

Most strenuous exertions were made by the friends of his opponent, Mr. STEWART, of Belladrum, who, though himself a moderate Whig, was yet again brought forward as a *denier resort* of the Reform 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 instances to vulgar intimidation and the basest enticement 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 letters 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 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 burghs supported Major CUMMING BRUCE.

The final state of the several poll books stood as follows:—

INVERNESS..For Major CUMMING BRUCE	226
Mr. STEWART	190
Majority for Major CUMMING BRUCE	36
FORRES..For Major CUMMING BRUCE	93
Mr. STEWART	44
Majority for Major CUMMING BRUCE	49
FORTROSE..For Major CUMMING BRUCE	19
Mr. STEWART	18
Majority for Major CUMMING BRUCE	1
NAIRN..For Mr. STEWART	40
Major CUMMING BRUCE	20
Majority for Mr. STEWART	20
Final Majority for Major CUMMING BRUCE	66

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 struggle, 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 soon 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 KING of PORTUGAL from the wanton and ridiculous attacks of people who know nothing about him, but finding the following in *yesterday's Times*, we have borrowed it as a pithy defence, and coming 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 raging in Portugal between the partisans of two brothers, the elder of whom being the legitimate heir of the Crown of Portugal had resigned in favour of his daughter, who is now Queen of that country, the younger of whom having no title to the throne was enabled to usurp the rights of his niece by the most deliberate perjury and the most treacherous violence."

Now, Sir, if you will hear with me but for a short time, I trust to be able to prove to demonstration the incorrectness of all the leading positions in the foregoing paragraph.

First, as to the legitimate title of Don Pedro to the throne of Portugal. If in this enlightened age the fundamental laws of a country

may still be considered as having any weight, I trust I may be allowed to apply those of Portugal to this question, and what may they be?

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 that if he has two sons, the elder shall go and reign in the foreign empire, and the younger shall remain in Portugal, where he shall be the sole heir and successor 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 require any comment on this resolution. But if there were any doubts on the subject, what says Don Pedro himself?

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, absolutely nothing, more to do with Portugal. The Brazilians, and I, their Emperor, will never agree from this resolution. I 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 25th of August, 1825, under the mediation of England, a treaty of peace between John VI., King of Portugal, and 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 belonged 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, whilst Don Miguel, on the contrary, possessed all those required by the law of succession.

This law insists upon what the French call *l'indigénat*. Don Pedro solemnly declared himself a foreigner, he renounced, with arms in his 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 which he swore to his new subjects. In short, after the death of John VI., the throne of Portugal was, by the 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, should reign in the foreign country, and that the youngest, namely, Don Miguel, should be the only legitimate Sovereign of Portugal.

These are facts, and I think, Sir, they abundantly show, that on the death of his father, Don Pedro was, by the law of succession, the legitimate heir to the throne, and that the monstrous proposition can be advanced that he could be at the same time Emperor of independent Brazil and King of Portugal, a proposition which would be in direct violation not only of the fundamental laws of Portugal, but also of the constitution of the new empire, according to the laws of which he had sworn to govern.

If I have satisfactorily shown the total nullity of the right of Don Pedro to the throne of Portugal, it follows that any abdication on his part of his supposed rights in favour of his daughter never can invest that Princess with the slightest title, unless it be contended that a man can bestow that which is not his own to give; and yet what does this Emperor of Brazil and would-be King of Portugal do?

On the 25th of April he learns at Rio Janeiro of the death of his father; on the 26th he takes the title of King of Portugal, and creates for that purpose a peerage on the 29th. He then declares a long constitutional charter, which upsets all the institutions of the country, without more or less; and at length, on the 2d of May, he is graciously pleased to abdicate the throne in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria, the Brazilian Princess of Grand Parai. Can any thing be more monstrously absurd?

But some people contend, that this Princess being born under the *regime* of the fundamental laws, at the moment when her father was still Emperor of Portugal, she is legitimate heir to the throne, could not have her own rights alienated by any act of her father. I am aware that it is not from this source you consider her rights to have their origin, you trace them from her father, but in this I trust I have shown that you are under a mistake. I am desirous, however, of proving that upon every ground taken by the enemies of Don Miguel against his succession to the throne they can be refuted.

Let 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 children 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 Prince who possesses rights the very day on which it becomes vacant. The eldest son of the reigning King, does he not cease to be presumptive heir, either by natural death, or by that civil death or incapacity to reign which, according 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 on his heir. If Donna Maria had been an orphan before the death of John VI., she would have lost her rights to the crown; she loses them equally by becoming, during the life-time of the late King, the daughter of a foreign prince. She could not be presumptive heiress to the throne, unless her father had been 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 time; but I trust (in conclusion) to have shown, that Don Miguel's right and title to the throne of Portugal, independent of the declaration of the nation solemnly assembled in Cortes, rests upon a much sounder basis than you have been pleased to state.—I remain, &c.

London, June 5.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

We extract 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 writer's perfect conviction of the supernatural character of the disturbances recorded. It is true that the visitations are not unprecedented—that Cock-lane, in other times, and Stockwell, more recently, have produced their wonders; but we consider the present occurrence, if 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 Fakenham for the last few weeks. In Syderstone Parsonage lives the Rev. Mr. Stewart, curate, and rector of Thwaite. 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, and sometimes a rattling, and sometimes it is a rattling 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 that 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. So, to satisfy themselves, have remained all night with Mr. Stewart's family, have heard the same noise, and have been equally surprised and frightened. The Rev. Mr. Stewart has offered any of the tradespeople of the village an opportunity of remaining in the house and convincing themselves. The shrieking last Wednesday week was terrific. It was formerly reported in the village that the house was haunted by a Rev. gentleman, whose name was Mental, who died there about 27 years since, and this is now generally believed to be the case. His vault, in the inside of the church has lately been repaired, and a new stone put down. The house is adjoining the

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'night, Mr. Stewart requested several most respectable gentlemen to sit up all night, namely, the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, of Docking, the Rev. Mr. Goggs, of Creaker, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of Massingham, the Rev. Mr. Tallow of Norwich, and Mr. Baskin, surgeon, of Holt, and also Mrs. Spurgeon. Especial care was taken that no tricks should be played by the servant; but, as it gave 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 seemed like the clawing of a voracious animal after its prey, Mrs. Spurgeon was at the moment leaning against the bed-post, and the effect on all present was like a shock of electricity. The bed was 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 was 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 nearly two hours after sunrise. The following is the account given by one of the visitors to particularise all the various noises, knocking, and groanings of this mysterious something. Few nights pass away without its visitation, and each one brings its own variety."

All this is very astonishing; and we suspect that, instead of St. Leonard's, the Beulah Spa, or Leamington, Syderstone Parsonage will speedily become the place of fashionable resort—at least if spirits be stronger alternatives than water. The influx of company into the quiet village which is the scene of mystery may have some effect; and without wishing to overflow Mr. Stewart's house with superfluous visitors, we feel it our duty to state, for the information of the zealously curious, that Syderstone lies five miles to the left of Fakenham, which is 108 miles and three furlongs from Shoreditch Church, a town already in itself renowned for a ghost-story, detailed by one of our cleverest living poets. Considering the name of the gentleman whose spirit is supposed to be the author of the noises, a punster would set it down as one of the most extraordinary instances of mental delusion on record.

We have received the following communication from a highly respectable Correspondent:—

Mr. STANLEY says the Government did not refuse the renewal of the Committee. Mr. Hume referred, to Lord Gough's letter, in which was contained the request of the Government that the motion should be 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 known to the West India body. Mr. STANLEY knew that no one belonged to the West India body was in possession of the communication from Government until they received his 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.

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 to hear that the Marquis of QUEENSBERRY, who by Tory efforts ceased to be a representative of the Scottish Peerage on the late election, is to be created an English Peer, by the title, we believe, of Baron SOLWAY."—This is as it should be. Mr. WESTON, beaten out of Essex, was made a Peer; Lord DUNHAM, driven from the Cabinet by his bad health and temper, is made an Earl; and poor Lord GODRIC, degraded in official rank, is equally favoured.

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.

BANK NOTICE.—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 less than 2,000.—Bank of England, June 6, 1833."

The following statement of the population, produce, imports and exports, of our West India possessions, compiled from official documents, will be a satisfactory precursor of the next article, as

showing that the statements of the *Liverpool Standard* are anything but exaggerated:—

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE POPULATION, PRODUCE, AND IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES, IS COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.			
	Population	Value of Imports	Value of Exports
Barbadoes	20,000	£115,000	£115,000
Bahamas	15,000	£50,000	£50,000
Bermuda	10,000	£30,000	£30,000
Bona Vista	5,000	£15,000	£15,000
Demerara	100,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Grenada	10,000	£30,000	£30,000
Guiana	100,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Jamaica	200,000	£2,000,000	£2,000,000
Montserrat	10,000	£30,000	£30,000
Nevis	5,000	£15,000	£15,000
St. Vincent	10,000	£30,000	£30,000
St. Lucia	10,000	£30,000	£30,000
Tobago	10,000	£30,000	£30,000
Trinidad	100,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Total	774,000	£13,800,000	£13,800,000

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 been at some pains to ascertain the value of 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 us 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:—

	Sterling
During the last 50 years, our imports from the West Indies (including the Mauritius), amounted to	£230,000,000
The Duties paid on them to	270,000,000
Our Exports to	190,000,000
The Expenditure of the surplus income in this country, by the proprietors, has been	160,000,000
The value of the Colonies, in Land, Buildings, and Negroes, is about	140,000,000
The Shipping engaged in the first class of Vessels, consisting of 950 Ships, measuring 240,000 Tons, and navigated by about 20,000 Seamen. The population of the Colonies, including the Mauritius, is about	800,000
Free Persons of Colour, about	45,000
Negroes, about	800,000
Persons supported at home by the Manufacturers and Produce exported, and by the Import Trade, about	50,000

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 goods. They have determined to place an interdiction upon their exports; and this, we have no hesitation 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 of property in the West Indies. We learn, on the same unquestionable authority, that formal notice has been given, in the 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."

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 Gage knows nothing about the matter except from what he sees in the newspapers, we think it quite right to extract:—

"The *Phylaria* brig, twenty days from Oporto, arrived here on Monday evening with about one hundred wounded soldiers, discharged from Don Pedro's service without pension, as being no longer serviceable. On their embarkation at Oporto, they were told that six pounds, part of twenty eight pounds pay due to them, would be paid on their arrival at Dover, but no person here being authorised to make these advances, the poor fellows are, consequently, in a most deplorable situation; most of them, we expect, will become chargeable 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 to more readily to leave Oporto. Without bedding or even any clothing than what was on their persons, and that in a most deplorable state, neither a medical person or medicine on board, and scantily supplied with provisions, some little idea may be formed of the comfortless state of these poor deluded creatures during a three weeks passage, and it is surprising that only eight died on the voyage. We wish those who are employed in this kidnapping service could be witness to the scenes of suffering and wretchedness their victims are brought to—it might, perhaps, tend to their services at the Oporto was very precarious. One an Hibernian, declared that the only meat he had tasted for two months was two ounces of fish and half-a-pint of wine, served out every morning at four o'clock; but was told that that was to last him the twenty-four hours; 'but, by the powers,' says he, 'I never could make it last twenty-four hours.' The poor creatures are to-day wandering about the town in groups literally begging. The Mayor has been humanely interfered, and is using his best endeavours to afford relief."

So much for Don Pedro, the ejected, excommunicated Ex-Emperor of the BRAZILS; and now let us just look at the concluding paragraph of the same letter:—

"The firing on the landing of the Duke of ORLEANS at Calais on Saturday was distinctly heard here. His Royal Highness was received there by the Military, National Guard, all the public authorities (except the Clergy), and every house was decorated with a tricolour. The Duke visited every public institution (except the Church), and attended the Theatre on Sunday evening, after which 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 showing 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 country, and the Americans are, in spite of Mrs. TROLLOPE, a very magnificent race of people; but the various accounts which reach us of disturbances of whole districts where the reign of unanimity is unruined—of resistance to the Government where no such thing as oppression or discontent are known, and of the existence of slavery in all its horrors in a land of perfect freedom, we begin to be a little sceptical. The following account of 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 the decorum and tranquillity of which the worshippers of liberty and equality so frequently speak. That it is very odd; but the and that Mr. RANDOLPH had the worst of it is very evident; but the narrator seems, by the way he speaks of the "wall of flesh" in which KING JACKSON was surrounded, as if he thought it was "a tarnation shame."

"This was the day, as the newspapers had notified, when General

Johnson had to repair to Fredericksburg, for the purpose of laying the first stone of the monument to the memory of Washington. The usual 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 nose, and wrung it with so much violence that the blood started. It is said that this 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.

A number of Liverpool merchants have formed themselves into a company (or 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 2l. 15s. and 4l. per load. All vessels built in the Isle of Man are entitled to be registered as British vessels. The Liverpool and Sunderland shipbuilders have therefore petitioned Parliament to equalize the timber duties in England and the Isle of Man.

The Jamaica Papers announce the return of Sir WILLOUGHBY CORROZ 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 MURRAY 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 paragraph from the *Post* requires notice:—

"SPORTING IN LONDON STREETS.—Some histories of London move our wonder by mentioning that at a period comparatively recent rabbits were killed in the fields about Holborn. We have to state that pheasants on Friday last were shot in Newgate-street. Several brought to the market for sale, escaped to the tops of the adjacent 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 arrow."—What is meant here by pheasants being brought to sale in Newgate-market in June? Lord SALISBURY the other evening, in the House of Lords, ridiculed the salmagundi which ascribed to some lawless *gourmands* the atrocity of eating parrots. Also, by observing that the birds were not hatched at the time;—true, but their respectable parents were—so in the present case, the pheasants of last year appear to be still selling under the wise provisions of the present game laws—What are Mr. BYSS and his community about?

The following is from the *Newcastle Paper*:—

MR. SABLE and his SLANDERERS.—The public need 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. SABLE, who has hitherto been treated, very properly, by the Hon. Gentleman, with dignified silence and contempt. Recently, however, the *Mercury* has outdone all its former doings, by stating deliberately that Mr. SABLE had threatened a manufacturer of Leeds, in these words:—"Sir, if I met you at a dark night, I would shoot you!" This, which is a direct charge of a threat, on behalf of the Hon. Gentleman, to commit assassination, could not, of course, be passed over without notice. Accordingly, steps were taken to punish those who were guilty of the disgusting fabrication, when out came the following most abject and sneaking apology and pardon:—

"PUBLIC NOTICE.—A paragraph headed, 'Caution to Manufacturers,' having appeared in the *Leeds Mercury* of the 18th inst., imputing to a gentleman (Mr. SABLE), late candidate for the representation of this borough, that he had threatened a manufacturer in the following words, viz.:—"Sir, if I met you at a dark night, with a pistol in my hand, I would shoot you;" and having received from that gentleman an assurance that we gave an *entirely false* representation of what he had said, we have, in consequence, in wholely false; and we therefore beg to apologize to him for the insertion of the paragraph, and to express our regret that we have been led by the information we had received to publish it. We were prepared to have given a further public expression of our regret for the injury which such a paragraph was calculated to inflict on his character, but have to acknowledge his forbearance in waiving it."—EDWARD BAINE & SON.

Proprietors and Publishers of the *Leeds Mercury*.

Our excellent contemporary of the *Liverpool Standard* calls the senior editor of the *Mercury*, in derision, "the honest historian!" in compliment, we presume, to his having been convicted of the greatest literary theft on record;—no less than the publication, *verbatim et literatim*, of two thick quarto volumes, entitled "A History of the Wars of the French Revolution," which had been written several years before by Mr. ALEXANDER STEPHENS, but which Mr. BAINE reprinted, and pompously ushered into the world as his own laborious authorship, over which he declared he had consumed gallons of midnight oil; and accompanied with a congratulatory expression, in the preface, that his name would go down to future ages. Most "honest historian!"

From the same authority we will tell the next bit of information:—"Our old friend, Mr. RALPH EDEN, has recently obtained additional celebrity 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 "Keeper of the Records, Receiver of the Fees," &c., and that he also acted as deputy to J. H. FANE, Esq., in the same office." We need not remind our readers that the "RALPH EDEN" who thus puts his hands into the pockets of John Bull, to the tune of some 300l. a year, is *domestic apothecary* to the Earl of DURHAM's family, his services being rendered in tending, brooding, and spreading the pestilence of Lambton Castle. How the learned Doctor contrived to accomplish, viz. split himself in two, and attend to his important duties at the office of the Privy Seal, while he is dispensing politics and plasters to his patients, excites our special wonder; nor are we enabled to divine by what *hocus pocus* his Noble Patron contrived when he should be "acting deputy for Mr. FANE in the same office," to be assured the said deputy receives no salary, (see our *encomium* whatever," 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 has died].—Ed. J. B.

An order has been received to discharge the boatswain, steward, and nine convict keepers from the convict establishment at Sheerness. This seems to promise a two-fold economy; for if the convict keepers are sent about their business, the convicts, we presume, will be expected to keep themselves.

The following, from the *New Sporting Magazine* for this month, is good:—

"Pray ven is the guard of a mail like St. George? That's a riddle, says SIMPSON to JORROCKS, I brag on. I paused for a moment, then, grinning, replied, 'V ven, I suppose, he is fixing the drag-on.'"

For several years past Mr. D. W. HARVEY, M.P. for Co. Chester, who has been and is a practising solicitor, has been claiming to be the subject of all the formal qualifications, have refused to do more than made by Mr. HARVEY himself, but, in consequence of the proceedings of the House to interfere with the privileges of the House of Commons, Mr. HARVEY found it necessary to commence proceedings to admit him of their body. The application was resisted on the part of the Benchers, and Mr. HARVEY thereupon desired an investigation on the merits of his claims. Upon which the Benchers appointed Tuesday evening for a hearing. At half past six o'clock, Mr. HARVEY, accompanied by Mr. Serjeant WILDE and called, Mr. HARVEY were admitted to the Hall. When the case was called on, Mr. HARVEY said he trusted that in the first place as the question was a public one, the investigation would not be pri-

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, TENNYSON, 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 they belonged to the Inn as Benchers—they agreed, however, to the admission of two short-hand writers, one on behalf of Mr. HARVEY and the other on behalf of the Inn.—Mr. HARVEY 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 belonging to the Inn (with the exception already mentioned), Mr. HARVEY and his Counsel withdrew, stating 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 to Belgium for cotton goods, for that manufactures 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 proportion 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 preparation and starvation to prosperity and a union with Holland, they have got it; and they have many thanks to offer, if such be their taste, to Lord PALMERSTON and his Colleagues for their so cleverly assisting them in their cause.

The *Northampton Herald* says:—"We have heard with as much surprise as pain that Dr. ARNOLD has intimated his intention of removing Mr. BIAN from his situation of under-master, clerk, and overseer of what appeared in the *Northampton Herald* relative to Dr. ARNOLD. 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 Mr. BIAN never communicated directly with us, but that he distinctly refused to communicate indirectly with us whenever any friend to the *Herald* endeavoured to obtain any information from him. We saw him in justice to Mr. BIAN, with whom, up to this hour, we are totally unacquainted either personally or by writing.

The following are extracts from the same Paper:—

C. P. PALMER, Esq. M.P. for Reading, and an inhabitant of the town of Biddford, doubt obtains for his disinterestedness in bringing into Parliament a Bill for the reduction of the expenses of the Sheriffs, but his motives will become a little suspicious when it is known that he lets his house at Biddford 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. Mr. PALMER, however, purposed to bring in his Bill, and a competitor with the tradesman, and lowered his terms to 45l., 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 county rates), the disinterestedness of this M.P. letter of lodgings will be too manifest to admit of any doubt.

WHIG LIBERALITY.—A faithful servant, employed till he had reached a respectable old age in the service of Mr. TOMES, of Warwick, had the misfortune to think that if he gave one vote for Mr. TOMES, at the last election, he might give a second to Sir CHARLES GREVILLE. Mistaken man! He did not know the obligation of Mr. TOMES to support Mr. BOLTON KIRK. Not knowing this, he voted 'TOMES and GREVILLE.' The sequel may be supposed. He soon ceased to be the servant of the liberal Mr. TOMES.

—This dismissal does not appear to be the point 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 oppression, for doing exactly what they do themselves, and feel to be perfectly justifiable.

ECONOMY OF OLD WOMEN.—The old women who have been employed for so many years in making colours in His Majesty's Dockyards (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, says:—"Dunce with dunce a barbarous civil war."

a 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 local 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 drunk with much enthusiasm, such as—THE KING—THE QUEEN—THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON—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 speeches. As usual a number of new Members enrolled themselves in the society.

NOTTINGHAM CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB.—On Wednesday last, the second Annual Meeting of this local Association was held at the May-Pole Inn.—Mr. T. H. SMITH 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, and amidst the most decided demonstrations of those friendly 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.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREPAREMENTS.

The Rev. W. WAILE, M.A. has been instituted, by the Bishop of Lincoln to the Rectory of Thurnham, in the county of Huntingdon, vacant by the death of the Rev. H. W. Gery.

The Rev. T. H. LANGRISH, B.A. has been instituted, by the Bishop of Lincoln, to the Vicarage of Kirmind, in the county of Lincoln, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Unedale; on the presentation of C. Turner, of Stoke Rochford, in the said county, Esquire.

The Rev. T. MASSEY, B.A. has been appointed second master of Newark Grammar School.

The Rev. G. H. CLARKE, B.A. Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Snitterfield, Warwickshire, void by the death 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.

The Rev. W. JONES, Curate of Eilead, near Farnham, has been presented to the Rectory of Morestead, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, to the Chaplaincy of the gait at Reading, Berks.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. J. T. FENWICK, Rector of Northfield and Catton Hacket, Worcester-shire.

At St. John's Lodge, near Worcester, in the 52d year of his age, the Rev. W. WILLIAMS, B.D. Senior Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford.

At Bishop's Walkham, aged 55, the Rev. J. OGLE, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Gifford, Hants.

The Rev. F. J. WARING, aged 62, Vicar of Heybridge, Essex.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, June 7.—At a congregation, yesterday, it was agreed to send a petition to the House of Commons against parts of the Bill for the Constitution of Tithes in England.—Some of the Benchers of the petition had recourse to an artifice more creditable to their ingenuity than to their feelings, by sending printed circulars to many members 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 recourse to such means?

MISCELLANEOUS.

VISITATION.—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 Archdeaconry. At the conclusion of the service, the Venerable the Archdeacon delivered to the clergy the assent of the Bishop of Bath, relating to the state of the Church, dwell with much feeling 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 property held by the most ancient and unquestionable of all rights, he feared 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, and to the spiritual welfare of the spiritual audience. 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 exaggerated character of those statements. He for his part would wish to see the Church revenues searched to the very bottom, provided the result was fair. Let the tithes which were found to be insufficient be increased, out of that which may be found superabundant, so that holy endowments may be preserved to holy uses, and not alienated to more secular purposes. The Rev. Archdeacon concluded by exhorting the clergy to a faithful and exemplary discharge of their duties, and to pray that heaven would direct the Councils of the Nation in the enactments which were about to be made for the regulation of the Church.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, NORBURY.—A vestry meeting of the parish of St. Michael was recently held for the purpose of deciding what should be done respecting the rebuilding of the church, which fell down last year during the progress of some alterations. The sum required for the work is about 4,000l., and it was resolved to mortgage the parochial rates for 1,500l.; in addition to this, the Society in London for building Churches and Chapels will, it was said, contribute 1,000l., and in order to raise the remaining 1,500l., a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions from the neighbouring nobility and gentry. The Marquis of Exeter, with that munificent spirit by which he is so eminently distinguished, has put down his name for 300l.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, NORBURY.—The township of Norbury presented an animated scene on Monday the 13th ult., that being the day appointed for laying the foundation stone of a new church, to the design of the Rev. the Vicar, Mr. J. C. THOMAS, of the neighbourhood, aided by a grant from His Majesty's Commissioners for building Churches, on a plot of land near the Rising Sun Inn. This Church is intended to accommodate one thousand persons, half of the sittings being free. It is to be built of stone, in the gothic style, under the superintendence of Mr. FOSTER, from the design of Mr. HAYLEY. At the conclusion of the ceremony, a numerous and respectable assembly gathered together in the Rising Sun Inn, J. K. Winterbottom, Esq., Mayor of Stockport, in the Chair.

A Meeting of the Committee of the National Society took place on Wednesday morning, at which were present the Archbishops of CANTERBURY and YORK; Bishops of BATH AND WELLS, LICHFIELD, HANOVER, ST. DAVIDS, CHESTER, CARLISLE, and EXETER; Rev. Dr. DAVY, Rev. Dr. WALMSLEY, Rev. J. C. THOMAS, Rev. Dr. H. D. NOBLE, &c. &c. The Rev. Mr. FOSTER, who had been previously received into union, and grants voted in aid of the erection and enlargement of school-rooms in 21 places, amounting in the whole to 1,056l.

The friends of the Rev. Sir HENRY THOMPSON, Bart. to mark their high sense of his late services at St. Paul's Church, Cheltenham, have presented him with a superb ink stand, placed on an elegantly formed silver base.

PASSION PLAY.—The Rev. J. JENKINS 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 embossed goblets, was presented to him.

On Wednesday the 22d ult. a very handsome silver salver, value 100 guineas, was presented at the Talbot Inn, Bradford, to the Rev. L. HIRD, in testimony of respect for his conduct in the magistracy, from which the Rev. Gentleman has recently retired.

ST. DUNSTON'S CHURCH, FLEET-STREET.—On Sunday night, while the minister of this church was preaching to a large 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 discourse concluded. Upon inquiry, we ascertained that the cause of the interruption was occasioned by the man turning off the gas too quickly.

The Annual Meeting of the Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels was held at the Society's Rooms on Wednesday, to receive the Annual Report of its proceedings. The Archbishop of Canterbury was in the Chair; and there were present, the Bishops of London, Gloucester, Carlisle, Bristol, Lichfield, Bath and Wells, Chester, Llandaff, the Deans of Carlisle and Hereford, Lord Kenyon, and many other distinguished clergymen and lay rectors.

The report observed that the operations of the society were going on in a manner the most satisfactory to its friends and supporters. In the last year fifty-eight new grants had been made, and additions had been also granted in fifteen cases to sums previously voted. The Committee had voted, during the last year, 9,206l., and with that aid 14,643 additional sittings had been secured, 11,024 of which were free and unappropriated. Since the origin of the Society the number of places benefited by its assistance falls little short of 1,000. It has contributed to the building of 22 additional churches and 98 chapels; the rebuilding of 94 churches and 55 chapels, with enlargement; and in a much greater number of cases to the increase of accommodation by extension of structure and better arrangement of the pews. By grants of 157,920l. the number of 289,867 additional sittings have been procured, of which 172,322 are free. The funds remaining in the hands of the Society applicable to its purposes amount to about 11,000l., which will be sufficient to carry on its operations upon their present scale for another year. The number of applications, however, has greatly exceeded the cases in which the Society has been able to extend assistance; and the friends of the Establishment, who would desire to see it maintain its hold upon the affections of the people, can certainly have no means of devoting their aid in so admirable a cause through any other channel with half the effect which the connections and system of this Society must ensure.

PARISH CLERGY'S QUARTERAGE.—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 the clerk is the payment because not generally collected. The proposition was objected to on the ground of the want of power in the parish clerk to make such an agreement; this is an error, because if the clerk may compound for his tithes, the clerk can enter into a contract with the parish to receive a fixed salary for his lifetime, in lieu of quarterage, which is an unsatisfactory demand upon the payers, and such an agreement would save the clerk much trouble and unpleasantness in the collection of tithes. It is still hoped, that at some future period a satisfactory arrangement may be effected, which would be to the interest of the Church Establishment to adopt any plan that may tend to prevent disputes, put an end to unsatisfactory payments, and produce harmony and good feeling among the parishioners.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are extremely obliged to our correspondent whose letter appears to-day, for his compliance with our request.

The correspondent who gives us an account of the imposition practised upon Mr. ELLICE by one of the clerks in the War Office, by means 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. SHEPHERD will see the letter of our correspondent in to-day's paper—the gentleman's name and address are at Dr. SHEPHERD's service.

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 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 increased 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 immediate 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.

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.

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 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.

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 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 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 carry 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 encroaching

unpopularity, and the KING is petitioned and addressed to dismiss him and his colleagues.

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 SOVEREIGN, or (as the *Times* yesterday thinks it prudent to call him MAJESTY) "our 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 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 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

Naked to his enemies."

These words "RESOLUTIONS" of the House of Commons, 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 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—

"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 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 secrecy with which questions are mooted by some of its Members without communication 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 PEERS 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 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 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 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 even yet abandoned.

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 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 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 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 can see, are wholly groundless.

As far as we are concerned, we originally espoused the cause of Don MIGUEL 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 investigate 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 tiger—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 DOMITIAN and NERO—As far as the likeness 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 unostentatious 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 strange way of exhibiting his timidity. When scarcely arrived at manhood, he extirpated his father and his country from a revolution just ready to explode; and a little later in life, he alone threw himself into the midst of a body of troops on the point of desertion, rallied them, put himself at their head, and led them to the attack of the enemy. In all his sports and exercises, he displays the most manly and fearless qualities; he is, to be sure, religious, and has his prejudices as to his duty to GOD and his minister—this is no doubt a proof of his weakness; but he may, perhaps, be excused for it, as he may indeed for a forbearance toward his unnatural brother's invading force, which, perhaps, has never yet been attributed to its genuine source. This, under the circumstances, will amount to weakness if he continues to observe it. His personal feelings must give way to his public duty, and he must conquer his disinclination to strike the decisive blow by the recollection of what his country is suffering by procrastination. It is for this reason we trust that the rebels—the hirelings—the paid brawlers in another quarrel, may be induced, by a hope of booty and promise of extra wages if they succeed, to strike a blow—Temporizing, then, must end, and the KING must defend and relieve his PEOPLE.

In the last letters from Lisbon it is said that the MIGUELISTS, 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 Cavalry 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 Coldbath-fields to threaten Lord GREY's Government, the *Times* had no epithets sufficiently vituperative.

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,

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 insert the following letter from Captain SANDOM:—
TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—Observing 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 oath, the Lords receiving no other evidence.

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 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 bit at his Grace's age is thought splendid. Lord GREY 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 volatile: 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 LYNCHURST formed subjects 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 GROSVENOR" 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 report of the lunacy case, Drax v. Grosvenor, which had been heard as an appeal from the decision of the Lord Chancellor before a Committee of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, was made to the King in Council, when the decision of the Lord Chancellor 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 LORD CHANCELLOR has been REVERSED. How was the falsehood 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 music, under the able presidency of Sir G. SMART, and that the rehearsal will take place on the previous Tuesday as usual.

It would have been a grievous disappointment to the friends of the Church and the lovers of sacred harmony in general if this most important of all our anniversary meetings had been abandoned, as was at one time reported, a report which we suppose originated in the discontinuance of the dinner at Merchant Tailors' Hall, determined upon in

consequence of the expense 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 expenses 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 in 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.

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, 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 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 *Order in Council of his Majesty's* ever beloved parent, King George the Third, that he would be entitled after twenty-five years, to a remuneration of five hundred a year; but such a prospective remuneration having been stopped by Order in Council of 1832,

"Your Memorialist has received for some time one hundred and thirty-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 senior 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 intimation had been given to him; no consideration was shown for his pecuniary engagements; no thought of his legal and unavoidable obligations to pay rent and taxes for twelve or eighteen months; the schooling for his children; the wages for his servants; the maintenance of his household; the income on which himself and wife, and nine children, had been dependent, he being more than two hundred miles from his home, was reduced two hundred and forty-six pounds per year, to say nothing of the prospective advantages to which he had so long looked, and from which he was then cut off.

In fact, while faithfully discharging his duties in a reasonable expectation of reward, he and his whole family were reduced to utter beggary and ruin.

"Staggered at this unheard-of proceeding, your Memorialist came to town, and solicited an interview with the Treasurer of your MAJESTY's Navy, the Right Honourable CHARLES POULETT THOMPSON, under whom he had the honour to serve.

"Mr. Thompson desired your Memorialist to state his case in writing, and he would re-consider it.

"Your Memorialist accordingly, as well as his bewildered mind would permit, drew out such statement. He waited fifteen days in a state of mental anxiety he cannot describe, without hearing one word further on the subject; he then addressed a humble letter to Mr. THOMPSON, entreating him to give his case an early consideration.

"In answer he was informed, that after full enquiry into the circumstances of his case at Plymouth, Mr. THOMPSON could not alter his previous decision."

Mr. BEAMISH then demanded an 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 abolished.

Upon this piece of information Mr. BEAMISH observes, "Your Memorialist 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 Memorialist; 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. THOMPSON 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, Senior 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 unjustly, and so cruelly removed.

"These are facts which your Memorialist is prepared to prove; and he is sure that the general body of your Majesty will not think that such extraordinary differences, in reward to persons serving in like situations, in the best way of securing fidelity and zeal in your servants; or that a wife 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 WYNDORF presented a petition to the Lords on Tuesday, embodying, we conclude, the facts which we have cursorily noticed. The Earl of RIPON thus spake:—

The Earl of RIPON stated that the superannuation 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 displeasing 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 saving 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 faces of the

Mr. BEAMISH has been confined of her tenth child since the date of Memorial.

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 GREY 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 GREY 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. BEAMISH, superannuated, gets a pension for doing nothing, of	£220 0
Mr. GODFREY's salary for doing what Mr. BEAMISH used to do	300 0
Salary of a Junior appointed	90 0
Total new arrangement	£610 0

By the old arrangement:—	
Mr. BEAMISH's salary	£367 4
Mr. GODFREY's own salary	140 0
	£507 4

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 begot 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 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 108l. 16s. per annum, for the sake of economy, makes the thing worth looking at.

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 appalling abomination:—

"The Penny Christ. No. 1. 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 trashy periodicals while, under the ridiculous pretence of diffusing knowledge, they, in their various ways, confused the mind with crude, unsystematic mixtures of every sort, leaving 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 ignoramus, 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 ATTORNEY-GENERAL?

DR. SHEPHERD.
TO JOHN BULL.

London, 13th June, 1833.

SIR,—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 DR. 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.,

PEMICA.

The charity and benevolence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of KEW 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.

OXFORD 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. PEEL 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 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 FORSTER (the father of Lord ENNINGTON) has withdrawn his proxy from the nobleman who till now has held it, and put it at the disposal of Lord HARROWBY.

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 Palmetto 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.

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 Lord CHESTERFIELD, Lord ALBEMARLE, and Lord ADOLPHUS FITZCLARENCE (the STEWARDS) there was nevertheless a sprinkling of good company, in despite of the

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 again; 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.

The Americans have exported ice to Calcutta, packed, the Morning Papers say, in *tan-Quee, 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. BUBBER was read promising to support Mr. HUME'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. Baronet 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. HUME to move a call of the House on the day of his motion reported that they had found the Hon. Member for Middlesex averse to this step, because he believed that 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 statements were made as to the inequality of rating houses, and a Committee was appointed to collect information on this subject, in order to place it in the hands of Mr. HUME and other Members.

At a vestry meeting of St. James's, Bath, on Tuesday, the parishioners, in an economical mood, worthy of Lord ALTHORP and his colleagues, resolved on the following important reductions:—"That no 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 up the clock!"—"This outdoes any thing in the way of retrenchment which has yet been effected in the dock yards."

The fête at Lion House on Monday went off with the greatest éclat—the day was as warm and serene as those which are enjoyed under Italian skies, and the nobility and gentry who were assembled to have the honour of meeting their MAJESTIES upon the occasion, left the princely mansion delighted with the taste and hospitality of its 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 permitted by some boat-letter to proceed on a sailing excursion in the midst of the gale—the boat was upset, and one of the four, a son of the Dean of Ripon, was drowned. This is lamentable.—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 Raddington Canal; and another had her skull 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 Naval School* are in a very flourishing state. An adjourned General Meeting of the subscribers and friends to the Institution was held on Tuesday at Willie's Rooms, in King-street, for the purpose of confirming the proceedings of the former Meeting, agreeably to the regulations of the establishment. Admiral the Hon. Sir ROBERT STROPPARD, G.C.B., was unanimously called to the Chair.—The Chairman commenced the proceedings by directing the Secretary, Mr. HOPKINS, to read the rules and regulations submitted to the Meeting of the 23d ult. 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*l.* 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 voting thanks to the Chairman.

LORD ALBERT CONYNORAM is married to the Hon. HENRIETTA FORRESTER, 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 very 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 coat, 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 a service of plate for the last QUEEN, has been, after paying the silver-smiths 300*l.* for not making the plate, appropriated to building an hospital 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 particularly, 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 that a gift which is given in return for something taken away—but an absolute payment of twenty millions as compensation for loss. We cannot 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 now 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 be the Ministerial plan; but the blunders in it being rectified by the suggestions and improvements of its opponents, it will present a very different appearance from that of its original crude and ill-considered project."

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 he 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 are not uttered."

The Lords of the Treasury have ordered the sum of 200*l.* to be issued to Mrs. LUCY CULLEY, widow of the unfortunate policeman who was barbarously murdered by the ruffians assembled in Coldbath-fields. 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 are more than usually numerous this season; so are emigrations, which 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 the new *Apothecaries' 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 apothecaries 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 RANNEY, is likely to incur the misfortune of replacing Sir W. JEFFCOATE 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 *Phylæa*:—"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 cast 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 45*l.* 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, was uncommonly well attended. The Duke of WELLINGTON, Lord EDGEMOND, Duke of BUCKLEIGH, Marquis of SALISBURY, Lords HAREWOOD, WINCHELSEA, MAHON, BERESFORD, CONEMERE, 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.

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 Hamburg, Dresden, and, lastly, at Constantinople.

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 Apsley House. The tri-coloured flag is presented at Windsor by proxy.

We find that the reports prejudicial to the perfect sobriety of the Lord CHANCELLOR on Monday evening, 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 upon that occasion.

LORD GLENCAIG has most satisfactorily set the question at rest with regard to Miss DONAH BUTLER and her children. His Lordship prosecuted the *Times*, but permitted the rule to be discharged upon a proper explanation; and Miss DONAH herself has disappeared. LORD GLENCAIG, 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—a cousin of Lord OMBUDGE (we believe)—was a very distinguished officer, and one of the five who received the cross of *Maria Theresa* for saving the Emperor—(the five were, Sir EDWARD BUTLER, Sir WILLIAM KEIR, Sir W. AYLIFFE, Sir ROBERT WILSON, and Sir ROBERT POCKINGTON)—and so he became virtually 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 Vendôme*. 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. Patrick'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. CHATFIELD, of that place to be distrained for church-rates, and that they intended selling them by auction on that day. Some time before the appointed hour for the sale, a considerable number of the parishioners had assembled near the premises, and it appeared evident that they did not intend to let the sale take place peaceably. The broker and auctioneer (who had been brought from another parish, all the auctioneers 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 large family of small children, such property having been seized for the support of a run 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 immediately followed by a number of persons, who assailed him with yells and groans, accompanied with shouts of 'Why don't you sell?' 'Seize him, do the dirty work!' 'Pay the crier, &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 volleys of groans."

The results of the enquiries made by the Committee of creditors of Messrs. MACKINTOSH 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.			Rs. Rupees.
To balances due to Indian constituents	1,09,83,000
To ditto Europe ditto	95,54,700
To ditto commercial ditto	20,60,700
To ditto bills payable ditto	11,57,700
			2,37,06,000
Cr.			
By Government securities	1,32,500
By Bank shares—Bengal, Union, and Commercial	8,29,000
By Marine Insurance and Oriental Life Insurance shares	3,23,300
By shipping property, including the Forbes steamer	3,95,000
By houses and landed property	10,93,300
By sundries, viz. shares in the India Gazette, two steam engines, and	
Pachete Colliery (Burdwan)	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 unconnected with the services	20,88,000
By commercial debts and those of Indigo planters	19,23,000
By surplus consignments short drawn	3,41,000
			98,70,300

BY SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.			
Philippine Company	..	16,40,000	
Coffee Plantations	..	6,68,000	
Indigo factories formerly belonging to the estate of Messrs. Mercer and Co.	..	5,00,000	31,08,000

BY PROFIT AND LOSS.			
Depreciation of value of sundry property, land, debts, &c. as estimated by committee	..	44,74,916	
By profit and loss written off by the house as actual loss	..	76,33,824	1,21,08,740
			2,90,95,000

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 claims, that by a well concerted and impartial justice in pressing the liquidation of the demands, a much easier 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 1st of May, 1834, at which period five per cent. on the gross amount of claims on the firm of Messrs. MACKINTOSH 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 1st of May 1838, 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 relied upon as a positive result, but as depending entirely upon the realization of the debts due from the civil and military services and other individuals. Should the claim on the Philippine 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 ALEXANDER and Co., we hear that their creditors met on the 7th of February, when a commission of 24 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 those 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 look-man wanted," adds "if he happen to be a Member of Parliament and can write franks, it will be an additional recommendation."

MAKER OF KNOWLEDGE.—One of the well-instructed of the present generation was ascribing the hurricane of Monday and Tuesday 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!"

The slang remarks one sometimes overhears in the streets might be repeated as specimens of wit, if uttered by superior hands. "I say, Jim," said a roadmaker the other day at Hyde-park-corner (where, ever since they have begun to improve the way, it has been all but impassable).—"I say Jim, 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 Jim, "they ain't; they've only four-and-sixpence a-week, and we earn six shillings." "Ay, but," rejoined his friend, "you can't consider that, beside their wages, they've got their board for nothing."

LORD DOVER has given the world a great treat in ushering in, with equal grace and ability, the "Correspondence of Horace Walpole with Sir Horace Mann." It is a work full of interest and that sort of information which nothink but coeval writing can adequately convey to after ages, and forms a valuable addition to the literary illustrations 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 of LUTHERFIELD and COVENTRY, Mr. BAPTIST NOEL, Sir ANDREW AGNEW, and some other of their peculiar tenets were present, and several Resolutions were formulated 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 people, 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 no additional labour is caused to the servants, for they must be in 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.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—The season terminated on Wednesday night by the following address from Mr. COOPER, stage-manager under the new lessee:—"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 exertions, I am deputed by him to appear before you for that purpose. It is not, he hopes, too great an encroachment on your patience to state, that with a view to the furtherance of public amusement, he has had

- put from the Chair, and carried without a division.

NEW WORKS OF FICTION.

Of most of the Venders of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by a similar Stamp, HENRY'S AROMATIC SPIRIT OF VINEGAR, the invention of Mr. Henry has the only genuine prescription of that article.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

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 23.

ON Tuesday their MAJESTIES arrived in town from 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 Hanover-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 Salms, the Dowager Duchess of Leeds; the Earl of Denbigh, Chamberlain; Countess Brownlow, Lady in Waiting; Hon. Mr. Ashley, Vice-Chamberlain; Miss Boye and Miss Boyle, Maids of Honour; Mr. Hudson; and Lady Sophia Lennox, Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Cumberland.

The Duke of WELLINGTON received Her MAJESTY at the rooms. The QUEEN returned to the Palace about five.

The Recorder made his report to the KING, who was graciously pleased to respite all the prisoners under sentence of death.

On Thursday her MAJESTY held a Drawing-room at the Palace at St. James's, which was very numerous 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 Princess ALEXANDER and ERNEST of Wurtemberg, and his Serene Highness the Prince of LIECHTENBERG, came in state, escorted by a party of Life Guards, and attended by Lady CHARLOTTE ST. MAUR, Sir JOHN CONROY, and Sir GEORGE ANSON. Her Royal Highness entered the Palace by the Standard Court-yard, and was received with the usual honours.

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; the QUEEN received the company in the Throne Room. In Her MAJESTY'S suite were—

The Duchess Dowager of Leeds (Mistress of the Robes), the Marchioness of ELY (Lady in Waiting), the Marchioness Wellesley, the Marchioness of WESTMEATH, and Countess 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 (Lord Chamberlain), the Earl of ERROLL (Master of the Horse), Hon. Mr. Ashley (Vice-Chamberlain), General Macdonnell and Capt. Pechell, R.N. (Gentlemen), Mr. Hudson (Gentleman Usher), and the Page of Honour.

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 KING went to dine with Lord HOLLAND, upon which occasion *he was attended by Sir HERBERT TAYLOR*.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT and the Princess VICTORIA proceeded almost immediately to Norris, in the Isle of Wight.

NEVER have the Government and its partisans displayed more weakness and malignity mixed, than during the last week. Abuse unmeasured—scurrillity unqualified—falsehoods the most glaring—libels the most naked and undisguised, 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 MAJESTY'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 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 MAJESTY, 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 miserable, 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 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 PEOPLE, surmises.

But even the littleness of their past 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.

As for the Tories, they have meditated no blow—they 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 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 WATKEN 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 kind-hearted, 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; shuffling 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 attempt at a joke itself, in which it fails most miserably.

Lord BROUGHAM, it seems, came forward in the course of the debate, and spoke (according to the *Times*' report) thus:—

The Lord CHANCELLOR said that he did not come forward to say a single word on the subject matter of the Noble Earl'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 court, and which he held that man's position, 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 of which he formed a part, and not only to the profession, but also to his clients, who had a right to as much justice as any man, without the treacherous and unbecoming help from the enjoyment of those honours which, as a matter of course had been conferred 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 chose 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 pester 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 sicken object of his ambition.

The *Times*, however, is wrong with respect to Mr. O'CONNELL. BROUGHAM did not commit himself by stating what the 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—viz., 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.

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 DUNCANNOON will recollect the time when O'CONNELL went 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 precedence, which at one blow carried him over the heads of

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.

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 disappointments 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 bold STANLEY, who, in his character of Colonial Secretary, continues to manage Irish affairs? In Committee upon the Irish Temporalities Bill, Lord OXMANOWTON beat the Government upon clause 132 by a majority of 36; and as to clause 147, the clause of the Bill, containing the essence—the spirit—the object of the Bill, Mr. STANLEY, after blustering and blundering for a considerable time, announced that Ministers had abandoned it; that is to say, for the sake of their offices, they had surrendered 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 dastardly determination was received, were, perhaps, never equalled in the House of Commons; and O'CONNELL, followed by HUME, proceeded to deal out language to His MAJESTY'S 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, nor where to look for its example."

Mr. HUME thought there was more cause for sorrow than anger at the figure which His MAJESTY'S Ministers cut. Who, he would ask, was there anything as long as 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 men of honour and good faith, if it could not be carried, they stood pledged to resign their places.—(Hear, hear, hear.)—After such a pledge as they had given, as soon as they found themselves unable to carry the measure through, that moment they should have retired from office.—(Cheers.) They had no other course left them as honest public men after they had obtained the Coercion Bill by pledging themselves to do so.—(Cheers.)

Mr. WHITTE HARVEY congratulated the Tory Peers upon having a Government subservient to their wishes, and through which they could have their principles enforced without taking upon them their responsibility.—(Cheering.)—It might be very well for the Tories, but he could not comprehend upon what principle the Reforming Government could hesitate to enforce this clause.

On the ground upon which the question of Parliamentary Reform was placed were, that unless the people were to be made to have a voice in the matter, through their Representatives in Parliament, no Ecclesiastical Reform could be effected. Why, in the worst days of Toryism, when that (the Treasury bench) seat was its hotbed, nothing so rankly injurious to all Ecclesiastical Reform could have sprung from it as this proposition. Look at the remaining object of the Bill. Was there any one subject which embraced half so prominent in the minds of the people of this country at the present moment as that of applying the superabundant wealth of the church to the relief of that distress which pressed on every side? The reduction of the number of the Bishops, instead of being a relief, was an injury and an aggravation.—(Hear, hear, hear.)

Sir ROBERT PEEL disclaimed being a party to any compromise. He must observe, however, that the reasons stated by an Honourable Member for abolishing all the Irish Bishops except four, appeared to him most strange and inconsistent. He would reduce the number to four, because there were but four who had seats in Parliament. This was, indeed, a most extraordinary way of promoting the residence of the Bishops.—(A laugh.)—He approved of the course now proposed by Ministers, but would enter into no pledges respecting any other part of the Bill.—(Cheers.)

Colonel DAVIES expressed his unqualified disgust at the conduct of Ministers. He maintained that the House had consented to the Coercion Bill for the temporary tranquillity of Ireland only on the understanding that the present measure would be passed as a means of permanent tranquillization. By abandoning this measure Ministers had degraded themselves, and they never could regain the respect or confidence of the people. The people had been blinded by the professions of the Ministers, but by this time they began to see how egregiously they had been imposed upon. He had never thought to see the Administration sink to so low a pitch of degradation. It was clearly absurd that the House should emanulate measures of this sort from a fear of what might occur in the enemy's camp.—(Hear, hear.)—If such were to be the conduct of the present Ministers he should feel very much disposed to give his adhesion to the other party. If they were to have Tory proceedings, let them be 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* observes:—

"This is another proof of the firmness and sincerity with which the King supports his Ministers?"

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 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 deposited 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 port 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 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 forthwith proceeded with a candle to inquire the cause of the awful stillness which prevailed. The noise of 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 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 MELBOURNE 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 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-out 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 redeemed, 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 full of all 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 preceded them in emigration, and were ready to pounce upon them on their arrival; or they have been unable to obtain employment, and so have been constrained to live upon the little capital which, through the equitable bounty of the War-office, they actually possessed, and are now a burthen upon the colony, suffering the most abject distress.

We ask if Englishmen will bear this? if the country, which is able to pay twenty millions of money to jeopardise all our most valuable possessions, will, for the sake of sixty thousand pounds, suffer its brave defenders to linger out the latter days of their lives in exile and beggary, in order that the Army Estimates, for the next year, may appear less than they were the year before?

There is, we perceive, a resource yet left for some of those who are able to work—for in the *Quebec Mercury* of the 16th of May there appears an advertisement, signed by Mr. BOCHANNAN, the chief agent for settlers, "announcing that all emigrants who reach York, in Upper Canada, and may require it, will be employed by Government;" an announcement followed by some high praises upon the exertions which were making in Quebec to clean the streets! from which we may naturally infer that the unfortunate old soldier who has spent his best days in fighting the battles of his country is to be reduced—as a great favour on the part of our Government—to the station of a scavenger in the Colonies.

We say this mock-compact, this sham-bargain, must be cancelled—the soldier must have his rights—rights which he has not legally or justly forfeited. The shameful order from the War-office, which increased the period of the soldier's service and diminished his pension, has died away. Admiralty, and which was revolting and beastly, has been rescinded. So must this commutation be annulled, and the veterans released from their thralldom.

The system, however, we believe to be still at work, and with higher grades of the army than poor privates, or corporals, or sergeants. We have heard that the War-office pay; that every facility and encouragement is afforded at the War Office to this traffic, and that instances are already on record where men, hurried or worried for an immediate supply of ready money, have received infinitely less than others who could afford to stand out, and resist the haggling of the Government.

With officers and gentlemen, ruinous as the consequences of frequenting this cheap sale-shop may be, it is not yet so dreadful in its effects as that of the purchase of the poor old soldier's pittance; but it altogether exhibits a principle the subject will be speedily brought before Parliament. We recollect that, upon a former occasion, Sir HENRY HAR-

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?

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!*"

A DISCUSSION arose on Monday in the House of Lords between Lord LYNCHURST and Lord BROUGHAM, in which the latter Lord lost, what a way 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 LYNCHURST 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 in decorous, 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 LYNCHURST, 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, sergeants, barristers, solicitors, or attorneys; a denunciation which either occasioned, or nearly occasioned, a meeting of the profession on Wednesday.

On Friday Lord LYNCHURST 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 LYNCHURST 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 ELLENBOROUGH hinted that the increased expense to the country by the Bill would be between 250 and 300,000. This the Chancellor did not deny, but said that could be altered. The Bill, however, was committed, and ordered for further consideration to-morrow, by which time, as Lord LYNCHURST desired, the *schedules will be printed*.

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 annuities." 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 these circumstances:—

"The original Annuity Act, which passed in 1829, and was brought forward by Mr. GOULBURN, was in the course of about twelve months to double the amount of Government Annuities previously in existence, but that after the events in the House in 1839, the value of these annuities, in proportion with that of Consols, declined, and since that time the National Debt Office has been scarcely at all resorted to for the purchase of them. This has continued to be the case up to the present time, and the reason that these securities continue to be purchased at a cheaper rate in the open market. Now, the holders of all such annuities are necessarily among the first to complain of the new measure, one consequence of which they foresee will be that of reducing still lower the value of these annuities. The plans of Government, so far as regards the granting of annuities, were considered by them to have been completed in 1829: if those plans are now deviated from, it must be in giving greater proportionate advantages to the new annuitants, which to them would be unjust, and as has been remarked before, a breach of faith. If greater advantages are not given, then the scheme cannot take effect, inasmuch as in the state of the market such annuities will no longer sell at the fixed Government rate.

"Another objection to the plan, and from a different class of reasoners, is, that no immediate relief to the public is afforded by it, but that the same rate of expenditure in the shape of interest on the public debt must continue for a long series of years, while what the people at large want is some diminution of the existing pressure.

"As a measure operating, or likely to operate, to any extent in the conversion of fixed debt into a terminable one, its success is held to be extremely doubtful. The stockholders in general adhere to all cases to that form of investment to which they have been accustomed, and the chief traffic in annuities takes place among the great bankers and capitalists, or some of the insurance companies, and other public bodies, who generally contrive to gain an undue

advantage, and to overreach the Government in the bargains they 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 BROUGHAM's political merits, nobody can for a moment doubt his pre-eminent qualifications for establishing a system of "cheap law." 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 Reconciliation," 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 these 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 ABERDEEN, 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 LONDONDERRY made a few pertinent remarks on our negotiations, in which the names of Lord DURHAM, Sir STRATFORD CANNING, and Lord PONSONBY, stand immortalized. Lord DURHAM 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 Porte is 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 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 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. STANLEY'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.

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 have 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 BATURST, 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 Kemp, John Byng, Colquhoun Grant, Lord Edward Somerset, Sir Charles Colville, Sir Hussey Vivian, Sir Peregrine Maitland; Major-Generals Sir Edward Kerrison, Andrew Barnard, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, 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 the papers of the week:—

"When the KING dined with the Duke of WELLINGTON on Tuesday, 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 Majesty's). At dinner, when the Duke's old servant and particular attendant (who had in some action saved his life) came for some purpose immediately behind him, the KING turned round, spoke most cordially to him, and shook him by the hand. 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, 'WELLINGTON, have you no other persons in the house that fought at Waterloo?' The Duke answered his Sovereign in the negative; upon which the KING 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 KING were instantly obeyed, and Mr. Superintendent MAY, of the A division of police, and Mr. Inspector ADAMSON, 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 Douro 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. WRAUGHTON, 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, assembling at the Maypole Inn, dined together on Tuesday last, in a large room in the factory lately occupied by Messrs. LINGFORD, 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 times three); Lord ELDON, and other distinguished Noblemen, were drunk with enthusiasm. The increase of Members since the last 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 KRISHNORHUN DANJEER, 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. DUFF. 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 numerous 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 should rather say 41,000. I have seen them all passed in review.—The enthusiasm of the troops is beyond all conception, much less expression. If Don PEDRO should be advised to leave Oporto, by 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 of 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. It is 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 quitted Lisbon at the moment I am writing. This fleet is composed 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 buccaniers who now infest 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 pirates of Kymir, 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 discovered, 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 ammunition. 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 of 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 *raisonné* is worth reading. We suppose the pictures will eventually be disposed of by auction. The spread of canvases 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 playhouses, 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 drama without permission, and all of whom, with the exception of Yates and Madame Vestris, 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 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 trouble.

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 recently 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 splendid and gratifying scene.

The Duke of BRUNSWICK quitted Brighton on Sunday for Dover, 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 Ardwil Bay. The vessel was speedily got off, and, while filling fast, was, by the utmost exertions, run a distance of four miles into Portnessock, 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 HENTFORD.

Lord ENFORD has again made a noble donation of 1,000l. to the Chichester Infirmary.

It is generally understood that the present Lord MAYOR will be created 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 residence in CUIZON-STREET, May-fair, Lady ELIZABETH BARBARA, wife of Sir HENRY HALFORD, Bart. Physician to his MAJESTY. Her Ladyship was third daughter of JOHN LORD ST. JOHN, and was united to Sir HENRY in 1795. Her Ladyship has left a daughter married to a brother of the Earl of COVENTRY, and also a son (HENRY) united to 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 VIVIAN 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 BAILLIE, 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 military 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 *verbatim 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 impudence:—

"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 Killeace, vacant by the death of the Rev. MR. BENGIN.—*Tipperary Free Press*.—*Standard*, Thursday.

MR. SIMPSON has been elected one of the Committee of LLOYD'S, 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 on account of the want of principle and veracity exhibited by the *Times* newspaper, the same be no longer taken in at the Union News-room."

At a Special Meeting of the Committee of the Boston Athenæum, holden on Tuesday last, the *Times* newspaper (in consequence of the revolutionary doctrines which it has of late advocated) was unanimously 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 immense 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:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Length on the gun-deck	305	34
Length of keel for tonnage	170	6
Extreme breadth	54	6
Depth of hold	23	2
Height of figure	56	6
Height in midsheeps	50	6
Height of taffrail	64	2
Burden in tons	2,687	194

We annex the weight of guns, and the manner in which they are disposed:—

	Number.	Pounds.
Lower deck	30	32
Ditto	2	68 (carronades)
Middle deck	34	32
Upper deck	34	32
Quarter deck	2	18
Ditto	14	32 (carronades)
Forecastle	2	18
Ditto	2	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 people of all ranks.

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 BENNSFORD, 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 BROUGHTON 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 peremptorily recommended to the Lords Lieutenant by the Home Secretary—which recommendations, however, we must say, are not always attended to.

The Americans, it seems, have found out one of our patriots—a Commission of Lunacy has issued against the popular leader of a once popular party—Mr. Ex-Sheriff PARKINS.

The accounts from the East contained in the French papers, represent 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 POKHONOV and Admiral ROUSSIN. 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 ROUSSIN 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 Earl of DUNHAM received the sum of 5,000l. for his special mission to St. Petersburg, with the further sum of 183l. for his expenses on board his Majesty's ship *Talavera*, from England to Cronstadt. The whole sum expended in the last year for special missions amounted to 15,800l. Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL was paid 1,000l. for his mission to Portugal, Sir STRATFORD CANNING 4,500l., and Sir ROBERT ADAM the sum of 5,000l., exclusive of the expenses of their several journeys, amounting altogether to 286l.

The sums required at the moment by the present economical and retrenching Government are as follow:—

West India Contingent	£20,000,000
Bank	4,000,000
East India Company	10,000,000
Making altogether	£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 hours.
Leighton Buzzard	2 hours.
Blisworth	3 hours.
Coventry	4 hours.
Birmingham	5 hours.

By mistake it was stated in our last number that the marriage between LORD ALBERT CUNYHAM and the Hon. Miss FORRESTER had taken place. The ceremony is deferred until the latter end of next month.

The *Cambridge Chronicle* says:—"In the midst of much which is disheartening, it is satisfactory to see that the voice of humanity is likely to prevail with respect to the employment of children in the manufactories. It is understood that the Government, upon the report of the Commissioners, will recommend that infants under fourteen years of age shall not be employed more than eight hours in the day. This is a remission greater than even LORD ASHLEY'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 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 very currently reported, in which a Magistrate in the Southern Division 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 Diemen'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 throughout the kingdom where emigrants are not constantly embarking.—We very much regret to say that this spirit is not confined to 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, SAMUEL BIGNOLD, Esq., Mayor, was attended by upwards of twelve hundred persons, amongst whom were the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the High Sheriff of Suffolk, Lord STORMONT, and Sir JAMES 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 500l.

Within the next six weeks the registering under the Reform Act must take place. It may be 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 the country 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 unatched 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 acceptable, until the cheepers acquire strength of wing to carry them from the dry patches of their nativity to cool their "crampies" 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.—*Ayr Advertiser*.

In the highest districts of the Highlands the long continuance of the snow interfered with the breeding of the birds, and coveys are consequently scarce. In the lower grounds they are more plentiful. *Perthshire Advertiser*.

Newfoundland Papers have been received at Lloyd's, which convey some further intelligence respecting the loss of the *Lady 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 *Lady of the Lake* was 231, of whom 197 perished, twelve being saved in the long-boat, eight in the stern-boat, thirteen in the boat of the *Harvest Home*, picked up by the *Messenger*, and one picked up by the *Lima*.

MR. BEAMISH.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Private circumstances have prevented my humbly offering a few words of comment on the explanation of Mr. THOMSON 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 acknowledged 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. BEAMISH—I believe his character to be unimpeachable." This, 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. THOMSON 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. THOMSON added, what is to be considered, I suppose, the real ground of my removal—"From his infirmity of temper and body, he considered that I should not be able to perform the duties of a clerk of the second class."

The charge of infirmity of temper admits of no reply—it is the shadow of a shade—there is no grapping with it; but I cannot understand why temper should be either better or worse on promotion, or why it should qualify or disqualify for one office more than another. But the question, "infirmity of temper," may be illustrated by "infirmity of body." It is true that I am infirm of body, but I was born so—I was so when appointed in November, 1805, to the office; and, as proof, I enclose you copies of medical certificates from Mr. MERRIMAN, of Kensington-square; Mr. HICKS, of Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square; Mr. and Mr. MENZIES, of Great Titchfield-street, St. Marylebone; testifying that I am not in the slightest perceptible degree years ago.

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 clerk at a post? I will tell you; they are notoriously considerably less 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 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.

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 90l. 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.

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. And 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—H. 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 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 Parliament 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 I had attained after twenty-seven years' service, and 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 300l. 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 1864, 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, Marylebone.

This is to certify that I have known Mr. BEAMISH 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.

Originals in my possession.

CHARLES BEAMISH.

Kensington, 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.

JOHN MERRIMAN, Surgeon, &c. &c.

This is to certify that I have known Mr. CHARLES BEAMISH upwards of thirty years, and that I believe he was as lame then as he is at the present time.

Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.
February 19th, 1833.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFRMENTS.

The Rev. J. CARTER, 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 SNOTTON 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 appointed second master of Newark Grammar School.

The Rev. Wm. BUCK, M.A. Curate of Highclere, Hampshire, and formerly of St. Martin's, 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. AARON THOMAS, M.A. late of Worcester college, Oxford, to the perpetual Curacy of Leintward, Earle, in that Diocese, in the nomination of the Rev. James Landon, Vicar of Amersley.

The Rev. JOHN SYMON has been ordained to the vacant charge of the church of Sproston.

OBITUARY.

At Smeeth House, in the Isle of Purbeck, Dorset, on the 14th inst. the Rev. JOHN CLAYTON, at the advanced age of 74 years.

After a few hours' illness, on the 17th inst. at Titnam Vicarage, Middlesex.

the Rev. JOSEPH MORRIS, A.M. F.A.S., aged 42. By his widow, his family, 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, Heybridge, aged 62, the Rev. F. J. WARRING.

At Castle-Comell, after a few days' illness, the Rev. Archdeacon WILLIAM GALWEY, Rector of Kilmastulla, in the Archdiocese of Cashel.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, JUNE 20.—On Tuesday last, the Rev. William John Copeland, M.A., and Thomas Leigh Cloughton, M.A., both probationary Fellows of Trinity College, were elected and admitted actual Fellows of that Society.

In a Convocation, held in the Theatre yesterday, the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Dundas; to which was presented an appropriate address, by Philip Bliss, D.C. Registrar of the University, and Deputy Professor of Civil Law. After which, the Professor of Poetry (Mr. Keeble, of Oriel) delivered the Creweian oration, in commemoration 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; T. Small, St. Edmund's Hall; Hon. H. Barrington, Christ Church; Rev. S. H. Field, J. S. Lister, Worcester; Rev. E. P. Morgan, Jesus; J. F. Stuart, Trinity.—*Bachelors of Arts*: R. Frankland, University, Grand Compendium; R. Roberts, St. John's, Grand Compendium; J. B. Monck, New Inn Hall; G. Rushout, Christ Church; R. Sarjeant, Magdalen Hall; W. Stone, Wadham; J. O. Parker, Oriel; J. Dodd, L. P. Dykes, Queen's.

This day the Rev. William H. Stanger, B.D., of Cambridge, and Edward Price, Undergraduate Commoner of Magdalen Hall, were elected Boden Scholars.

CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 21.—At a congregation on Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred:—*Doctor in Physic*: W. G. Peene, Trinity coll.—*Masters of Arts*: Rev. F. Upjohn, Queen's college; C. Wordsworth, Fellow of Trinity coll.; J. M. Herbert, Fellow of St. John's college.

ORDINATION.

At an Ordination held on Sunday last, in St. Margaret's, Westminster, the following gentlemen were ordained by the Bishop of Gloucester:—*Deacons*: J. Bliss, Oriel, Oxford; C. Sweett Escott, Exeter, Letter Dim. Bath and Wells; C. Hebert, Trinity, Cam.; C. Perry, Do. Letter Dim. from Ely; G. Roberts, Do.; H. Winter Sheppard, Trinity, Cambridge; H. Smith, Pembroke, Cambridge, Letter Dim. from Ely; T. Leach Tovey, Exeter, Oxford; W. A. Wilkinson, Christ Church, Cambridge.—*Priests*: J. Barry, Queen's Coll., Cambridge; H. Crofts, University, Oxford, Letter Dim. York; T. Phillpotts, King's, Cambridge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday last the Rev. Archdeacon LYALL held a visitation of his Clergy at Saffron Walden, when, after a most appropriate and impressive charge from the Archdeacon, a suitable sermon was preached by the Rev. JAMES BRITTON, M.A., Vicar of Great Bardfield.

THE ARCHDEACON'S VISITATION.—On Thursday last, the Venerable the Archdeacon LYALL held a visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, at St. Peter's Church, in Colchester. The attendance was more than usually numerous and respectable. The Rev. S. CARA having performed the morning service, the Rev. R. DUFFIELD, Rector of Frating, preached a very impressive, and, considering the momentary state of the times at which, unhappily for the country, we have arrived, a singularly appropriate sermon, from Psalm 31, v. 15 to 18. In the course of an eloquent address, the Rev. Gentleman adverted to the peculiar manner in which this country had been favoured by the light of revealed religion—to the wanton attacks recently made upon it by political enemies—who, under the catchwords of the "hypocrisy of priestcraft," "trammels of superstition," &c. &c. sought to degrade our sacred religion in the eyes of the people—not by bringing forward the doctrines of the Scriptures, but by casting forward their own notions. The Rev. Gentleman concluded a long and most eloquent Charge by urgently exhorting the Clergy to a zealous performance of their sacred duties, and an appeal to all who styled themselves friends of the Church to co-operate with them in repelling the attacks of her, unhappily at the present moment, numerous and active enemies.

A somewhat novel occurrence was witnessed by the congregation assembled at church in the town of Chard, Somerset, on Sunday last, immediately after the publishing the banns of marriage for the first time, between the farrier of the troop of Royal Dragoons and the cook-maid of the George Inn, in consequence of the troop being ordered to march for headquarters the following morning, the clergyman was called on to unite them in the bonds of wedlock, and the rite was performed in presence of the whole assembly.

The Bishop of ELY's confirmation in Cambridge was fully attended, nearly fourteen hundred persons being confirmed. The Bishop of BANNOCK officiated.

On Tuesday, the Bishop of ELY intends holding a confirmation at Whitteley, and also to consecrate a large piece of ground, which has been added to St. Mary's church yard.

RANTERS.—The peaceful town of Andover has, on two successive Sundays, been made the scene of most disgraceful riots and conflicts between the lawless crew of towns and the followers of the above sect, who assembled from the neighbouring villages for the purpose of hearing their peculiar tenets preached and acted in the streets. This inroad the former determined to oppose, and the remonstrance was in vain, adopted a summary mode of ejectment, first by pelting the Ranters with rotten eggs and other less harmless missiles, and at length after considerable resistance, hunted them out of the town, but not without the loss of several coats, and sundry other trifles belonging to the vanquished party.

VISITATION AT DONCASTER.—The visitation of the Venerable the Archdeacon of York was held in the parish church of this town on Monday last. The attendance of the Clergy on this occasion was very numerous. The sermon was preached by the Rev. R. SURTON, A.M. official of the Archdeaconry of York, and Rector of St. Michael's, Spourgate, in the City of York, from Matthew. v. 16. It was a masterly delineation of a Christian minister, and made a powerful impression upon the congregation.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual sermons for the benefit of this society, were preached on Sunday last, at St. James's church near Nottingham, by the Rev. T. WOODROOPE, M.A. Rector of Calbourne, Isle of Wight, and late secretary to the society, when the sum of 40l. was collected.

On Friday evening a massive and complete tea-cup of silver, with elegant paper *maquette* tray, and a handsome suit of canonicals, purchased by subscription from a number of his parishioners, were presented at the National School-room, to the Rev. A. CREAZ, Vicar of Knaresborough, by the Rev. THOMAS COLLINS, A.M., in the presence of a numerous assemblage. The plate bears the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. A. CREAZ, L.L.B., Vicar of Knaresborough, by his Parishioners, as a token of their affectionate remembrance, and his unwearied exertions in the Ministry, and active benevolence amongst the Poor, during the period of 28 years." The Rev. Mr. COLLINS expressed himself honoured in having been selected by his townsmen to offer this token of regard to their worthy Vicar, particularly in these times of rebuke, when so many were desirous of bringing obloquy upon the church of which Mr. CREAZ was so consistent a member.

The Rev. MICHAEL DONAHUT SEYMOUR, of Ballinrobe, has accepted a challenge from the Right Rev. Dr. Macarty, to discuss the controverted subject of Purgatory, for not admitting the existence of which the Bishop declared Protestants to be infidels at the funeral of the Rev. Mr. JENNINGS, in the Chapel of Ballinrobe, last week.—*Dublin Warder*.

ELECTION OF CHURCHWARDENS.—A decision of the utmost importance to parishioners was given by the Archdeacon of Gloucester, at his visitation to Bristol, for the purpose of swearing in Churchwardens. The facts of the case were these:—The Select Vestry of the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, in the city of Bristol, had met without notice on Easter Monday, and chosen Churchwardens for the year ensuing. The parishioners entered a caveat against their being sworn into office, upon the grounds that, by the ecclesiastical law, the right of election was vested in the minister and inhabitants, and not in the churchwardens and vestry; and, secondly, that the mode of electing was illegal, having been held without a public notice of three days, and a publication in the church, which are essential to the legality of all vestry meetings, by the 58th of Geo. III. cap. 69. The vestry defended their election as having been made according to an ancient custom of two hundred years standing. The Court decided that the election was bad for both the reasons assigned, and the new churchwardens were not sworn in. It might be well to remark, that for a custom to be good it must have existed from the first year of the reign of Richard I., that is, 1189.

Price 7d.

For further particulars apply to Messrs

37, Dorset-square, June 27, 1833.

Champs-Élysées, at Messrs. Rothschild's; and at the Libraries of Messrs. Gallnani and Mr. Bennis.—Paris, June 1, 1833.

37, Dorset-square, June 27, 1833.

The march of liberty in Belgium has taken a somewhat different twist, or rather it is "looking downwards," as Thosson would say, of the barilla market; for the Lower Chamber, or "people's house," of which chambers five score and two souls to a man, is composed of nine lawyers, fifteen landholders, fifteen merchants and manufacturers, two nobles, three priests; the remaining fifty being *servants of the Crown!* Both there and here there is some need of law to render it felony "to compass a revolution under false pretences."

The great target to state that several cases of Cholera have occurred on board the *Isabella* convict ship, bound for New South Wales; the crew and passengers have hulked on board the *Tremendous* and the disease has materially subsided. The only reason that can be assigned is, the prisoners not observing sufficient caution as to their diet. It appears, while on board the convict ships in the different ports, their allowances of diet is limited; when they leave for certain monies are supplied to them, arising from a portion of their earnings having been laid aside to be paid to them on their departure; with this money they purchase vegetables, beer, &c. an excess of which has caused the disease they are now labouring under.

Kentish Gazette.

THE ARMY. PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

W. A. OFFICE, June 28, 1833.
8th Regiment 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 Cornet, by purchase, vice De Salis.
9th Light Dragoons—Cornet Sir J. Hawley, Bart. to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice D. E. Campbell, who retires.
46th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. C. F. Button to be Captain, without purchase, vice J. Ingram, deceased.
47th Foot—Capt. G. Newcome, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice J. Sanders, who retires; S. G. Dunbury, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Newcome.
58th Foot—G. P. Hume, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice R. E. W. Horsfield, who retires.
60th Foot—Second Lieut. W. F. Bedford to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice W. T. Gun, who retires.
68th Foot—Lieut. L. Bayly to be Captain, by purchase, vice W. Gibson, who retires.
80th Foot—Lieut. J. B. Parkinson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dayly; H. Smyth, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Parkinson.
82d Foot—Lieut. Col. C. Phillips, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Balfour, who retires.
98th Foot—Ensign C. H. Kennedy to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice A. Brown, who retires.
99th Foot—Lieut. Col. J. J. Snodgrass, from the 94th Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase.
MEMORANDUM—The name of the Ensign appointed to the 71st Foot, in the Gazette of the 21st Inst., viz. Wm. Fisher, has been graciously pleased to approve of the 21st Foot, of Queen's Royals, being permitted to bear the word "Vimiera" upon its colours and appointments, in commemoration of the gallantry displayed by that regiment in the battle of Vimiera, the 21st of August, 1808, and also in commemoration of the bravery evinced by the regiment in the action before Corunna, on the 16th of January, 1809.
Royal Regt. of Artillery—Genl. Cadet Charles L. Fitzgerald to be Second Lieutenant, vice Staer, promoted; George H. Hawley, to be ditto, vice Fisher; George D. Warrington, to be ditto, vice Ormby; promoted; Philip R. Madden, promoted; R. Harvey to be ditto, vice Young, promoted; Walter F. Crofton to be ditto, vice Jones, deceased; Henry R. Morris, to be ditto, vice Crofton; promoted; T. Whiting to be ditto, vice Dunlop, promoted; William T. Crawford to be ditto, vice Dick, promoted.
Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop—Richard Jemins, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Thursday morning, about nine o'clock, when near high water, a porpoise, weighing 75 lbs., was shot in the Thames, near Battersea Bridge, by Mr. Batcock, junr., a coal-merchant at Battersea, where it is now exhibited.

GENERAL CIRCULAR PERIODICAL.

THE CAMBRIAN, and for the first time incorporated with it, **THE CALEDONIAN QUARTERLY**, No. 19, July 1st, contains, with many other articles, papers, &c. by the Rev. John Wilson Croft, Author of "Rural Antiquities, the Glammis Stone-mason, James Logan, Esq. &c. &c." Price 3s.

MINERAL MAGNETISM, A NEW REMEDIAL AGENT IN NERVOUS DISEASES. BY DR. BLUNDELL, 13, Orchard street, Portman square, has in the press A TREATISE ON THE CAUSES AND CURES OF NERVOUS DISEASES, in which the effects of this novel but remedial agent will be physiologically demonstrated. This Treatise will record several cases in which his improved MAGNETS (of very superior power) have been found instrumental in the relief and cure of Rheumatism, Rickets, Neuralgia, Gout, Spasms, &c. which had long resisted every other form of treatment.—*Vide* Lancet, June 1st.

CANDLES 54d. per lb.—Wax-wick Moulds 64d.—Sperm and Composition Candles 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d.—Wax Candles 1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d.—Paraffin Wax Lights 1s. 4d.—Inferior Dips 1s. 4d.—Yellow Sperm 50s. to 55s. per 10 lbs.—Mottled, 5s. to 6s. 6d.—Phosphoric 5s. to 6s. 6d.—Scented 5s. to 6s. 6d.—Old Tallow 4s. to 5s.—Lard—Candles 2s.—Superior Almond 2s. 6d.—Selling Wax 6d. per lb.—Sperm Oil 5s. 6d. to 6s. per gallon—Lamp Oil 3s. for Cash, at DAVIES'S Old Established Warehouse, 63, St. Martin's Lane, opposite New Slaughter's Coffee-house.—Delivered in Town, or packed with care for Country.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS—HOLBORN-HILL, next door to St. Andrew's Church.—MONDAY NEXT, July 1st, The new extensive WAREHOUSE next St. Andrew's Church, will be opened by CHARLES MEERING, he having added the same to his other Premises, forming such spacious and convenient Warehouses, as will give him the capacity of storing and exhibiting an over-crowded stock. He (C. Meering) on that day, Monday, 1st July, submit to public inspection a large addition of stock in every department, in House and Family Linens, and fashionable, splendid, and ornamental dresses in every description of Fancy Goods that the imagination can conceive or fancy desire, not to be surpassed in London.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURE.—15,000 superior Hambro' damask Table cloths of various sizes, with several cases of splendid damask napkins to match, and 1000 yards of fine white cloth without end, together with about 18,000 pieces of fine India shawls, 7 yards in length, all at 1s. 1d. per piece, worth 7s.; Hambro' and Russian sheetings, French silks, and silk stockings, all sorted, and are selling at CLARKE'S, 184, Oxford street, who has on sale also about 3000 yards of fine white sheets, 3 yards per piece, worth 9s. 6d.; Irish long cloths, 2s. per dozen; linen checked dusters, 3s. per dozen; damask table linen, 2 yards wide, for kitchen and hall cloths, at 1s. per yard; ironing blankets at 1s. 3d.; window muslins at 4s. per piece of 12 yards; 1000 white counterpanes, and 1000 blue and red counterpanes, all at 1s. 6d. per piece; 1000 yards of long cloths at 9s. 9d. per piece of 25 yards; also a magnificent stock of superior grass bleached Irish and Scotch linens, suited for gentlemen's wear, 1s. 6d. per yard, those at 2s. are worth 3s. 6d.; India silk handkerchiefs at 2s. 9d. each, the Company's own stock; 1000 yards of fine white sheeting, 3 yards per piece, worth 11s. 6d. per dozen; besides various other goods for domestic use, all at cash prices—Observe the address, CLARKE & SON, Co. Grosvenor House, No. 184, Oxford street, between Duke-street, and Orchard-street.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is recommended for the Skin and Complexion.—A mild and innocent production, powerfully efficacious in all skin diseases, whether acute or chronic, and in restoring the complexion to its natural beauty, and in removing eruptions, tan, pimples, freckles, redness, and all cutaneous imperfections; producing a delicate white skin, and juvenile bloom to the complexion; preserving it from the heat of summer; affords soothing relief in cases of sunburn, itching, and inflammation of the face, and in restoring the complexion to its natural beauty, and in removing eruptions, tan, pimples, freckles, redness, and all cutaneous imperfections; producing a delicate white skin, and juvenile bloom to the complexion; preserving it from the heat of summer; affords soothing relief in cases of sunburn, itching, and inflammation of the face, and in restoring the complexion to its natural beauty, and in removing eruptions, tan, pimples, freckles, redness, and all cutaneous imperfections; producing a delicate white skin, and juvenile bloom to the complexion; 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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Dr. SNEPPARD's letter is inadmissible. 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, after he has talked of instituting legal proceedings against him?—A letter sent to this Office, addressed to an individual not known there, will be returned upon application.

KENNEL.—The article in question was wholly constructed by GRAYHURST and HARVEY, corner of Durham-street, Strand—the approbation of it is flattering.

SOMERSET HOUSE shortly.

ON 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 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* circle the following presentations to His MAJESTY took place:—

Count d'ESTREME, Minister of France to Colombia, by the Prince de TALLEYRAND, the French Ambassador.

Lieutenant L. N. CARTER, 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 ARBUTHNOT and Sir JOSEPH WHATLEY were the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

Mr. HORSLEY CURTIS, a gentleman of the name of WILKINS, were knighted.

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 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 "naked 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 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 falter—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.

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. 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 the most tailor-like appearance.

This is GOD's judgment against rattery. Lord GREY'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 "foreign 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 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.

ON Tuesday a man of the name of PHILLIPS was tried in the Court of King's Bench, for publishing, in a book called "Authentic Records of the Court of England," some gross and scandalous libels upon the character of His Royal Highness the Duke 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 Duke the opportunity of exhibiting the infamous falsehood of the abominable insinuations at one view, and of silencing for ever, by a bold and

honourable appeal to a Jury of his countrymen, the base and damnable falsehoods which the faction have dared hitherto 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—seven 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.

Sir THOMAS DENMAN was the Judge. His summing up was in strict accordance with the evidence, and the 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 unwillingness 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 hatred 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 have suffered their minds to be thus poisoned receive an antidote in the minutes of evidence given upon the trial—this evidence, and the verdict which instantaneously followed the Judge's charge grounded upon it, will speak trumpet-tongued 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 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 adherence to the KING and the CONSTITUTION of England which the illustrious Duke has, from his boyhood upwards, 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 1,600*l.* 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 not 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 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 answers. 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 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 good Christians upon a subject which, if treated as the Scotch

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 blasphemies unmentionable, and works of infidelity 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 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, 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 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 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 as the cause of religion is concerned, they shall aim at nothing. 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 sabbatical yoke of Judaism, or the superstitious *opus operatum* 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, and to the right observance of the day, it is still less to the diffusion of the cheerful, meek, faithful, and charitable spirit of true religion, which is 'the end of the commandment,' the object aimed at by this and every other ordinance."

"Our moral obligation to keep the Lord's Day holy, arises from 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. We need not even scripture to show us the necessity of having regard to the public service of the Being whom we worship. The heathens were well aware that without this public service religion would disappear, and that unless the object of adoration was honoured at stated times, he would soon be dishonoured and forgotten. As to the quantity of time to be specially devoted to this purpose, and the frequency of its recurrence, that seventh portion is to be our measure, which was pleasing to the Most High from the beginning, was insisted upon under the old dispensation, and sanctioned by the Holy Spirit under 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 festival, would act as incongruously as he who should bid his neighbour to a feast on Friday, the Christian fast."

"The Lord's Day is a festival, and if any find, as many do, that their minds are checked in their thankfulness unless the body rejoices too, they are to be allowed and commended if they keep it as a festival 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 than those whose wants are more abundantly supplied, the day is associated with thoughts of satisfaction and thankfulness."

"The Lord's day is, indeed, 'a day of mirth,' as GEORGE HERBERT 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 theirs 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 beings, are 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 driving, 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 statute, because they did as they pleased on the only day of rest secured to them, is somewhat too much. In that land of freedom, 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 justice will inevitably unite with the miscreants who are as actively employed as the sectarians in overthrowing the Establishment, and who will gladly avail themselves of the folly of their rigid opponents to make extremes meet, and for a second time make the profanation of all religion the consequence of an affected veneration for its ordinances.

THE Parliamentary Report on Municipal Corporations, and the minutes of evidence taken before the Committee, have just been printed, and distributed with the papers of the House of Commons. The evidence attached to the Report occupies 391 folio pages. It concludes with recommending the appointment of a Royal Commission for inves-

fighting the existing civil and criminal jurisdictions of the municipalities 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 Commissioners, 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. RUSSELL, 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 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 "Court Circular," has transpired, haunts him as the "Head" haunts Lord GREY. 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 legal inability since his wonderful exaltation from the Northern Circuit to the Woolsack—*malgré* 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 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 *Local Courts Bill* in the other, will not decrease the agreeableness of their situation.

SIR HENRY PARNELL on Friday presented a petition from the newsmen 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 *optional franking* of letters addressed to parties in France, his Lordship is reported to have said that the attempt would lead to 'inextricable confusion.' Does his Lordship not know that 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 continental state, which the directors of the French Post Office lately proposed with England? Does he not know that they proposed to undertake the teaching of our unwary administration, and that they would probably have sent over a clerk to instruct them in the details? Whether he knows these things or not, he ought to have known them, and as head of the financial department, 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 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 persons.

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 notes from the papers themselves and send them 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 to 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, transcend 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 reasonably asked in the House of Lords, where the Duke of RICHMOND (decidedly the most active and accessible Postmaster 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 public that in the Recorder's last report of the prisoners under sentence of death to His Majesty's Privy Council, it was stated that the name of John Cox, convicted of stealing £25 out of a letter, appeared, and, in the account given in the report of that name, it was asserted that all the prisoners, with the exception of one, were respited during pleasure, and that he was made, and that the Recorder sent down his warrant to Newgate for the execution of John Cox, but it is as true that His Majesty's Privy Council never sanctioned that order for carrying into effect the extreme penalty of the law, for they had respited every one whose case had been laid before them by the city lawyer. How strange a matter of future inquiry.

We have been at some pains to collect the following particulars of the case. Of the correctness of the substance of the account there is no doubt, and we believe we can vouch for the accuracy of the details.

On Wednesday morning Sir THOMAS DENMAN, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, on casting his eyes over a newspaper, saw

the paragraph representing the fact that John 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 Recorder's warrant had been issued on Wednesday evening, at Newgate, and that the Under Sheriff, who was very glad to be thus communicated to the unfortunate culprit, and that notices had been sent to the Sheriffs and other officials. "What!" said Sir THOMAS DENMAN, "Cox ordered for execution? Impossible! I was myself 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 confinement, 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 thus communicated to the unfortunate culprit, very speedily executed his mission. He found that the correction of Sir THOMAS DENMAN was accurate according to Mr. COPE's books, in which his allotted punishment was regularly entered; and Lord MELBOURNE, immediately upon being informed of the mistake under which he laboured at Newgate, sent thither an authority to countermand the warrant with the black seal, signed by the Recorder. Cox had just two hours before been told in the usual solemn way to prepare for death. He received the awful news as if he had 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. "No body doubts that the firm impression on 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 Recorder, 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. MIREHOUSE 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 SOVEREIGN 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, JOE 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 of the evidence which has been adduced against you, the Jury have come to the decision that you are guilty of the horrid crime laid to your charge."

"Not guilty, my Lord," whispered the High Sheriff—(he might as well have whispered to the monument).

"Indeed," continued his Lordship, "it was wholly impossible for them to come to any other decision. Your guilt has been so clearly established that the greatest stretch of lenity upon their part could have produced no other result. I give you warning that you are not to entertain any hope of mercy; it is necessary to make some terrible examples in this part of the country, to check the dreadful offence of which you have been justly convicted."

"Acquitted, my Lord," said a barrister, in rather a louder tone—all in vain.

"Nothing now remains," continued his Lordship, "but to pass upon 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 man—notwithstanding the mercifulness of the Jury, you have had a very narrow escape indeed."

So JOE 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 JOE had not have been hanged even if Sir THOMAS DENMAN had not happened to cast his eye over the Newspaper.

The aged RECORDER has quitted office with no ungente 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.

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 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 first time.

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 *Countess de Grammont* is beautifully engraved; the wild playfulness of Madame ELLEN—NELLY 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 *Louise de Queraille*, 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 PEPYS 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. TROLOPE 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 work. We confess we see none of the indicacy 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. These blunders must arise from carelessness. 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 QUEENSBERRY 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 Tweeddale. The fact is, that Lord QUEENSBERRY, by the grace and favour of Lord GREY, sits cheek by jowl with Lord WESTERN, the venerable and late rejected Member for Essex.

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-General Middlemore, Grenada; Captain Sir C. M. Schomburgk, 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 for 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 Roehampton, 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 hitherto been exempt from these inquisitorial visitations:—

"Liverpool, June 25.
"The letter-bag from New York is landed; but, by an order from the Postmaster, all the parcels of newspapers must undergo a scrutiny before they are suffered to come on shore. Even the consignee's private bag has been overhauled!"—*Globe*.

At a meeting of the proprietors, &c. connected with Jamaica, held on Tuesday, it was resolved that the mode in which Mr. STANLEY proposed to allot the compensation to the West India proprietors would act unfairly, and that the only fair principle was to pay a sum to be agreed upon for each negro.

The Committee of the Birmingham Anti-Slavery Society had a meeting last week, when they decided to "call upon all our friends in Parliament to give the ministerial measure, so long as it retains its present objectionable features, their most strenuous and decided

opposition. "They object to the measure as not effecting the immediate 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 hogheads 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 occurred. The authorities at Manchester have made an application to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners for a fit and proper person to succeed the late High Constable, expressing a wish that Mr. THOMAS, the Superintendent of the F division, may be appointed. We understand that Mr. THOMAS has accepted the situation, and that he will forthwith proceed to Manchester. The place, it is said, is worth about 600l. per annum.

A Meeting of the College of Physicians was held at their Hall, in Pall mall East, on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the annual Harveian oration, which Dr. PARIS was this year appointed 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 expected to perform is to place their more distinguishing characteristics in a conspicuous light, and to exhort their successors in the medical art to imitate, if they cannot surpass, them. This task was very creditably performed by Dr. PARIS, who took a cursory view of the progress of physical science from its 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. BARNISTON, 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 Harveii*. Among the company present were the Marquis CAMDEN, Earl of BRACKNOK, Mr. H. GURNEY, Sir AETLEY 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 *Corsair*, which carried out to Canada 154 respectable passengers, chiefly from Lanarkshire, and who were estimated to possess among them nearly 40,000l., the *Tameline* has sailed for Quebec, with upwards of 300 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 400,000l. 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 wagon, 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 troops of the tyrant Pénno still linger about the town in the most pitiable state of poverty and affliction. That Pénno has acted towards these poor men with the most heartless 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 has already made considerable sacrifices in the cause of Pénno. Hence it appears these poor men, from first to last, have been half-starved, badly clothed, and further, have sacrificed health, and every 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 has 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, 191,280 gallons, making a difference of more than 20,000 gallons. The 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 1,535,494l.; and in 1832, 1,668,768l.

Dr. BOWMAN, the translator of the unintelligible jargon of Humbergionia, 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 Treaty between England and France. The chief obstacle to an arrangement is the refusal of our Government to pledge itself to the immediate and extensive reduction of the duty on French brandy. Our Government have intimated that such a measure may be fairly expected after a few more concessions from the French, but that we have already made many concessions which have not been reciprocated. It appears that the advantages of the

late alterations in the tariffs of the two countries have been five to 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 imitating ours. Hitherto, however, the Gauls 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 year ending 5th January, 1833, it appears that while we imported to the value of 3,056,154l. from France, the latter country received from us to the value of only 892,109l. 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 12,696,173l.; Germany, 9,473,697l.; Holland and Belgium, 6,450,225l.; Italy, 5,348,805l. 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 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 country 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 Waltham obelisk was laid by Alderman HARMER, his two Deputies (BLACKETT and TICKNER), and the Committee of Management, attended by the Architect. A pair of immense shafts, fifty feet in height, were elevated over the spot, and the stone, a beautiful cube of Haytor granite, and which forms 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 HARMER 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 uncompromising public spirit of their departed friend, whose memory they were by this testimonial of their feeling holding up to public imitation 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 Egyptian and sepulchral, consisting of inclined lines similar to the obelisk, and bevelled on the upper surfaces. The capstone is formed of the deep Egyptian cavetto and torus, 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 is inscribed, in deeply sunk Roman letters:—"Erected to the memory of ROBERT WALTHAM, by his Friends and Fellow-citizens, MDCCCXXXIII." The situation chose for this pillar is the site of the shop where WALTHAM first began business—but it is not calculated for eternity, for it stands upon an arch over Fleet-ditch, into which, some of these days its own weight will no doubt bring it, lead, bottles, coins and all.

The following is from the *Times*, and is worthy of notice:—

THE WALTHAM OBELISK.—Although it has been objected that the people 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 WALTHAM 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 redeeming this part of the national character. Yet a few hours had hardly passed after opening it to the public when wanton curiosity, to ascertain whether it was real granite or not, has injured and defaced the fine carvings and points of some of the bold Roman letters, and other parts of the sculpture, and dirty feet-marks are visible in clambering on the steps and cornice. The British nation have now the disgrace of seeing this beautiful work of art inclosed by a temporary *chemin de fer* till the committee surround it by an iron railing.—"This is all true and just. But what renders it remarkable, is its appearance in a paper which is constantly railing at the authorities for not opening every thing to the PEOPLE! As far as regards the WALTHAM obelisk, it has neither beauty nor antiquity to render it sacred; and certainly as a memorial of a cheap advertising linen draper, its character is not of a nature to awe the public into any peculiar feeling of respect.

From the Report, by Messrs. WALKER and BURGESS, on the state of Blackfriars-bridge, made to the Common Council, we learn that the average of their observations gives a fall from Old Swan-stairs to Billingsgate of two feet four inches at the low water of spring tides. On reference to the table of tides in 1820 and 1823 we find (proceeds the Report) that a fall of a similar tide was four feet four inches. The difference, therefore, is already lessened two feet: but we think that the entire removal of the old bridge and the shoals near it will reduce the present shoot of 28 inches to four; or, in other words, that the water above bridge, already fallen two feet, will fall two feet more, and that the velocity and scour through Blackfriars-bridge will be much increased. The direct effect of this will be to undermine the bridge, unless effectual means be taken to prevent it.—In addition to this, the newspapers tell us—to be sure one might with no great trouble go to see—that at low water there are only three arches of Waterloo passable even by wherries. In the neighbourhood of Westminster the effect produced upon the mud-banks is sensibly felt; but higher up the river little effect is observable, except that the velocity of the flowing tide is somewhat increased.

A placard is posted up in the streets of Leeds, headed "Holbeck Clothiers' Union," and in the concluding part of it (we suppose as an inducement to young men to enter) it is stated that the funds far surpass the "expectations of its most sanguinary founders!"—*York Chronicle*.

M. S. DENET is expected in London next week from Holland; Prince ESTERHAZY and Count MATUSZEVIC, the former from Vienna, and the latter from St. Petersburg, are also expected about the same time. Baron BULOW, the Prussian Plenipotentiary, is now in London; so that it may be confidently anticipated that the Conference will be complete by the end of the next or the beginning of the following week; and we believe the definite Treaty between Holland and Belgium will be then immediately entered upon.

At five o'clock on Friday evening the poll for Aldermen of Portico Ward terminated, and the Lord Mayor and his Officers proceeded from the Committee-room of the Workhouse to the Church

to declare the result.—After the Wardmote was re-opened by the Beadle, the Lord Mayor rose and said: "Having examined the poll-books, I find the numbers polled for the respective candidates to be as follows:—For MICHAEL SCALES, Esq. 155; and for THOMAS JOHNSON, Esq. 70; making a majority in favour of the former Gentleman of 85. I therefore declare MICHAEL SCALES, Esq. Citizen and Butcher, duly 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 vote of thanks to his Lordship was also unanimously carried, on the motion of Mr. SCALES, for the manner 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 acknowledgment of the honour conferred upon him. The thanks of the Wardmote were also given to Mr. D. POZIOREK, 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 repealed, 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 upon each article." The return does not include the reductions in the present year. It appears that the gross estimated amount of taxes repealed since the close of the war is 42,345,529l. The estimated gross produce of the taxes imposed in the same time is 3,836,110l., leaving a balance of taxes reduced above those imposed of about 36,500,000l. Of the taxes so reduced about 9,000,000l. have been custom duties, 14,000,000l. excise duties, and above 18,500,000l. 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 DRYDEN's *Play of the Duke of Guise*:—

"'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;
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 sparks, 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 women love to see men make wry faces.—
Pray, Sir, said I, don't think me such a Jew;
I say no more, but give the devil his due.—
Lentives, says he, suit best to our condition.—
Jack Ketch, says 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 'twixt 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 t'other.
Damn'd neutrals, 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."

Temple, June 27, 1833.

AN OLD TORY.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR BULL.—Paris, 26th June, 1833.

As the Whig Journals in London, and especially the *Papers* in the direct pay of the Duke of BRAGANZA, have of late been more than usually prophetic and clamorous as to the affairs of Portugal, representing the cause of MRS. GLORIA as in a prosperous state, I owe it to the readers of the *John Bull* to caution them against the falsehoods which are daily circulated, and to put them into possession of the real state of the belligerent parties. And this task is at this moment a necessary one, because a lie so repeated is sometimes at length believed, even though there be no real foundation for the falsehood. The Whig Journals represent that the army of Don MIGUEL is discouraged and consists of only about 25,000 men; that the cholera and high taxes have produced general dissatisfaction in the capital of Portugal; that in consequence of the reinforcements of men, provisions, and ammunition recently received by the Duke of BRAGANZA the city of Oporto is no longer in danger of starvation, and the army no longer in want of "material;" that Don PEDRO, with 5,000 picked men, is to make a landing at Lisbon, and endeavour to retain possession of the city!! and that the fools who continue to subscribe to this Braganza expedition may be assured of getting by continuing to pay their money, they will ensure the success of the enterprise, and place Donna MARIA on the throne of Portugal. This syllabus of the reports and assurances of the Whig prints I can pledge myself to be correct, since I have carefully extracted all the recent falsehoods they have contained on this subject; and to them I will now reply.

I begin then by stating that I have received letters of the most recent date from Lisbon, from Oporto, from the head-quarters of the besieging army, and from Madrid, and that I have also perused other letters written on the spot, and that I have conversed with a man of great talent and education who has only a few days since reached this capital from Lisbon. The army of Don MIGUEL is composed of 45,000 men, of the elite of Portugal, all being excellent troops, in good health and order, and in the best possible spirit. A gentleman on the spot who has seen them reviewed by a review as person, writes as follows:—"I have never seen such a fine array of troops as that of today. There were more than 40,000 picked men assembled. Their movements were executed with a precision and order never seen except in an English army. The men were well equipped, and their regimentals in the best possible order. Though the weather was extremely hot for we who are not accustomed to such a climate, there was nothing like lassitude or fatigue in the movements of any one company of any one regiment. When the King appeared on the ground the air was rent with the cries of 'Vive le Roi Miguel!' 'Long live the absolute King!!' His Majesty looked extremely well, passed the troops in review with a serene and pleasant air, conversed with affability with the officers and some foreigners who were present, and expressed his regret that he was obliged to devote a city (Oporto) which he was certain contained so many devoted friends to the old monarchy of Portugal. The provisions of the friends to the old monarchy of Portugal, which have every troops are excellent, and more than abundant. They have every thing they can possibly desire, not only for their subsistence, but comfort. There are very few sick, and none discouraged. They all express the liveliest desire to fight a pitched battle on an open plain with the enemies of Portugal, and assuredly they would not leave many alive should such an opportunity be afforded them by the King would but pronounce the word, Oporto might be taken in storm in less than a week from this time; but his Majesty is extremely anxious to preserve the lives of his soldiers. The rebellious and robbers who came to this country to force a constitution on the Portuguese people against their will, are not thus considerate. They would, if they had sufficient forces, burn and massacre all

SPAIN.—It is said that the Russian fleet and Russian army will leave on the 26th instant; but this report requires confirmation.

SPAIN.—The King of Spain has banished Don CARLOS to the Papal States. It is said that the ceremony of the "Jura" went over quietly but without enthusiasm.

"as having been made according to an ancient custom of 200 years standing. The court decided that the election *was* bad for both the reasons assigned, and the new churchwardens were not sworn in. A legal correspondent informs us that the above paragraph is calculated to mislead. He says—"The decision of the Archdeacon, as to

Williams, J., to Mareross, Glamor.—Patron, Arch. and Ch. Llandaff



use of the benefits of this discovery, assuring the public that in no case can its use be attended with the least inconvenience.—Sold wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London, seven doors from Temple-bar, and by most medicine venders in town or country. Country venders can obtain them through their London agents.

Warehouse, No. 107, Strand, (corner of Savoy-steps.) London. (The Old Fish-Sauce Warehouse.)

67 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 KING held a Levée at St. James's on Wednesday, 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 ASHLEY'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 MORPETH (of the Master-faction) spoke; Mr. STANLEY spoke; every exertion was made—the whip was laid on as unsparringly as in the factories themselves; but all in vain—humanity and decency triumphed, and MINISTERS WERE AGAIN BEATEN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS by a majority of TWENTY-THREE! 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 expeditious adoption of a measure on which the country has so long ago decided, and on which scarcely 241 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 formed above-stairs? Surely the immense volume already presented contained evidence enough on a fact which 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 sacrifice of their health, and perhaps of their lives. When all the world was convinced of this, why should Lord ALTHORP wish to remain alone incredulous, or if incredulous, why demand such faith in his opinions from his Ministerial adherents? In dragging them through the mud, can he and his colleagues escape unscathed?"

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 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 GREY'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 yacht'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 HOBBHOUSE—we have only to look to the occurrences of Thursday evening, when Mr. EDWARD ELLICE, the successor of the said HOBBHOUSE, the Secretary at War of Lord GREY's Government, rushed out of the House with Lord DUNCANNO and Mr. CHARLES WOOD, and like a huge bull-wether, made the flock "fain to follow him," in order to divide in favour of the Liverpool Election Committee, in the teeth of Lord PALMERSTON 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. ELLICE 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 HARDINGE) 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 PALMERSTON 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 LYNDBURST and other Noble Lords, have all failed, 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 labouring 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.

Lord BROUGHAM being no lawyer, and being conscious that he is no lawyer, and conscious also that Lord GREY gave him the most striking 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 case of DRAX v. GROSVENOR, 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.

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 ridiculed and abused,

except indeed by those who happen to be either at the tail or under the wing of his Lordship.

That monster of an owl, "Something betwixt a Heidyger and an owl!" while the people generally, are either wholly indifferent to the subject, or very much inclined to suspect it as very strongly smelling of job. They have not forgot the new Bankruptcy Courts, with all their patronage; they do not cease to remember that the time is past, by which the CHANCELLOR pledged himself to abolish the "useless sinecure" which his brother still holds—in short, they have their wits about them, and taking his Lordship's own speech upon the Bill as their guide, believe the whole race of Judges, Barristers, Attorneys, and Solicitors, to be no better than they should be. The undoubted right of precedence they very properly give to the first lay subject of the realm, and, like MAWORM in the *Hypocrite*, despatching them all to OLD NICK, bow lowly to his Lordship, as the preacher bows to LADY LAMBERT in the play, and entreat him "to go first."

In the *Monthly Magazine*—a periodical work not unknown to his Lordship, nor unnoticed by him—for February, 1831, when that work was so powerfully written and so ably conducted as soon after to excite his Lordship's special admiration and favour, there appeared the following observations and letter on this *Local Law Bill*, at which the CHANCELLOR had been at work when plain HENRY BROUGHAM, Esq. It may be neither unamusing nor unprofitable, and we give them, because, as the feeling against the Bill appears at present to be too strong to be withstood, it may be as well to read the opinion of a sound lawyer, whom BROUGHAM had consulted. It is, however, an odd circumstance, that the schedule of fees was the one which he offered to give up altogether, if Lord LYNDBURST would consent to debate the other schedules, which were not before the House, and which the Lords had never seen:—

Extract from the *Monthly Magazine* of February, 1831.
"The Local Law Bill, on which we made some observations in our last number, continues to excite a great interest among lawyers. The Lord Chancellor's zeal and experience are on the one side, and the alarms and experience of the practising members of the profession are on the other. *Non nostrum est*. But we give a remarkably striking and manly letter from one of the most intelligent individuals of 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 Chancellor'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, has desired. But I have been unable 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 aspect, I cannot but consider your measure as calculated to become the greatest civil scourge ever inflicted on this country by creating an indefinite and universal appetite for litigation, which will be industriously catered for with corresponding energy by an accession to the profession in increased numbers, of that class of prisoners designated petitioners for redress, whose numbers, as they 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 Court of Chancery, that at our time of day, we should have a Bill of at least of their ordinary business, subjecting it to a new and experimental tribunal, and superseding much of the labour engaged in the elaborate machinery of Westminster Hall, with no compensating reduction in the expense of working it."

"Although personally, after a drudgery of nearly thirty years, much withdrawn from active practice, and meditating at no distant day the necessary cessation from it, I feel too much of an attorney, and I hope a laudable *esprit du corps* in favour of an employment which has afforded me the means of competence and independence, to be altogether insensible to the degradation to which the profession of an Attorney will be reduced by the operation of your proposed new Bill, which I repeat, will necessarily bring into action a large class of new practitioners, who, having no fair means of adequate remuneration, must and will resort to trick, if not to fraud, to supply the deficiency of profit, no commensurate allowance for which in keeping with the general purview of the Bill, will afford a return for the education, skill, and attention the conduct of the business of the Local Courts will require."

"While on this subject, it is with great regret I would allude to the tenour of your speech, as reported in the *Times*, at the occasion of your giving notice of your plan, in which you intimated a tone of unmeasured contempt for the Attorneys, imputing to them in the aggregate, and without exception, gross ignorance, and the most selfish motives, while you at the same time, in equally unmeasured terms, lauded the bar as actuated by the highest, noblest, and most liberal principles, with a possible exception of one in a hundred as not perfectly correct."

"Both positions, to your knowledge and mine, are equally unfounded; for while as regards the one I can name Mr. FARRER, Mr. FRESHFIELD, and Mr. SWAIN, with scores of others possessing equal claim to confidence and respect, and a fair promise of succession to them from a large body of liberally educated and intelligent articled clerks, now deriving improved instruction from the law lectures at the University of London, and in a town and a town of your own position, name some scores of Barristers influenced by the most sordid motives, and seeking and promoting multiplication of fees, with the most heartless rapacity."

"If it could for a moment think it possible that the Local Jurisdiction Bill could pass into a law, in any thing like its present shape, I should observe on the preposterous amount of salary to the Judge of 2000, per annum, thus constituting a valuable object of ministerial patronage, and through influence, cause a Welsh Judgeman rather than having the direct view of getting some useful plodding man for the situation, as in the County Palatine Court at Preston, where a very learned Gentleman, for 4000, per annum, does as much and as well as can be expected from any County Judge."

"The total absence of qualification for the office of Registrar is fraught with liability to abuse, and upon the new system of the Judge will hold it in sinecure; and the duties will be performed by the Clerk, who will make it pay better than it 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 excluding 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 subservience the great bulk of country Practitioners who remain, dear Sir, yours, &c."

"The foregoing 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 evils it involves, of IMMENSE AND INDEFINITE EXPENSE, ABUSE 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—

"But let not Noble Lords imagine that this is a mere professional matter, of which the effects will be partially pernicious; the practice of principles of the whole country law are at stake, as every Judge and every reflecting person can show. And for what is the sacrifice

to be made? For the benefit of the CHANCELLOR, for his emolument, for the increase of his patronage; and, if suffered to pass, it will convince the world either that the House are under the absolute dominion of Lord BROUGHAM, or that they are so regardless of the interests of the country on a matter of most vital importance that they allow it to be hurried through without attention and without examination; and either conclusion will undoubtedly go far to make the wisest and the best in the country tremble at the precedent they will thus establish against themselves to prove their apathy and inutility."

PEOPLE are fond of news—the more surprising the better. We will astonish our readers—up to twelve o'clock last night Lord ALTHORP continued *Chancellor of the Exchequer*. The defeat in the Lords might have been nothing—the annihilation of the Malt Tax nothing—the loss of the Registry Bill nothing—the entire emasculation and macadamization of the Irish Church Bill nothing—the Factory triumph nothing; but what will be thought of a CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER remaining in office after two such occurrences as those of Monday and Wednesday?

It is impossible for satire or ridicule to go so far towards burlesquing and upsetting such a Minister, as the plain facts—the simple words—the thing as it occurred—and the language that was used upon the occasion. Of course the reader has seen the report of the debate—yet, *n'importe*, he must take the trouble to read a short extract again—Again!—aye, again and again, as every body in England should, in order that the nation may know how we are governed. The following is copied verbatim from the newspaper:—

The House then went into a Committee of the whole House upon the Bank Charter.

Lord ALTHORP said, that in rising to move the second Resolution upon the Bank Charter, he intended to propose an alteration, but 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 satisfaction 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, instead of altering 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. PEEL—If 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 500 for them all.

Lord ALTHORP—No, no.

Sir R. PEEL—If he takes them separately, then?

Lord ALTHORP—Why no, not in the same day, for that would occasion a serious run upon the Bank. If the effect of the alteration would be to destroy the effect of the Resolution I shall not persevere in it.

Sir R. PEEL—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 be able to get five sovereigns, but upon presenting two five-pound notes should not be able to get ten 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 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. HENRIES said that before the House went into Committee he was desirous of asking the Noble Lord whether there was any fact which he had got into circulation, both in and out of the House, that it was his intention to postpone, at least beyond the present Session, that part of the Bank Charter Act which related to country banking, or rather the formation and regulation of joint-stock banking companies?

Lord ALTHORP, in reply, said that he had intended as soon as they had formed themselves into Committee to make a statement that would have resolved the question, and that he would be glad to hear from the Right Hon. Gentleman. The resolution 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 he was willing to admit he had attached very great importance. He knew that strong objections had been urged against that part of the plan which would enable joint-stock banks, not being banks of deposit, to be established on a limited liability of capital in the country. It was, however, desirable that a sound and wholesome system of banking should be formed throughout the country; but he was at the same time aware that any measure having this object in view would be sure to meet with the strenuous opposition of a powerful body of men; nor had his anticipations in this respect been very disappointed, for the hostility to which he alluded had been clearly evinced. (*Hear, hear, and laughter.*) From every information he could collect upon the subject he found that the body to whom he had referred were more powerful than even he had imagined them to be, and the probability therefore was that under such circumstances, even were he to introduce it, he should not be able to carry it, at all events during the present Session, if at all. (*Hear, hear, and laughter.*)—With this view he did feel—he might say His Government felt—that it would be desirable to press this portion of the measure during the present Session. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) It was therefore his intention to postpone that part of the plan which related to country banking, excepting only so much of it as required country bankers to compound for their stamp duties. The delay, however, would have one great advantage to recommend it, and that was, that it would place the House in the situation *next Session* to know with accuracy what the amount of the losses of country banks really was. He should, he confessed, be sorry if, because he made this announcement, it was supposed he had withdrawn this part of the measure from a conviction, in consequence of the arguments which had been adduced against it, that he was wrong. (*Hear, hear, and laughter.*) He certainly had not been up to that hour satisfied that he was right, but he wished to place the matter upon the real and true ground, rather than resort to anything like subtleties, and therefore the fact was, that he postponed it because he believed he should not be able to carry it. (*Hear, hear, and loud laughter.*) He meant, of course, during the present Session. He, therefore, in answer to the Right Hon. Gentleman who had put the question, begged to say that he did not mean to press that part of the Bill, as he had stated which related to country banking.

This is capital. So! the Minister brings forward a most important proposition, and one which he tells us he believes is wise and proper; and because he cannot carry it, he withdraws it—exactly as they withdrew the only important clause of the Irish Church Bill. Is this a Government?

Time was, that when Ministers could not carry their points, they resigned. Every one of these withdrawals virtually puts the Government in a minority—whether he is beaten or runs away makes no difference in the end. But only mark the logic in which his Lordship subsequently indulges in his humiliating petition to the House to sanction the bargain which has been made with the Bank:—

Mr. M. ARTHUR said he was satisfied that if the Government had acted with more dexterity, he would rather have said with more discrimination and discretion, they might have made a much better bargain with the Bank. The truth appeared to be that the Noble Lord (Althorp) was over-reached. (*Hear, hear, hear.*)—And that he had thus been obliged to make a bad bargain with the Bank. If the Noble Lord would consent to delay the consideration of this question he might be able to retrieve his error and confer benefit upon the country. In short he (Mr. M. A.) would say that the House would neglect its duty if it did not call for inquiry into this subject. (*Hear, hear, and Question.*)

Lord ALTHORP said he was quite sure that nothing of a personal or unpleasant feeling was entertained by the Hon. Member either against his Right Hon. Friend or himself. The bargain made by the

Government with the Bank might be good, or, as was alleged, it might be bad; but, even supposing it, for the sake of argument, to be bad, it was the best under the circumstances, which had been enabled to make. It was not made without deliberation, nor without an honest endeavour on his part to drive as hard, and he would at the same time add as just and equitable, a bargain as he could; and the truth of this statement would be amply verified by looking at the dates of correspondence with the Bank, and the variation in their terms which treponon ensued. He had proposed to the Bank which in the month of April were rejected. His terms were then modified, the Bank acceded to them, and he thought their offers were so fair and so just to the public that he felt it his duty to accept them. He had stood out as long as he could for his own terms, although in doing so he felt almost half convinced that the Bank never would assent to them. Indeed he would go the length of saying upon this subject that the House of Commons, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, and that it was not a matter which could be properly referred to a Select Committee. He would only further say, "Adopt the bargain, however much you may think proper to censure the man who made it."

Upon earth can there be anything more ludicrous—more nonsensical than this? If the country adopts the bargain, which it pronounces bad, what defence does their censure of the man who made it, signify? If they even went the length of hanging the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, which Heaven forbid, what good would it do? The bargain would remain, with all its evils and inconveniences; and, moreover, if the bargain were not confessedly a bad one, there would be no ground for censure.

It seems quite out of the nature of things that such a Ministry—at all events, as regards the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, can go on—contempt and ridicule are the only tributes which the people can pay to the paltry absurdities, the infantine innocence, and the deplorable ignorance of all the proceedings connected with the Bank Charter; indeed, we suspect that the bubble is about to burst, and that Lord ALTHORP will return to his stalls and his styes, and again luxuriate in 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 appearance of official matters, but because the *Times* has taken a turn highly indicative of the downfall 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 existing establishments—with hazardous experimenters in liberal legislation—with bidders for mob popularity—with the pledged delegates of the national volition, instead of the deliberative organs of the national judgment—and, in short, with persons who would be more inclined to pull down than to repair, to change than 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 20,000,000. of an indemnity, when 15,000,000. was too much, and receiving from the latter 120,000., when 250,000. would have been too little."

"Under no Parliament which we remember, since the last renewal of the Bank Charter, would such an arrangement as that sanctioned by the Committee on Wednesday night have been listened to for a moment. No Ministry would have ventured to propose it to an unreformed House of Commons, though it had included the whole 24 Directors among its Members. If Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham, had been silent, as having then no voice in St. Stephen's, Corfe Castle and Gaultrey with Bank money would 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 subject—an authority to which Lord ALTHORP might be expected to pay particular deference; that eminent financier told the Bank Directors in April last, after, no doubt, mature deliberation, and after consultation with the most intelligent persons of his acquaintance, that if a half of their capital which is lent to Government were paid up, and the Bank were to divide only on such a reduced amount, they could by the monopoly of the currency, afford to manage the dividends for nothing, and, after paying ten per cent. on their stock, divide with the public their remaining profits. The following is the equitable adjustment suggested by this distinguished *disputant of the Treasury*—

"The result of this will be, the Government will pay the Bank 7,500,000., and the Bank will engage to continue the management of the public debt without receiving from the State any annual payment for the performance of this duty."

"It is further proposed, that after the proprietors of Bank Stock shall have received a dividend of 10 per cent. upon their nominal capital, which will then amount to 7,000,000., the total of each year, whatever accumulation shall have taken place in their "rest" during the preceding year shall be divided into two equal portions, one of which shall be added to the capital of the Bank, and be at the disposal of the proprietors, and the other half shall be deducted from the payments made to the Bank for interest or other charges which they may have against the public."

"To every item of this scheme we heartily subscribe. The adoption of such propositions would have been a gratuity to the country, and perseverance in supporting them would have been creditable to the Ministry. Lord ALTHORP himself must have applauded the dexterous patriotism of the original negotiator, and would have heard no contrast to his disadvantage between the Bank 248,000., with a half of its contingent profits, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER in July surrendering the greatest monopoly in the world for the paltry saving of 120,000., without any stipulation for sharing in its profits at all!"

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 merchants 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 PALMERSTON 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 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 caution Lord PALMERSTON not to meddle too much in this system of intervention. We would ask him, putting the question of claim aside, whether the Portuguese King, as Belgium has to select Prince LEOPOLD, Greece to Prince OTTO, or France to nominate CHARLES PHILIP? We would also ask his Lordship, as far as Mr. GROTE's petition is concerned, whether he ever received or heard of petitions from English and Dutch merchants when his Lordship was pleased to lay his fanciful embargo on

Dutch ships and Dutch property? We can tell Lord PALMERSTON 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 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.

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 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:—

My Lord—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of yesterday's date containing a Resolution passed by the West India Proprietors requesting to be furnished with a copy of the draft of the Bill for the abolition of Slavery. It is with much regret that I feel myself compelled to decline complying with any request coming forward from such a respectable body, and transmitted through your Lordship; but I cannot but hope that your Lordship and the Meeting will be aware of the extreme inconvenience that might result from the practice of submitting to a public discussion of a numerous body of persons interested the details of a Bill not yet before the Legislature. With regard to the present measure I have felt it my duty to communicate the intentions of Government in strict confidence to the Agents of the different West India Colonies, and to them alone, and to invite their remarks upon the provisions of the Bill with reference to the effects which they may have upon the interests of their constituents; and your Lordship, on the part of the West India body, having been made acquainted with the principle upon which we purpose to legislate, it does appear to me that a further publicity given to the details of the Bill before it is brought before the Legislature might be productive of much inconvenience, and I trust your Lordship and the Meeting will be disposed to admit the validity of this objection, in which indeed I understand your Lordship to concur when I had the honour of seeing you at the Office.—I have the honour, &c.

To the Earl of Harewood.

E. G. STANLEY.

Lord HAREWOOD, after denying that he had ever concurred with Mr. STANLEY on the subject, suggested the impolicy of discussing the merits of a Bill that proposed enactments, the nature of which they were not permitted to know; and put the Meeting on its guard against making needless objections, from a conviction that the Government would gladly lay hold of any plea to render their position more difficult.

Mr. BURGE coincided entirely in the opinion of the Noble Lord as to the absurdity of Mr. STANLEY's allowing the agents to see the bill without permitting them to consult the proprietors. He maintained that, let the conditions of the Bill be what 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 moving—

"That this meeting had received with astonishment and dismay the refusal of Mr. Secretary STANLEY to comply with their application; 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 communities 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 Meeting will have one effect upon the proprietors and planters in the Colonies: it will show 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 discussion.

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.

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, in other 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 ashamed of them. Glad, indeed, would be a vast majority of Members of Parliament to be released from their trammels, and again permitted to exercise their judgments freely; and wise would they be, if they doubted what course to pursue, if they referred to the wishes and opinions of their constituents. Let this be done, and let these Gentlemen act upon the altered views of the electors, and at all events try a new Government before they oppose it, and we would hazard a round sum, by way of bet, that no dissolution would be necessary to insure the support of the House of Commons.

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 Session 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!"

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 every where. Much of the corn upon the light soils is thin, and in some 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, three-fold, and in some places four-fold, more than was ever taken into the calculation of the rent in their leases.

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 spread 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—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. WOOD, 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.

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 marshalled, 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 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 aeronauts 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 other 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 been 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 Dogs), 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 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 opened 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.

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 gallopadas, and the mazurka, were introduced with great effect; and a display of 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 CHANCELLOR'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 Lord LYNCHBURGH—have not been disabused, 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 deliberate injustice. We shall, however, venture upon another admonition before the day of trial."

COBBETT, in his *Register*, says:—

"It is the most damned thing for oppressing the poor man that ever found its way from the heart even of a Scotch feelosopher. If the Lords do not 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 of 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 foreign intelligence through the newspapers, we think his Lordship will be obliged to us:—

Extract of a letter of the 19th ult. from Ancona:—"A merchant vessel 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 Arta, in Epirus, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of May last. Several thousand armed mountaineers suddenly invaded the town at 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, and 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 flames. The *Consuls of Russia and England* were not respected, but forced to pay large sums to save their lives. The Russian Consul paid about 6,500000. 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 fort. This frightful massacre lasted three days, after which the infernal band, laden with booty, returned to the mountains. The whole extent of the damage caused has not yet been ascertained. The band is said to consist of Turkish and Greek soldiers, who formed part of the irregular troops of Greece. The number of persons killed and wounded is considerable. Every house is more or less damaged. The next day a peace treaty was concluded, and the Turkish authorities were obliged to bring a more circumstantial account of this horrid event. The inhabitants of Janina and other towns of Epirus are in the greatest alarm, and dread a similar catastrophe."

For a liberal Government it must be gratifying to know that these murderers, plunderers, and ravishers were 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 ANDERSON, 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 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 or his Deputy, who may be more immediately concerned in the detention."

The matter will shortly be brought before both Houses of Parliament, some of the cases being of a most flagrant description.

We regret that the infrequency of our publication has rendered the following correspondence somewhat stale; that it can ever be flat, we doubt—unprofitable it never can be. It blends more of the warlike with the literary than such letters generally exhibit; let it, however, speak for itself and the cause which it so brightly illustrates:—

SIR JOHN M. DOYLE TO VICE-ADMIRAL SARTORIUS.

The Aide-de-Camp of His Imperial Majesty the Duke of BRAGANZA, Regent of Portugal, Major-General SIR JOHN MILLEY DOYLE, presents his compliments to his Excellency Vice-Admiral SARTORIUS; and having only this moment learned that the Vice-Admiral does not mean to honour with his presence the city of Oporto, intending forthwith to proceed to France, Sir J. M. DOYLE has only this mode left of paying his respects to the Vice-Admiral SARTORIUS was during Sir JOHN's sojourn at Vigo, perhaps his Excellency may not recollect the circumstances that passed on that occasion; indeed, from the well-known politeness and gentlemanly habits of Admiral SARTORIUS, it is impossible he could recollect the mode, manner, and form, in which he treated Sir JOHN DOYLE on his reception during his sojourn as a special officer by his Excellency's order at Vigo. Sir J. M. DOYLE is confident that the moment the Vice-Admiral is reminded of that circumstance, his own gentlemanly feelings will dictate to his Excellency the absolute necessity of offering of his own accord those palliations to the wounded feelings of Sir JOHN, (and which one gentleman is entitled to, and always sure of, from another), for the personal insults and degrading treatment Sir JOHN had received in his private character, as a gentleman, at Vigo, from Vice-Admiral SARTORIUS on that occasion. Sir J. M. DOYLE will be happy to hear of the perfect re-establishment of the health of Vice-Adm. SARTORIUS, and will be equally happy to assure his Excellency of his respect and consideration.

Oporto, June 13.

To Vice-Admiral Sartorius.

(OVER.)

June 16, 1833.

Vice-Admiral SARTORIUS (informing) Sir J. M. DOYLE 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 arrest 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 do so) with so unbecoming an affair, bearing on the liberty and honour of that same Captain SARTORIUS to whose exertions and visits in prison, seconded by the aid of the Consul-General, was mainly owing the liberation from the imprisonment *ad secretum*, and ultimate entire liberty, of Sir JOHN at Lisbon. If, however, any of the brother officers of the Vice-Admiral are of opinion that the conduct was not entirely of a public nature, or that his language or manner was not such as was becoming in an affair bearing on the execution of a disagreeable 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.

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 answering with a reply, it now becomes 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. DOYLE, 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 with to France, I shall be most happy to receive you at the Foz 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 at 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's most obedient humble servant.

J. M. DOYLE, Major-General, A. D. C.

To his Excellency Vice-Admiral Sartorius.

Sir John Doyle declares Captain Sartorius's interference in his behalf at Lisbon to have been by the direction of the Earl of Aberdeen, 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 force 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 1st Regiment of Life Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel LYONS, 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. LYONS, from Knightsbridge Barracks, to Windsor; and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), from Windsor Barracks, to the Regent's Barracks, Regent's Park, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Sir ROSSAR HILL.

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 Corfu.

38th 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 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 feelings 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 testifying our faithful attachment to the illustrious Fane 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 august and exemplary parent, may become eventually the good and popular Sovereign of a free and loyal people."

Their Royal Highnesses received the Deputation with condescension and affability; and after the Address had been read by the Rev. J. B. ATKINSON, the Duchess of KENT was pleased to return the following gracious Answer:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I cannot sufficiently express to you how deeply

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 arrival was most gratifying."

"It is peculiarly 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 to us 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 King 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 preparing to leave the town to meet their Monarch and his Consort. It was expected that the King would review the National Guards, 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 ARAGO), and are expected to be absent from the metropolis 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, which was fully attended.—The Hon. C. EWAN LAW was unanimously elected Recorder, sworn into office, and took his seat.—Mr. Alderman WILSON and Mr. Alderman HAMMER, 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 gaols.—The Court were afterwards occupied in a debate upon the fifth 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 Tavern, St. James's-street, consisting of the principal proprietors, mortgagees, 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 ST. 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. BURGESS, PHILLIPPS, HOBSON, 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 newspapers:—"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 Rief, Volhynia, Minak, &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, 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 knows what will become of them. We have a few hundreds of Barbados slaves here (who have been seized by the customs and emancipated) committing nightly depredations. In the year 1819 there were neither 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 times it is rather important:—

"Christ Church, Surrey, June 29, 1833.

"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.

"JAMES ELAND HOBSON, } Churchwarden."
"WILLIAM JOSHUA TILLEY, }

The *New Sporting Magazine* has the following:—Sergeant OSLOW was changing horses at the White Hart, at Reigate, one day, the landlady of which kept calling him Captain. "What are you Captain my master for?" inquired the servant when he got her away; "don't you know its Sergeant OSLOW?" "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 POMFRET, K.T.S. His Lordship entered the army in 1791, when he was appointed to an ensigncy in the 3d, now the Scots Fusilier 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 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 GEORGE, the third Earl, April 3, 1830, and married, January 21, 1823, AMABEL ELIZABETH, daughter of Sir RICHARD and the Hon. Lady BOROUGH, by whom he has left two sons and two daughters.

The following, we should think, will be found equally interesting to the sportsman and the Society for preventing Cruelty to Animals. We copy it from the *New Sporting Magazine*.—"The following description, with some directions as to the mode of baiting it, will, I trust, with a little attention, enable the sportsman to use the new hook successfully:—The hook is the common trimmer, of an inch and a quarter in length, to which a piece of gimp, two inches long, is

The Rev. Wm. STACK, eldest son of the Rev. EDWARD STACK, Tubrid, has been appointed to the Curacy of Templeport, in diocese of Kilmore, county Cavan.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The Consol Market has but slightly varied during the week, the general price having been at 90. The closing quotation this afternoon was 90 1/4. There has been considerable speculation in Bank Stock, which has advanced to 207 1/2. India Bonds are 32 to 34, and Exchequer Bills 32 to 34. There has been some activity in the Northern Securities. Russian Bonds are 104 1/2, Dutch 92 1/2, and Belgian 93. Brazilian Bonds are 68 1/2, and Portuguese Scrip 2 1/2 disc. Spanish Bonds have been as low as 18, and have since rallied to 19 1/2, but the market is flat.

2 per Cent. Consols.....	shut.	Bank Stock.....	207 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	89 1/2	India Stock.....	shut.
3 1/2 per Cent. Red.....	96 1/2	Ditto for Account.....	247 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Cent.....	shut.	India Bonds.....	32 3/4 pm.
4 per Cent. 1820.....	102 1/2	Exchequer Bills.....	32 3/4 pm.
Bank Loan Ann.....	shut.	Consols for Account 90 1/4	

The Hamburg 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 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 Portuguese vessel, under English colours, off that harbour. It is called the *Engel*, commanded by George Wilson, mounting thirteen guns, and was about to join the squadron which sailed for the Algarves. The names of the officers, as well as we can decipher them from the Portuguese spelling, are—ANDREW ANDERSON, GEORGE FITCH, GEORGE SAMUEL SWINS, JOHN GRAY WOODWARD, Lieutenants; HAMILTON ALCHORN (Acheson?), surgeon; JOHN EMMERSON, purser. The schooner was manned by about ninety hands. The prisoners told the Governor of Peniche that two other much larger vessels were about to sail from England to join the expedition. Is this the neutrality guaranteed by the vote of the House of Commons and the message from the throne?"

M. VON DEDELT, the Dutch Envoy, accompanied by Baron VERNSTROFF VAN SOLEN, Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Hague, is expected in town on Tuesday morning, in the afternoon of the 10th inst. COLD BATH FIELDS AFFAIR.—Yesterday, GEORGE FURNEY was put to the bar to take his trial on the second indictment for the minor offence. After charging the Jury, Mr. Justice GASELKE said that there 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. Cockerell, on her passage from New Orleans to Natchitoches, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 19th ult. Several lives were lost; among whom was the Hon. Josiah S. Johnson, U. S. Senator, of Louisiana; Hon. E. D. White, a representative in Congress, was badly wounded.

The long agitated question of the Deacon Prize Money is fixed to be heard before the Privy Council on Tuesday next. All the Law Lords and most of the Cabinet Ministers will be present.

THE REVENUE.

The accounts of the revenue, up to the 5th July, were yesterday made public. There is a deficiency on the Quarter of £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 last quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarters of 1832, all present a decrease of revenue; it is the October Quarter only that presents an increase. In the quarter ending October, 1831, the receipts were 11,398,738. In the quarter ending October, 1832..... 12,093,586

Balance in favour of the October quarter of the year 1832, forming the first quarter of the year in the official table ending July 5, 1833 £696,847. The decrease on the three succeeding Quarters stands thus:—

5th January, 1832.....	11,818,545
5th January, 1833.....	11,789,473
	£29,473

5th April, 1832.....	8,643,688
5th April, 1833.....	8,531,288
	£12,400

5th July, 1832.....	10,852,992
5th July, 1833.....	10,847,742
	£5,250

The total decrease on these three corresponding quarters, therefore, will stand thus:—

January quarter.....	29,473
April quarter.....	12,400
July quarter.....	5,251
Total decrease on the three last quarters.....	£47,124

Deduct these decreases of the three last quarters, 127,144, from the increase on the October quarter, £696,847, and the surplus of the revenue of the whole year as compared with the preceding year is £569,703.

Increase on the year ending July 5th, 1833. £569,703

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in a state of combination against their masters, whose lives are threatened by the *canaille*. A manikin of straw has been placed before one of the manufactories, and many of the workmen went armed pistols at it, exclaiming, "There's a shot for Monsieur such-and-such one," naming the proprietor.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

KENNEL, who writes from Liverpool, is wrong in his data; we will arrange it.

The extract from that excellent paper the Newcastle Journal would be now out of place. Lord DUNHAM has resigned—Capt. BARRINGTON has resigned—Mr. KNICE, who had resigned, is returned to office—in fact, there have been several changes in the family, which would spoil the effect of the remarks. While we are on this subject, we may as well observe to our friend ALMA, that the statement which he mentions as having appeared in the Guardian London newspaper of Thursday, descriptive of the Stamp Office job, and given as an extract from the Newcastle Journal, was an extract from Bull of Sunday as might, copied into the Newcastle Journal. It is curious that the Guardian should have copied from a provincial paper, as original, an article which appeared in it on the 6th of July, extracted from this paper, in which it appeared on the 30th of June.

RALPH'S curious communication from Bristol ought to have been sent to the Committee.

The persons interested in the case of Captain TORBERT, at Saint Helena, should, if the circumstances are as represented in the letter, apply to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

The letter about which Dr. SHEPHERD writes has been lying for him at the Office ever since Tuesday.

We have inserted the letter purporting to come from Admiral DUNDAS, without having verified the hand writing. We have some doubts of its authenticity merely from its general appearance.

We agree with CRISP that the *Jeune* trans was fired to the WARREN Obelisk, in a similar manner to those that of WILKES, on the opposite side, the appearance will be better and more uniform—besides, it will make the thing useful.

We are requested to state that the "picture of MICHAEL ANGELO, by himself," advertised for sale amongst the effects of the late Marchioness of LANSDOWNE, is not a portrait of Mr. MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR, as has been foolishly imagined. Mr. TAYLOR was intended for an architect, and not a painter.

We beg to recommend to our readers a Letter on Country Banking, addressed by a country banker to Lord ALTHORP, and published by RIDGWAY. As we have not room for very copious extracts, we prefer making none to garbling a very excellent pamphlet.

♣ 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 14.

THE KING held a Levee on Wednesday, and returned 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 meet their MAJESTIES.

The KING holds his next Levee on Wednesday.

THE coming week will show us much of great political interest. 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.

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 avowed 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 avowal. Lord GREY, like an old debater and manoeuvrer, 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 Ministry in order to make it more and more contemptible,) may perhaps think that if Lord GREY will bend and humble himself 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 sacredness 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 PEELE? 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 not hesitate to express our individual opinion that, let the effect producible upon the Ministry be what it may, the Bill SHOULD BE REJECTED upon the principle, because the Government which can legislate for Ireland can legislate for England: the very first use made of the diabolical measure, will be as a precedent for the subversion of Episcopacy here.

Sir JOHN WROTTESLEY, 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 unconstitutional step ever taken, is meant to be one of the most mischievous—the man himself is a weak man, and can do little harm to anybody except his friends, and, as for supporters, it is quite clear he will run very short of those. O'CONNELL, by far the most important man upon this point—HUME the most obstinate—and WHITTLE HARVEY the most eloquent, have already registered their opinions by voting against the present Bill in the House of Commons—they cannot assist Sir JOHN, nor should we imagine Mr. O'CONNELL likely to do so, if he could, because he must be aware that so long as Mr. STANLEY re-

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.

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 LENOXES, by driving away the Parcel-opening Postmaster-General, who attempted to approach him with a hint, during the debate—a hint from the Duke of RICHMOND!—all declared the real state of his feelings while Lord LYNDBURST 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's Bill, and no further. But fatal to the character of the Government as is this double defeat by the happy and cordial coincidence of the two Houses—strengthened by the glorious triumph of humanity achieved by Lord ASHLEY, in defiance of the most uncourteous as well as unconstitutional conduct; sharpened by the total emasculation of the Irish Church Bill; embittered by the absolute inanity of Lord ALTHORP in the management of the Bank Charter and the regulation of cash payments, and rendered still more unbearable by the recollection of the Malt Tax disastrous abolition, and its most shameful and unprecedented restoration;—fatal, we say, as all this must be to the imbecile Government of the moment, it is natural that the individuals composing that Government, and the "creeping things" that follow them, should endeavour by every means in their power to make the country believe that the majority against them either ought not to be so considered, or was obtained by some extraordinary 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 falsehood—and now for another: The Bishops, who have been libelled and threatened and bullied 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 voted 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; MALTRAY, 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 Learned Prelate, was more pleased with the rejection of the Bill than any body else. This we believe—because it was BROUGHAM'S Bill; and Mr. EDWARD ELLICE—the Noble Earl's brother-in-law, who is, as he publicly declared in the House of Commons, perfectly indifferent whether his vote coincides with those of his colleagues or not—has denounced the Bill as an "abominable Bill," as has also Mr. MICHAEL ANGELO 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 POLTMORE, nine; Lord WENLOCK, ten; Lord SEGRAVE, eleven; Lord TEMPLEMORE, twelve; Lord DINORREN (a pretty title rendered in Welch), thirteen; Lord GODOLPHIN, fourteen; Lord FALKLAND, fifteen; Lord WESTERN, sixteen; Lord QUEENSBERRY, seventeen; Dr. WHATELY, eighteen; Dr. MALTRAY, nineteen; Dr. GREY, twenty; Lord ERROL, twenty-one; Lord FINGAL, twenty-two; Lord KINNAIRD, twenty-three; Lord DOVER, twenty-four; Lord MOSTYN, twenty-five; Lord CLONCURRY, twenty-six; Lord DE SAUMAREZ, twenty-seven; Lord STANLEY, twenty-eight; Lord PAGET (Uxbridge), twenty-nine; Lord GREY of GROBY, thirty;—so, let us breathe a while—thirty—not to speak of the cheaper bargains of promotions in the Peerage—equally binding, if not equally mischievous in other respects;—Duke of SUTHERLAND, thirty-one; Duke of CLEVELAND, thirty-two; Marquess of WESTMINSTER, thirty-three; Earl of LICHFIELD, thirty-four; Earl of CAMPERDOWN, thirty-five; Earl of DURHAM, thirty-six; Earl GRANVILLE, thirty-seven; Earl of RANFURLY (shown up in the list of sinecurists 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 services, but nobody will deny that if Mr. MAULE had been playing at piquet—Colonel HUGHES "skying his copper"—Colonel BERKELEY acting at Cheltenham—old Mr. CALLIS WESTERN smoking his pipe at Rivenhall—Admiral SAUMAREZ eating lobsters at Guernsey, and all the other

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 LYNDBURST'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 antics 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 fearlessly 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 vulgar manners, 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 Noble Premier, 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 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 baying 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.

In an assembly which holds within its walls men such as Lord WESTERN, Lord PANMURE, Lord DINORREN, and others of the same class, we do not look for such abruptness; and in Lord GREY, who is proverbially scyphantic 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.

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 acceptable at Windsor than he 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 Loos, 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 Parliament. 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 ALTHORP and his flounders" was received with much applause. The jokes about *pluice* were innumerable as usual.

BY this time, we have little doubt but that the Portuguese rebellion is, one way or the other, settled. The intelligence of Captain NAPIER'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 absurd, if it had been imagined that the day was to be gained 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, to 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 glare upon him. Spain, re-invigorated and refreshed, after having suffered deeply in the cause of liberty against the hated usurper of the Throne 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 SOVEREIGN; and who, under the Old-Bailey stratagem of *alliances*, are at this moment pocketing the money of France for their services against Don MIGUEL, while they are receiving the half-pay of England as a retainer for their services in favour of her allies.

Those, indeed, are excepted from this double charge who have been induced to sell their English half-pay to the Government at a low price, and so are those who have been stricken out of our Army and Navy list; but it is a dif-

fault 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 gibberish 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 Revolutionists think they have hit. The *Post* says:—

"In the House of Lords the other day, when Earl GREY was reminded by a certain illustrious Personage that the Coronation Oath would prevent the Sovereign from giving his assent to the Irish Church Bill, the Noble Premier declared that it could have no such effect; and many other Peers, among whom was the Archbishop of Dublin, adverted to the absurdity of those who would interpose the Coronation Oath against the Monarch's legislative interference in matters relating to church temporalities."

"And yet the very same parties contend that the King of Portugal ought to be bound by the oath extorted from him at Vienna for an illegal purpose and by incompetent persons—an oath intended to bind others more than himself, and required of him whilst yet in a state of duress in a foreign land. What powers it could be possible for the representatives of foreign kingdoms assembled at Vienna to have in order to administer an oath to a Prince belonging to another nation, or how the Portuguese people could be bound by their oath, it would be difficult to say; but certainly if Parliament can release the Sovereign of Great Britain from the solemn obligations voluntarily contracted by his Majesty, and required of him whilst yet in a state of duress, it could invalidate the oath taken at Vienna, when it was, besides, obtained under a reservation of personal rights of which the Portuguese only are competent judges."

With regard to the spiritual criminality of the King of PORTUGAL 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.

The Wine question at Villa Nova is one in which Lord PALMERSTON 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 PALMERSTON'S views—but, at all events, the conduct of his Lordship, in going out of his way to pick the quarrel, 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 a 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 continuance of the Portuguese rebellion involves in itself the germs of a general Continental war.

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 Review* the dying declaration of PARKER the milliner, who was hanged at the Noie, makes this prefatory observation:

"The following letter appears in the last number of the *Quarterly Review* as having been written by a noble gentleman; and just and necessary as his execution might be as an example at a dangerous crisis, there is no belief, little doubt that had there been no mutiny, the seamen would have 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 regret to see that a well-meaning gentleman of the name of PETER is trying to get up a second edition of the exploded AGNEW absurdity. Whatever the object of these efforts may be, it is clear that nothing can more effectually tend to array the country in two classes against each other, the one of Atheists and Liberals, and the other of Puritans and Fanatics.

How can a gentleman of honour, like Sir ANDREW AGNEW, 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 moment entirely protected; no master can compel his journeymen to work on Sunday, and as for menial servants, they are exempted out of the Bill.

Does Sir ANDREW AGNEW believe, or wish anybody else to believe, that the operatives want to be "cribbed, cabbied, and confined" on a Sunday, debarred from their excursions to tea gardens, their little voyages upon the river, their social pipes and ale; or to have their wives or sweethearts mulcted of their cakes and tea upon the only day in the week in which they can enjoy them? Does he really mean seriously to say that hard-working people who for six consecutive days have been shut up to labour and toil in heated rooms, in factories, or in gas-lit workshops, desire that they may be hindered from breathing the pure air on the seventh?

And what to the poor—or indeed to the rich—is an excursion without refreshment—without the enjoyment of the Sunday's dinner, the weekly festival at which his family enjoy his society, and in his society the treat of something "good to eat"? Why may not these "Ordinaries on Sundays at two o'clock" which may be seen announced on every sign-board round London; or why, if they prefer it, may they not travel thither in chaises or not Messrs. AGNEW and PETER may perhaps decide; but of this we are sure, that the operatives, except the already benighted Puritan Radicals, must be, and are opposed heart and soul to the monstrous restrictions which a couple

of very small men are endeavouring to bring them under, because they think it right, and good, and wise.

The beneficial effects of the measure upon 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.

Church—bless your heart, I can't go to Church to-day—the Bill's come into play.

SNIP.

Ah—I know that to my cost.

SNIP.

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 regular 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 afternoon, and come and jine us, and so help bring babby back. Now we mar'n't get the things baked at the bakus, and JENNY mar'n't 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.

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.

SNIP.

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, with the kidney in it, and a peck o' taty's—come along wi' your old woman, and let's be jolly.

SNIP.

Jolly—Hark, Mr. S—, there's one on 'em over the way—don't ye know 'em—that's one o' BYERS'S boys—if he hears you laugh to-day, two-pun-ten for you.

SNIP.

PETER'S pence—eh?—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 saving Sabbath-day.

SNIP.

I forgot.

SNIP.

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.

SNIP.

Vell, never mind—we'll try and cheat the old one. There are cunninger goes 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 afternoon.

SNIP.

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 hair.

SNIP.

No, not by no means. If I could but get my chin scraped, I'd try and make myself comfortable.

SNIP.

Is Barber JEM at home?

SNIP.

Yes, shut up in his back parlour a making wigs, where nobody can see him.

SNIP.

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!—that's quite gone out—there's my poor Missus who used to get from eighteen to four-and-twenty shillings a week a matty-making in Cranbo 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 mar'n't go out a pleasuring o' Sundays, they buys nothing.

SNIP.

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.

SNIP.

Nor I—I'll be with you in a twinkling, and when we have got my Missus and barber JEM, we'll just lock the door and drink confusion to the reformers.

For the sequel we have not room in detail. SNIP, SNOB, and Barber JEM, ensconced in their fast hold, pass the Sabbath with the females in hidden intoxication and carefully concealed profligacy—drunkenness progresses. Barber JEM contributes from his store over the way, to the replenishment of the gin-bottle. Jealousy grows out of familiarity—the women fear each other's caps, and scratch each other's faces. SNOB knocks SNIP over the ballusters, and Barber JEM is taken to the station-house dead drunk.

In better society things will grow even worse. The mind restricted to drudgery through the week must have relaxation at the end of it; and the tradesmen, and clerks, and their ladies, sweethearts and wives, have a right, in this Christian and civilized country, to share the innocent pleasures of the male part of the creation on the only day upon which they can properly enjoy them. What can be more innocent than going to Richmond, walking upon the hill, or

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.

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 henceforth live on frigid sheep, moan, mump, and be miserable, 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 endanger the safety of the commonwealth.

THE *Times* of yesterday says:—
"The Cabinet, in relation to Lord ILL'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 Lordship 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 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.

We say last week—for the effect produced by this most salutary reduction has been twofold. Not only can the public purchase excellent articles at these lower prices in the market itself, but they may at present buy of the shopkeepers, who, till now, having the monopoly of the West-end 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 prices, 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 carts, the same distance, by land to Covent Garden, in which place the increase of rents requisite to pay for the improvements of the site has rendered a corresponding increase in the price of the commodities absolutely necessary; so that, in the *improved* shops, the fruit in the market is just as dear as it is at GRANGE'S, or any of the most *recherché* fruiterers in what is admitted to be the dear part of the town.

Most disinterestedly do we recommend Hungerford Market to the notice of our readers—there are Bazaars for millinery and trinkets, and threads and tapes, to which all the belles resort. Hungerford is the Bazaar for much more important supplies—already it has become the fashion for the most delicate ladies to promenade amongst its columns to make purchases to the utter discomfiture of their butlers and cooks, who are endeavouring by all means in their power to

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.

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 necessities of life in the metropolis must take place.

There was a *fête*, 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 *élite* 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 consequence 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 enlighteners and civilizers of Europe. The affair will perhaps have put some money into the pockets of some Committee-men, but as a Polish *fête* it was evidently a misnomer—there was nothing like 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 Learned 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.

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 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—(bug, 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 emphatically *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 dignity of the Peerage, and the society of gentlemen, we sincerely advise Lord BROUGHAM, 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 "Coughs," the vociferation of "Question," that his more recent efforts there, called forth;—till the insane 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, 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 nobody 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 travesty of sublimity, prayer, and religion. When, the other day, upon the question 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 BROUGHAM, also, should mind towards whom he directs the shafts of his sarcasm. There are other ill-natured persons besides his Lordship. Some will be ready to ascribe the splenetic remarks he applied to Lord LYNCHBURST, to the effect of soreness, from a sense—still stronger since the case of "*Drax v. Grosvenor*"—of his very great professional inferiority to the Noble Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Others will say that he accused Lord WYNFORD of ignorance—legal ignorance!—from a rankling, revengeful, recollection of that Noble Lord's eulogium 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. Grosvenor*."

In his more composed, his less spirited moments, he must regret his violence and violations during the 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—Or if he must caricature "*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 LORD 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 LYNCHBURST, 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 ancient 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 BROUGHAM 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."

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 evening, after the business of the Common Council had concluded, Mr. R. TAYLOR informed the Mayor, that 200 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—SAMUEL DIXON, Esq. 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 workmanship. The LORD MAYOR then rose and addressed his venerable friend in the following terms:—"Mr. DIXON—Sir, we are assembled here to-day for the gratifying purpose 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—(Cheers.) You have devoted your time and talent to the service of the Corporation, with a zeal, fidelity, and disinterestedness which has never been surpassed—(hear, hear.) Your constant and vigilant care for the privileges of this Court has never been alloyed 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 effect its importance, that bold and manly character of yours 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 the reputation of any man—(loud and continued cheering.) No one could ever say that you were 'willing to wound, but yet afraid to strike.'—(Cheers.)—Where approbation is deserved your meed of praise is ever willingly bestowed. It is not only in the public sphere that you have been so successful, but in the private life, you have been equally successful in the discharge of the duties of a husband, a father, and a friend. Your conduct has been a lesson to the givers and receiver, is a proof of the force of example; for you have never allowed those political sentiments, which you have advocated with as much eloquence as consistency, to interrupt that kindly intercourse which has existed between you and every member of this Court—(Hear); and they, by their anxiety to enrol themselves as contributors to this testimonial to one who could command the esteem of his friends and the sincere respect of his opponents, have shown their readiness to evince their admiration of conduct not merely guided, but characterised, by rectitude, liberality, and candour.—(Cheers.)—And now, Sir, in the name of this Meeting, allow me to express our sincere and hearty wishes that your valuable life may long be spared in health and strength to continue to serve your low-citizens by still holding out to them an example of the surest way of rendering a household useful and old age honourable—the surest way to secure the respect and attachment of men of all parties—is by preserving an unsullied and unimpeachable character for consistency and courtesy in a public station—for honour and benevolence in private life.—(Loud cheers.)"

His Lordship then read the inscription on the cup, and presented it to Mr. DIXON, who returned thanks in a most appropriate manner, and expressed the high gratification he felt from this testimony of respect having originated with those whose politics 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 vanity of those who ought to have taught them better.

The steady and dependable Brougham and Vaux may then have leisure for reflection, and, indulging in his love of study, may be anxious to learn some instance of a nation's returning reason. If so, in Dr. Johnson's *Life of Butler*, when alluding to the *Revolutionary* times which the Poet had described, he will find these observations of the biographer:—"The regularity and composure of the present time, to make the tumult of absurdity and clamour of contradiction, which perplexed doctrine, disordered practice and disturbed both public and private quiet, in that age when subordination was broken and awe was hissed away; when any unsettled inno-

YATOR, WHO COULD HATCH A HALF-FORMED NOTION, PRODUCED IT TO THE PUBLIC—when every man might become a Preacher, and almost every Preacher could collect a congregation."

The wisdom 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 Cromwell, it was seriously proposed, that all the Records in the Tower should be burnt, that all memory of things past should be effaced, and that the whole system of life should commence anew?

PEMICAN.

On Monday last took place the grand ceremony of opening the new Landing Pier at Southampton, amidst an immense assemblage of spectators. The entire number, it is supposed, would be at least 25,000, and it is stated that there were as many as 10,000 persons upon the pier at one time. The spectacle was rendered doubly attractive by the attendance of the Duchess of Kent and the Princess VICTORIA, who are at present residing at Norris Castle, East Cowes. JOHN JOLIFFE, 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 Princess and myself the greatest satisfaction to comply with the wishes of the inhabitants of Southampton to be present on this very interesting occasion. We have every reason to do so, when we gratefully recollect their extreme kindness to us, which their loyalty to the King led them to evince on our former visit. It is also a very great advantage to the Princess being taught thereby to see the importance to be attached to works of utility; and it is my anxious desire to impress upon her the value of every thing that is practically useful to all classes of 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 partook of a collation provided for the occasion. An Address was then presented from the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the ancient and loyal town of Southampton; to which a very gracious reply was returned:—"It affords me great pleasure to name the pier 'The Royal Pier.' And I am to add our sincere good wishes that it may promote the prosperity of the town." A regatta succeeded, after witnessing 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 HANNAH, is six hundred guineas. Mr. PENBERTON, 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 Magistrate, for the last sixty years, have been illegally convicted; and may all, if they please, come home again and bring actions for damages 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 imprisonment. Mr. ROTCH, the Chairman, has 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 Government by the Honourable DENIS B. VIGOR, 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 proceeding had occasioned a strong feeling, as it was regarded as a concession to the Radical party.

LORD UXBRIDGE is about to be married to the second daughter of Sir CHARLES and Lady BAOT.

THE LATE EARL OF PLYMOUTH.—The demise of the late Earl of PLYMOUTH, 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 Grosvenor-square at six 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 attacked by apoplexy, and although the first medical aid was procured with all possible expedition, he expired at one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. His remains were brought to his late residence in Grosvenor-square the same evening, whence they will be conveyed for interment in the family vault at Ewell Grange, in Warrickshire. Lord PLYMOUTH was born on the 2d of July, 1769, married August 5, 1811, Lady MARY SACKVILLE, eldest daughter of JOHN FERRERS, third Duke of DORSET. His Lordship left no issue, but we find by SHAARPE's Peerage—which we last week conscientiously recommended to the notice of our readers—that the title is not, as was generally supposed, extinct. His Lordship is succeeded by the Hon. and Reverend ANDREW WINDSOR, seventh child and third son of OTHER LEVING, fourth Earl. The present Peer was born in 1794, and is unmarried.

We have also to record the death of the Right Honourable GEORGE JAMES WELBORN AGAR-ELLIS Lord Dover, which took place on Wednesday at his house in Whitehall. Lord DOVER was the son and heir of Lord CLIFDEN, and was created Lord DOVER in Lord GRAY's Administration on the 16th of June, 1831. He married on the 7th of March, 1822, the beautiful and accomplished Lady GEORGINA HOWARD, second daughter of GEORGE sixth Earl of CARLISLE, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. Lord DOVER was a nobleman of great taste and of considerable talent, and was advantageously appeared before the public as an author and biographer. In the present unhappy Ministry his Lordship for a short time held the office of First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, afterwards his Lordship was compelled to undergo a painful operation in the side, from the effects of which, and the complaint which required it, he never recovered. His mind was highly cultivated, his manner was extremely prepossessing, and his loss will be felt not only in the extensive circle of his immediate relations and connexions, but in society generally, of which his patronage of the arts and his general accomplishments made him a valuable and estimable member.

The Dublin Times of Tuesday has the following account of a me-

the Steine. We commend the "Reverend" gentleman for having
eye at the same time to business:—the placards announcing
intention terminated with a modest postscriptum, (our readers will
perhaps think it, like that of a lady's letter, the most important
of the whole), intimating that after the service the Sailors' Magazine
—we think that was the title—might be had for sixpence!

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JOHN BULL.

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, and not to the kind and gracious WILLIAM 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 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 QUEEN 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 a thousand and eleven hundred persons supplied with beef and ale! The joints of meat, roasted and boiled, given to all comers, were about seventy-two; they were real barons of 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' 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 spoliation; the 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 expense 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 bearing 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, and to relieve this portion of the community from so trifling a charge the Clergy were to be taxed 63,000*l.* per annum.

LORD GREY made a very foolish attack upon the Administrations which had preceded his, and attributed the present evils of Ireland to their mismanagement. This called up the Duke of WELLINGTON, who, in one of his clear, able, honest, and vigorous speeches, set his Lordship to rights upon that point. His Grace shewed that the greatest portion of the evils existing in Ireland were attributable to the conduct not only of the English Government but of the Irish Government, since the accession to office of Lord GREY, and the appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Lord ANGLESEY. That in the Government of the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND there never occurred any resistance to tithe payments; that Ireland, directed to AGITATE by Lord ANGLESEY himself, had been excited for other purposes; but that the first eruption of the fever of Reform in that country, broke out in resistance to tithe payments.

To this powerful and eloquent reply of the DUKE's, Lord MELBOURNE thought proper to attempt an answer, and little did we ever expect to live to hear such language from the lips of WILLIAM LAMB as that in which he thought proper to clothe his speech.

LORD MELBOURNE talked of the want of generosity displayed by the Duke of WELLINGTON towards Lord ANGLESEY, in his Grace's observations upon the Marquess's Irish administration. At the pronouncing of this charge the

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 howl 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.

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 question for the second reading of the Bill:—

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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 GREY 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 gentleman, although a protégé 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.

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 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.

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 entrusted, 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 DUNCANNO, 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 ABERCROMBIE. Who next?—MR. JAMES BROUGHAM, brother to the LORD CHANCELLOR!—and who next?—The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel GREY, SON AND PRIVATE SECRETARY OF THE PRIME MINISTER!

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 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, describing all his associates after the same fashion.—Does this look like stability?

Look at Lord JOHN RUSSELL's speech on Monday night—Is that the speech of a Cabinet Minister? He says, speaking of the probability of great alterations in the atrocious Church Spoliation Bill in the Lords' Committee, that—

"He thought the Bill had been reduced to the utmost limit of moderation" (*Hear, hear, hear*)—to the utmost limit of moderation that was consistent with any Bill of Reform whatever. The utmost had been done to satisfy the scruples of those where any real and honest scruples could be entertained. He had gone as far in the way of such concessions as he could go—(*Hear, hear*)—and in voting against the motion he did so, not for the purpose of any conciliation, but because it was becoming the character of that House to reject the motion at the present moment. In the way of conciliation he had already done a great deal, and he for one could not go one single step further."—(*Hear, hear*.)

Here we have Lord JOHN RUSSELL's avowal of his own individual opinion upon a great measure, uttered, if not in direct opposition to those of his colleagues, at least most distinctly marked as peculiarly his own. He had already gone a great way in concession, and he for one could not go one single step farther. Does this look like unanimity?

But poor Lord GREY is not only mentally ill—he is afflicted with bodily sickness—literally, perpetual sickness—the result of his agitation and exertion. It is painful to look at him, and we believe that the earnestness with which all his relations and connexions thwart and oppose him has its origin in a desire to get him out of a position in which nothing should have induced him to place himself: his occupation of which has secured him nothing but the pity and contempt of those who were once his friends, the triumphant ridicule of those who were always his political opponents, and a yard and three-quarters of dark blue riband, which he wears upon sufferance and without any just right to it.

The miseries of the Ministers, however, are yet only begun—their financial proceedings are yet to come—the East India Charter Bill—the Bank—the West India question—all these are to be settled—and when? Does Lord GREY believe that his supporters will continue in London much longer, or waste their time in dancing attendance upon a Government which does nothing? If he do, he is woefully mistaken. We can give him one instance of a very old and firm supporter of his Government, who declares that he will not out-stay the present week if Lord DUNCANNO is permitted, night after night, to neutralize his vote. The exhibition of Lord DUNCANNO's friendship for O'CONNELL, which also takes place six days in the week, in the face of the House of

Commons, is considered highly indecent. Lord GREY'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 call of the House, he could only scrape up a majority of thirty-five, which majority was made up of a great proportion of conscientious Conservatives, including Sir ROBERT PEEL.

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 GAHAM [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.

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 NEWCASTLE 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.

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 relief from oppression, for help from difficulty? The Factory question, now that the evidence is known and before us, ceases to be a matter of civil policy; it is no longer a question of expediency, or negotiation 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 vexatious 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 over the barbarities of the petty tyrants of the factory districts, and to take out of the hands of a zealous energetic Nobleman, the relief which not only the country demands at the hands of Parliament, but which religion and humanity imperiously require?

What do these men mean?—is it to disgust all classes of society that they thus barbarously trample upon the poor, and while, in the hope of creating a false popularity by draining the country of twenty millions of money, to reduce to wretchedness a race of men to whom slavery is only a name, deny redress to thousands of their fellow creatures, who are perishing under their eyes, and within their own immediate sphere of action?

We have no hesitation in saying, that if Lord GREY, or any of his myrmidons, were to shew themselves at present in the manufacturing districts, they would receive the most unequivocal proofs of the feeling their conduct has inspired. The last coup, we confess, exceeds our most liberal expectations; beaten upon every point recently, whether in the House of Commons, or the House of Lords, these miserable barnacles, which still stick on, and stop the way of the country, careless altogether of the consequences, summon their majority—at least as many men belonging to it as they can yet prevail upon to adhere—to support them in rescinding a resolution of the House, in which they were previously beaten—thus endeavouring to re-establish their potentiality at the expense of the life-blood of the suffering operatives.

WE are happy to announce to the friends of religion, morality, and loyalty, that His MAJESTY'S Ministers have, with a view of conciliating the Political Unions, been kind enough to liberate those two martyrs to their exalted principles, Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR (*the Devil's Chaplain*), and Mr. RICHARD CARLILE. The Political Unions are, however, too cunning to be caught by such baits—they have irrevocably withdrawn their support from the reforming Government; but still the Ministers are happy, for the *Atheist* and the *Republican* are at liberty.

THE *Times* and *Chronicle* have been extremely active in their surmises and observations upon the Ministry to be formed, had the Conservatives felt it right to put an end to Lord GREY's Government with the *Church Spoliation Bill* on the question for the second reading. In that case, the post of PREMIER seems to have been assigned by common consent to the SPEAKER of the House of Commons.

The *Times*, which has been particularly lively in its abuse during the political fever of the last few days, denounces such an arrangement, and asks whether "a warning-pan," for other men?—inferring that a Ministry formed by that Right Honourable Gentleman would be merely a Ministry of expediency, temporary in its character, and sub-

servient in its duration, to the will of others who might at no 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 SOVEREIGN should see fit 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.

LORD BROUGHAM is no lawyer;—we will just mention one fact, and ask what else he is not?—

LORD LYNTHURST, who has beaten the CHANCELLOR hollow in carrying forward his excellent, just, and equitable Bill for the regulation of the THELUSSON property, was obliged to leave town for the Assizes at Buckingham on Thursday evening; he was most anxious 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 move it.

The CHANCELLOR, 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 at the House.

In this epicurean retreat his Lordship was so long enmeshed on Thursday, that Lord LYNTHURST 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 CHANCELLOR that Lord LYNTHURST need not wait, for that HE, BROUGHAM, would move the third reading himself the next day.

That next day was Friday—Lord LYNTHURST went away satisfied—the whole of the THELUSSON connection were in the House waiting the event.—Lord BROUGHAM DID NOT MOVE THE THIRD READING!!!

THAT ably-conducted Paper, the *Cambridge Chronicle*, has the following précis of Lord LYNTHURST's objections to BROUGHAM's defunct job, the Local Courts' Bill:—

"We have, for the information of our readers, (says the Editor), extracted from Lord LYNTHURST's able speech, some of the chief 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 collision with the Courts at Westminster Hall, it is likely that they might grow careless about improving their knowledge of the law, and gradually deteriorate till they become 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 barristers, as now.

"4. The more respectable part of the bar would shun the business in these courts.

"[M. R. d. COLLARD 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 bill 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.

"6. 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 liable to great objections. In many commercial cases a man would have to defend an action at, perhaps, 200 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 LYNTHURST also objected to a system which gave to the Chancellor the power of creating an indefinite number of Judges and Registrars, and he added that the certainty of law is the best means of preventing litigation, and that cheap law has always led to a great increase of litigation. He contended that English law was more certain than any other, and mentioned that out of more than 30,000 opinions given by Mr. PASTON 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 LYNTHURST to the propositions of the CHANCELLOR.

We are anxious that the victory obtained over the CHANCELLOR in spite of all the force of Government, should stand recorded, not only as the victory of a Statesman, but as the triumph of superior professional ability and knowledge; and we are the more anxious upon this point, because BROUGHAM—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 praise his Lordship in temperate speeches 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 BYRON saw with a prophetic eye the case "*Drax v. Grosvenor*," &c. &c.)—and of Sir "Kinnomore" DENMAN, towards the Noble Chief Baron, are matters of notoriety to the uninitiated—since the trial of the late Queen CAROLINE. But, if Lord LYNTHURST 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 detract from the high merits of the Noble and Learned Lord.

Perhaps, however, it might be accounted for, under the pretty prevalent idea that a portion of the editorship, or writership, of the *Times*, is, occasionally, entrusted to an amateur and very celebrated hand. Or, supposing—that we are very far indeed from entertaining for a moment—that no alien has been admitted a naturalized subject of the Parnassus of Printing-house-square, we should say that the apparent depreciation of Lord LYNTHURST is intended as a sly and sarcastic real retribution on Lord BROUGHAM, for having, some short time ago, censured and condemned the *Times* in the *Edinburgh Review* as being "as fickle and devious as a meteor."

The superiority of Lord LYNTHURST over all the Council engaged in the trial of the Queen CAROLINE shone clear and conspicuous as the mid-day sun. His whole career, from his call to the bar to his appointment to the Solicitor-Generalship, when he had a higher reputation and more ex-

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 of 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 panegyricised 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 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' 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 LYNTHURST's *Regency Act*, that work of the moment;—and whether as a Statesman or a Lawyer, the present idol of the *Times*—we say not self-idol 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 believe, already exists between the Right Honourable Gentleman 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 NAPIER, alias Don CARLOS de PONZA, has defeated the squadron of the King of PORTUGAL;—a naval bravery is the attribute of British sailors, and to conquer when fighting is great and glorious against such odds—but then—

"The cause—the cause!"

ABERDEENSHAW 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 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 PONTEFRAC 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 enterprise, 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 fleet 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 berating 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 GREY made this protestation of his utter ignorance of the affair, except as he had read it in the newspapers, Lord PALMERSTON had directed the following communication to be made to the City:—

Foreign Office, July 15th. 1833.

"SIR—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, acting 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 force.

"I am, Sir, yours, &c.

J. BACKHOUSE."

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 Lord 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.

It is true, Lord GREY played a sort of shabby trick to the Foreign Secretary with regard to Dutch affairs, but then ELLICE had convinced him of PALMERSTON's inefficiency; but in this case the subordinate seems to lord it over the Premier, a course of proceeding which, however much in consonance with the private feelings of the present Ministry, is one which we cannot choose but wonder that poor Lord GREY consents to endure.

As for the effect produced on the cause of the King of PORTUGAL by the delivery of his fleet to the rebels, we suspect it will fall far short in importance of what is calculated upon by the friends of the BRAZILIAN PRETENDER. It is by troops the day will be decided, and SPAIN has declared for Don MIGUEL. As for the blockade, naturally injurious to a kingdom possessing a lengthened line of coast, we see no consequences derivable from its establishment worse than those under which the KING has been for a long time suffering.

The French, under the pretence of vindicating a brute

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. BOWRING 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 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 geniuses, to 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 borrows.

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 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 orders.

The whole town bears 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 culprits 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, 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 different 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 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 Britannicus*," containing views of the exterior and interior of that magnificent residence of the CECELS, Hatfield House.

MR. ROBINSON, the artist from whose pencil the illustrations of this number of the work are derived, has judiciously abandoned the long followed custom of giving merely geometrical views of the buildings delineated, which, except to the professional eye, have but few attractions. We have here perspective views of the exterior of this "fine and genuine example of a peculiar style," as well as of some of the apartments within. The "Gallery" is a very masterly work of art, although little more than an outline, which, however, besides being cheap in the execution, is best calculated for making out the details of the beautiful devices which enrich every part of it.

The various recollections, from the earliest to the latest period, connected with Hatfield House, will render this able and elaborate work interesting in the highest degree; and the pains which have been bestowed upon it, and the manner in which it has been got up, will fully justify the patronage which, there can be no doubt, it will receive from the public.

MR. MADDEN, favourably known to the public by his "*Travels*," has published a book called "*The Infirmities of Genius*." As Mr. MADDEN is admitted to be himself a genius, he need do nothing after having written this work to illustrate its infirmities. Mr. MADDEN, speaking of the illustrious dead, talks of a "poor SCOTT;" and by way of proving that precocity of genius is a preage of short life, says:—"It would seem that the earlier the mental faculties are developed, the sooner the bodily powers begin to fail; it is still the old proverb with such prodigies—'so wise so young they say do never live long.'" COWLEY (for instance) published a collection of his juvenile poems, called "*Poetical Blossoms*," at sixteen, and died at sixty-nine!"

We have not the pleasure of knowing how old Mr. MADDEN himself is, but as the opinions of men with respect to youth or senility are usually formed upon a scale, for which their own selves are the standard, we conclude that he must have attained a very great age. He sets down COWLEY's death in his seventieth year as a "nipping in the bud," and appends a note to that observation, in which we are favoured with another instance of a similar prematurity of dissolution in a very clever boy, VISCONTI, who at eighteen months old, knew

this alphabet, at two could name and distinguish the busts of the Roman Emperors—who read Latin and Greek before he had completed his fourth year—became a celebrated archaeologist, and was snatched away at sixty-seven!

As illustrations of his doctrines, nothing can be more satisfactory than these instances.

A new number of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* has appeared, which fully maintains its established character; and VALLEY'S *Shakespeare* draws towards its completion, with combined attractions of type, paper, and illustrations.

The venerable Lady MORGAN has published some dramatic scenes of real life—the first of which appears to be a most tragic scene of real death; they are not altogether intelligible, but, nevertheless, are very awful—at least, those which we have attempted to read.—The splendid Irish novels of BANIM, and the lighter yet not less effective sketches of CROFTON CROKER, 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 a field already so well pre-occupied.

Lady MORGAN 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 announcement 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 ceased to be amusing."

This, as far as Lady MORGAN's works are concerned, may be all true enough; and we have no doubt that Mr. COTTEMAN, whose shrewdness outgrows 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 write 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 MORGAN 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, however, pleasant to see the continued activity of mind which Lady MORGAN—a popular authoress thirty years ago—continues to display; that her effusions of late have not been profitable we do not attribute to any mental decay, but, as she justly observes, to 'an improved taste in society'—and we differ with her Ladyship in, in believing that changing 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 upon the state of society in the West Indies; written, as we are told, not with any view to the present crisis, but prepared some time before the agitation of the question by the present miserable Ministry.

The pages are an accumulation of facts, the results of personal experience and attentive observation, and although the oppressive, shameful, and unjust *fat* 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 wicked and designing, will at least have the consolation of finding that 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 polishing the work, the truths which we find recorded in its pages are extremely striking.

Of the labour of the slaves, its nature and severity, Mrs. CARMICHAEL gives a faithful and elaborate description—of their agricultural toils the following is an interesting detail:—

"The work of hollis is slowly performed, and a band of Scotch potatoes being wanted one meal a day, were they to proceed in the same leisurely manner; you see the negroes often two and three at a time standing for many minutes looking about them, and never raising their hoe. When so engaged, they are usually cheerful, telling laughable 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 never heard or saw more mirth in a British harvest field than I have often witnessed in a cane field."

The details connected with the food and dwellings of the negroes are extremely satisfactory—the perfect content of the black population in that condition which the Saints of Aldermanbury and the simpletons of Exeter Hall call slavery is 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 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 unfeeling proprietor, we take leave to extract the following passage, and regret that we have not room for more extended quotations:—

"The best negroes were all around the door, waiting to shake hands, and say, 'God bless you, many others were at the foot of the hill where the carriage was. Tears were streaming down their cheeks, all have one, and that one I have often mentioned as a most excellent negro. Ned's conduct on this occasion was quite like himself, seeing his wife crying and sobbing, he pushed her back, saying, with a shrill voice, 'You fool to much, no cry so; me love massa, love massa, pincanny, chery one; but me no cry, me gie me hand to massa, missus, pincanny, and say, God bless you all chery one, and take you safe in a England ober da sea; me say me prayers chery night for you all, and den go work every day wid good heart for massa.' We walked down in silence, followed by our people, and again shook hands with them and the others waiting to see us at the foot of the hill. There were 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, hoping 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."

We are still much in arrears 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, but 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 Gazette*, we find the following curious statement, extracted from a French work recently published. We do not vouch for the truth of it; but it at least affords a striking display of the spirit of French aggrandisement and English debasement, which acquiesces France—as was well observed by the Duke of WELLINGTON—"under every regime, and every Ministry."

"In the 11th volume of a Paris periodical, which has just appear-

ed, entitled *Le Livre des Cent et Un*, is an article under the title of CHARLES X. at Holyrood, written by Count ACHILLE DE JOUFFROY. In this paper the Count asserts, that—

"Under the Bourbon ministry, it was seriously determined to restore France to her natural limits (the favourite plan of the Buonapartists), 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 a negotiation to this effect, which forced the Duke of Wellington to emancipate them."

"This is an important announcement—if true—and it bears every mark 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 we do not vouch for the fact, the assertion of which our contemporary thinks so very credible. But we have no hesitation in hazarding a hint that similar foreign anti-Protestant and anti-English 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 instigation of France, this country has been led to pursue, for some time, so foolishly and suicidally, and is now still pursuing, more insanely, we are quite sure is calculated—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 the consequent overthrow of those extremely important, and almost vital, exclusive advantages, which Great Britain has so long enjoyed in Portugal, but which Prince TALLEYRAND, 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 MATHEWS'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 Gwynne*, of which general report speaks extremely well. The dialogue is said to be pointed and witty, and the acting, in most parts, admirable. As the 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 theatre 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 increase of demand at the doors, the difficulty is necessarily increased. 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 command.

As for Covent Garden and Drury Lane—which closed, about two months since, for the season—they are both open every night in the week; sometimes with German operas, sometimes with Italian operas, at other times with French ballets, and occasionally with Italian concerts. This is all exactly as it should be, in a matter where the greater the 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 his line, of the present day:—

The performance at the Victoria Theatre was abruptly terminated on Wednesday night by a serious accident which befel Mr. Keely. This unfortunate gentleman had a part in the farce of *The Spider and the Fly*, in which Mr. Wood has to fire over the bedstead which contains Keely, 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. Abbott appealed to the indulgence of the audience, and asked if there was a medical gentleman in the house, and hoped, if there was, that he would immediately ascend upon the stage, and administer to the sufferer. The curtain was lowered, and we understand that Mr. Keely was severely injured on the left temple as to engender fears for the sight of his left eye.

PEMICA.

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 increase to their family.

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 accident. 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 pass on 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 minute sooner, the President must have been inevitably crushed to death.

We have Jamaica papers to the 6th of June. All was tranquil. The accounts from the interior were very favourable. The rains had been general, and vegetation, which had for months been unknown, had become luxuriant. The coffee blossom exceeded every thing witnessed for years in the island. Two other magistrates had been dismissed by Lord MURRAY, Messrs. M'WILLIAM and SPEED, magistrates of St. Thomas in the East, for having enforced the Conventicle Act, by fining DANIEL BARR, a Wesleyan Missionary, 20s., for preaching on the 24th of May without a licence. The *Jamaica Courier* contains a long correspondence upon the subject, which had excited considerable interest.

The Earl of ALBONOUGH died on the 11th instant at his seat,

Baltinglass, county Wicklow. His Lordship's titles of Earl and Viscount ALBONOUGH, Viscount AMERS, and Baron of BALTINGLASS, were all in the Irish Peerage, to which he succeeded on the death of his brother JOHN, the third Earl, in March, 1828. He married MANTHA, only child of JOHN BARRON, Esq., who died in 1816, leaving issue three children, two of whom survive. Viscount AMERS, the late Earl's eldest son, succeeds to the titles and estates. His Lordship was in his 50th year. The present Countess of ALBONOUGH is the eldest daughter of CHARLES HENRY TANDY, Esq., and has three children.

There are several matches on the tapis, besides that of Lord Uxbridge and Miss BAGOY (the third daughter of Sir CHARLES and Lady BAGOY). Lord OSORBY is about to marry the Hon. OLIVIA KINNAIRD, sister of Lord KINNAIRD and ROSSIE. The Marquess of AYLESBURY is to be united to the beautiful and accomplished Miss TOLLENACHE; and Count DANNEBERG 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 discussion. 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 relative 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 read and confirmed. The court, on the motion of the governor, then adjourned.

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 freedom!

Lord GREY's attempts to rouse the Political Unions into activity upon a recent occasion, have disgusted the members of these deluded societies—those of London and Westminster, feeling his Lordship's Government no longer worth risking their necks for, have resolved upon dissolving, and selling whatever moveables they possess in their corporate capacity to pay the expenses which they have so foolishly incurred.

Mr. CHARLES WILKINS, who was knighted a Levee or two since, it appears, the Librarian to the East India Company, one of their oldest servants—a distinguished linguist. We mention this, in justice both to Sir CHARLES WILKINS and the power which dignified him—it was said to have been Mr. WILKINS, the architect, and despoiler 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 alterations 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 cases 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. LAING retired for the purpose of waiting upon the Judges, to solicit their advice, and upon his return, without making any remark, directed the clerk to adjourn the Court till Thursday, with which order he immediately complied.

A meeting of the Members of the Conference was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign Office, which was attended by Prince LIEVEN, the Russian Ambassador; Prince LIEVEN, the Austrian Ambassador; Prince TALLEYRAND, Baron BULOZ, the Prussian Minister; the Baron de WESSENBERG, the Austrian (Special) Minister; and Viscount PALMERSTON. Baron VERSTOLK DE SOEN 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 Lieut. General SIR HURSEY VIVIAN, Commander of the Forces in Ireland. His Lordship's successor is Captain CHARLES CROFTON VIVIAN, eldest son of Sir HURSEY VIVIAN, who was united last week to a niece of the Earl of MEATH.

Ireland is perfectly tranquil—say the friends of Ministers. At Clonmel there are 118 for trial, including 21 for murder. At Ennis, 75 for trial—viz. abduction, 6; assaulting houses by night, 4; duty by day, 1; burglary, 8; cattle-stealing, 3; coinage, 3; larceny, 3; misdemeanour, 1; murder, 18; administering unlawful oaths, 3; rape, 3; robbery, 1; shooting at and wounding, 3; vagrancy, 2. At Tipperary, murder, 21; accessories to ditto, 1; bigamy, 1; robbery on person, 6; riots and assaults, 8; unlawful oaths, 6; having stolen goods, 5; cattle-stealing, 8; compelling to quit lands, 11; house robbery, 12; highway robbery, 3; arson, 1; horse-stealing, 13; rape, 2; attacking houses, 5; assaults, 9; with a variety of other minor offences;—total, 118.

On Thursday last CHRISTOPHER GEORGE HARVEY, Esq., Mayor of Wexford, was arrested, and publicly escorted to the city gaol, at the suit of the Rev. Mr. DUFFREY, Rector of Castle bridge, for the amount of tithes arrears of 1830 and 1831, with costs, which swelled the original sum of 16l. to 31l. Mr. HARVEY, who is a man of substance, was requested by the agent, Mr. SCANLAN, and the Sub-Sheriff, who had notice of the warrant, not to drive them to the necessity of executing it on his person, but the Mayor inflexibly refused to pay, and was in consequence arrested in the Court-house whilst awaiting the termination of the assizes. From thence he marched to prison in his robes of office, preceded by his mace-bearers, accompanied by several of his friends, and followed by the crowd of the admiring populace, who beheld in him a martyr to "the accursed tithe system," and cheered him on his way to captivity. Appreciative of a rescue, or a riot with his captors, he ordered nine policemen whom he met on his way to their barracks, to turn and escort him to gaol, where he arrived safely under their guard soon after. Next day a meeting of the citizens was called, and a very complimentary address voted to Mr. HARVEY, declaring that "he had done enough for honour and principle, and for an admiring people's expectations, and beseeching him to yield now to the necessity of the law, in order to recover liberty, and restore himself to his friends and family." Mr. HARVEY acquiesced, paid the demand and was liberated that evening. He also paid the demand, of about 20l. tithes arrears, on poor FOGARTY, whose case has lately excited such attention, and liberated him also.

The following is circulated as the list of the English Corporation Committee appointed in consequence of the appended Resolution.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—SATURDAY 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 to 90 1/2. The Market has been rather flat to-day, and the last price for the Account was 90 1/2. India and Bank Stock have both been heavy since our last report. The former is 240, and the latter is 207 3/8. We have had great fluctuation in several of the Foreign Bonds, but particularly in Portuguese, which has risen near 20 per cent.; the quotation, which was 49 1/2 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 10 1/2. Spanish Bonds have been as high as 22 1/2, and left off at 21 1/2. The Northern Bonds, with the exception of Russian, are better; Belgian Stock is 93 1/2, Dutch, 40, and Danish at 74 1/2. Brazilian closed at 70 1/2, and Mexican at 43 to 44. Mr. Rothschild has brought 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.

3 per Cent. Consols.....	89 1/2	Bank Stock.....	207 3/8
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	89 1/2	India Stock.....	239 1/2
34 per Cent. Red.....	96 1/2	Ditto for Account.....	239 1/2
New 34 per Cent.....	96 1/2	India Bonds.....	33 1/2 pm.
4 per Cent. 1866.....	103 1/2	Exchequer Bills.....	55 1/2 pm.
Bank Long Ann.....	171 3/4	Consols for Account	90 1/2

We have received by the Hamburg steamer the Hamburg papers of the 16th instant. They repeat the announcement of the proposed Congress of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, in Bohemia, with the intimation, as before, that the affairs of Poland are to form the subject of deliberation. These journals also allude to a Milan ordinance relaxing the prohibitory restrictions upon the importation of spin cotton into the Austrian dominions.

The St. Petersburg papers contain an account of an interview between the Finland deputation and the Emperor, which was very loyal on one side and very gracious on the other.

There is intelligence in town from Madrid to the 8th instant. The Archbishop of Toledo had been exiled to Burgos on account of some intrigues in which he was engaged. The cholera had, it is said, appeared at Badajoz and several other places.

Lisbon, July 3.—The British brig *Thetis*, of London, arrived here this day, bringing six large guns, 154 cases of rockets, and other warlike stores, for the Miguelite Government.

Late accounts from Havannah state that the existing stock of imports was so heavy, and the consumption so reduced by the late epidemic, that almost all the sales were attended with ruinous results. Produce was so scarce that it was difficult to make purchases, and the planters were asking a further advance of half a dollar. Great part of the crop had been lost for want of hands to collect it. Mexican doubloons were quoted at 154 dollars; and the eagle dollars were 1 discount. The harbour was crowded with vessels, and freights could not be got at 21. 10s. to 21. 15s. per ton.

The decision of His Majesty in Council respecting the petitions concerning the distribution of the Decree prize money, agreed to on Thursday, was that the petitions should be referred to the Treasury. On Friday a Court of Common Council was held, when the Report of the Committee on the petitions of the candidates for the office of Common Serjeant was brought up. It stated that both Mr. Milhouse and Mr. Hill were qualified, but it forbore from making any recommendation as to choice. The election was fixed for Thursday. Mr. Pearson was unable to attend, having had three ribs fractured by the overturning of a coach at Brighton.

On Friday a very full Meeting of the West India body was held, to receive the reports of the agents, stating the objectionable parts of the present Bill.

A meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society was yesterday held at Exeter Hall, Lord Suffield in the chair; when resolutions were adopted, upon which a petition to be framed against the West India Slavery Bill now before the House of Commons.

Three notices were given on Friday night in the House of Commons for next session; they relate to the excise laws, the corn laws, and a commutation of the duties on the candidates for the office of Common Serjeant. The orders of the day for next week are not less than 54, and the notices of motions for the same time are 48.

Mr. Hill, M.P. was thrown out of his phaeton, on his return to London at the close of the Northampton Assizes. The Hon. Gentleman is getting better, though much cut about the head and bruised. Mrs. Hill escaped with slight injury. The phaeton was broken in pieces.

An inquest was on Friday evening held on Mr. John Murrett, 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 deceased 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, at 7, Great George-street. Mr. Gore, of Paternoster-street, stated that he attended the deceased daily for the last three months. The deceased told him the day before his death that he had got the "blue devils," and wished to die. The Jury returned a verdict of insanity.

DERBY CHINA WAREHOUSE, 34, Old Bond-street.—The extensive Stock of DINNER, DESERT, and TEA SERVICES, together with ORNAMENTS, DEJUNES, &c., at the above Warehouse, being considerably augmented, the Nobility and Gentry are hereby respectfully solicited to inspect them. It has been the study of the Manufacturer to combine elegance of design with durability; and superior workmanship with cheapness. The prices of a great number of the old services are reduced 50 per cent., in consequence of the material increase of the quantity manufactured.

MARBLE WORKS.—The Public are invited to view the extensive SHOW ROOM fitted up by the LONDON MARBLE & STONE WORKS, in the City of London, at the corner of the CHURCH LANE, BISHOPSGATE, and all other articles of Marble Work, finished in a superior manner by the Patent Machinery.—Country Agents supplied. Essex-street, Holwell-street, Milbank-street, Westminster.

MEN OF GENIUS AND THE PUBLIC.—Published by J. B. Wilson, 88, Royal Exchange.

EXPOSITION OF THE FALSE MEDIUM, and Barriers, excluding Men of Genius from the Public.—Court Journal.

A singular volume of the most unparallelled and extraordinary.—Sunday Times. London: E. B. Wilson, 88, Royal Exchange.

SUN FIRE AND LIFE OFFICE.—Published by J. B. Wilson, 88, Royal Exchange.

A LETTER to the PROPRIETORS of the SUN FIRE and LIFE COMPANIES: a short Correspondence with the DIRECTORS, and a few Remarks upon the recent Vote System pursued in the Management of their Affairs. By JOSEPH TASKER, Esq. London: E. B. Wilson, 88, Royal Exchange.

PHILOSOPHY IN SPORT.—Published by J. B. Wilson, 88, Royal Exchange.

PHILOSOPHY IN SPORT made SCIENCE IN EARNEST.—Published by J. B. Wilson, 88, Royal Exchange.

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PHILOSOPHY IN SPORT made SCIENCE IN EARNEST.—Published by J. B. Wilson, 88, Royal Exchange.

BARBADOES; and other Poems. By M. J. CHAPMAN, Esq. London: J. B. Wilson, 88, Royal Exchange.

SYLLABIC SPELLING; or, Summary Method of Teaching Children to Spell and Read with facility and pleasure. By Mrs. WILLIAMS. London: J. B. Wilson, 88, Royal Exchange.

CONVERSATIONS ON ENGLISH GRAMMAR. Fourth Edition, 5s. London: J. B. Wilson, 88, Royal Exchange.

THE REV. J. DUNCAN'S ENGLISH EXPOSITOR; or, an Explanation of the most important words in the English language, as well as from several parents, whose children (amused and interested by this novel mode of instruction) have learned in the course of a very few months to read correctly, and with perfect ease, the longest and most difficult words. London: J. B. Wilson, 88, Royal Exchange.

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SPLENDOR, ECONOMY, AND ATTRACTION, at the CITY of LONDON ROYAL EMPORIUM, opposite the Mansion House.—The Proprietors of this splendid City Establishment respectfully announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that in addition to their magnificent suite of Show Rooms of the most elegant and superb Millinery, Dresses, &c., their beautiful and extensive Stock of British and Foreign Silks, Shawls, Pelisses, Mantles, &c., Furs, Plain and Fancy Haberdashery, as also general Drapery, they have considerably enlarged their already spacious premises for the sale of every kind of elegant and useful Upholstery Furniture, which will be conducted on the same principles as the other branches of the business. Every article sold at the wholesale and manufacturers' prices, or, in most instances, considerably under. Following is a List of some astonishingly cheap goods in the Silk and Drapery department, that have been delivered during the last week:—

A lot of the broadest and most elegant Gauze Ribbons, at . . . 0 6 1/2	A lot of full-size Parasols, from 4 9
About 1,000 beautiful Thibet Summer Mullins, handsome new patterns, all-wide, fast colours 9 1/2	French Cambric Pocket-handkerchiefs, as new do. . . 3 0
The most elegant China Printed and other fancy Shawls equally low	A lot of elegant Chintz ditto . . . 0 9 1/2
An immense quantity of splendid Broadened Silks, from 2 7 1/2	Excellent French Gingham, for ladies' dresses . . . 0 3 1/2
A lot of rich Ducares of Spital: 11 1/2 to 12 1/2	The most fashionable ditto . . . 0 3 1/2
Thin Chintzes, newest patterns, Plain Gros de Naples . . . 1 3 1/2	Good Prints, fast colours, 2 1/2
The delivery of Irish Linens, Sheetings, Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes, Danish Table Linen, Blankets, and all other useful Drapery, is considerably larger, and at prices lower, than ever known.	Good Prints, fast colours, 2 1/2
Of Millinery and Dress Rooms certain elegant display of the newest Parisian Fashions, at prices most moderate.	

Family Mourning in every variety, good and very cheap.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.—FURNITURE, ROYAL DANMARKS. Good Chintzes . . . 3 1/2 and 4 1/2. Royal Crap Denmark, for Drawing-rooms, warranted fast . . . 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

A large and complete assortment of French, Tent, and Four-poster beds, of good hair and Wool Mattresses, Cornices, Poles, Bands, Bell-ropes, Silk Lace, Fringes, Gimps, &c., always on hand.—Drawing-room Curtains, Beds, &c., made up at half the usual charges.—Drawings of the latest Designs, and Estimates given on the spot.—Show Windows decorated with the most beautiful and cheap.

The Nobility and Gentry will find the western side of the Mansion House convenient for their carriages to draw off. City of London Royal Emporium. THOS. PAUL and Company, Opposite the Mansion House. July 29, 1833.

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA continues to be prepared with the most scrupulous care and attention, by Messrs. Thomas and Henry, Manufacturing Chemists, &c., &c

and afford an opportunity of selection nowhere else to be met with.

with care for Country.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Till we received the letter signed A., we never believed in a system which we had heard spoken of, and of course, we eminently ridiculed, of a man's deliberately sitting down to puff himself and his great exertions in the cause which he might espouse. Of course knowing the source of this extraordinary production, whatever we ourselves may think of the merits of the gentleman to whom it professes to be addressed, we shall not publish it. Its writer will, we think, eventually be pleased with our decision upon the point, for, if it were printed, it would remain a lasting proof of a weakness of which, as we have already said, we did not think human nature, fallible as it is, could be guilty. This, and a fulsome self-puff, in the shape of a criticism, which we recently received, convince us of our error; but, for absurdity, give us, as the Dock-people have it, "first class LETTER A."

We are requested to state, that the Athenæum Club house, mentioned in an account before the Police Magistrate, is a gaming-room in St. James's-street, and not in any way connected with the establishment in Waterloo-place, the name of which it has most unwarrantably assumed.

The observations on the crim-con case of HANNAM and LAMBERT, had better be sent to some paper in which the details have been published.

We have not inserted the correspondence about Dr. WAITE and the presentation of Mr. SOAMES to the living of Greenwich. Lord GARY 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 tutors of their sons. As to Mr. SOAMES 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 unhappy Ministry, the occurrences of the last two days in the House of Lords would fully 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 Spoilation 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, different 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 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 on 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 DUNCANNO, 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 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, of his legal knowledge, applied to the CHANCELLOR for his aid to defeat the Government, and the CHANCELLOR, either from ignorance, or ill-will to his friend, Lord GREY, literally drew up the Amendment, and the ARCHBISHOP read it from BROUGHAM's own manuscript!!!

This is pleasant. Lord GREY, however, was overruled about resigning, and accordingly went down to the House of Lords 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 be 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 Tories, who are using every effort to keep the Ministry in, cannot continue to bolster them up. We believe that no such attempt will be made, however much that silly little man, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, may press it, in order to keep his place, and maintain his consistency. According to his own declaration

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 GREY himself was really convinced of the wretchedness of his position.

As for the noisy blusterings of Messrs. DUNCANNO 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 from the highest quarter touching their votes in Parliament has given place to another, excited by the shuffling, 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 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. FAULKNER'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 Majesty 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 unbecoming and unsatisfactory attempt to elude the question altogether. That the King, as head of the Church, has the constitutional right to advise the members of the Church upon any ecclesiastical matters, is a point which we suppose was never disputed. And it is perfectly Quixotic to attack a wine-bag in the dark, mistaking it for a giant, and then, as soon as lights are brought, to cry out in an ecstasy of heroism, 'Look, what a quantity of Paynim blood I have spilt.' But we take it there is a vast difference between giving advice on ecclesiastical matters, and attempting to influence the votes of the members of the House of Parliament. We cannot see why such an interference (if exercised) is not as complete a violation of the independence of Parliament, as if the King should directly interpose in the election of a Member of the House of Commons, or in the votes of that House. We know that there have been Bishops, who, in former days have so considered the matter. And we doubt not there are many persons, who, when voting in loyalty to the King, have certain old-fashioned notions respecting the two Houses of Parliament, as independent branches of the Legislature.

"We do not say that such interference has been used, on the present occasion. But there are those in the country, who entertain a strong feeling that such a rumour, publicly circulated, and openly alluded to in Parliament, should be contradicted, if it can be contradicted; or, if defended, shall be defended in a manner very different from that which has been the case.

We quite agree with the writer in the Cambridge Chronicle: the matter is of first-rate importance, and we should be glad to hear an answer to the question from the talented, exemplary, and amiable Archbishop of CANTERBURY, 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 straight-forward 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 Spoilation Bill as it was, we find him on Thursday voting in favour of an amendment, because it was moved by the Archbishop of CANTERBURY.

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 loosely, 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 repeal of the Septennial Act; and Ministers, by the aid of the Conservatives, who conscientiously supported them, defeated him by a majority of 47. It seems generally understood, that upon Mr. TENNYSON's moderating his

demonstrations, and making his period for the existence of Parliaments, one of five, instead of three years, he will 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 TENYHAM.

THE Times of Friday has a long, plaintive, and patriotic article upon the case of a Captain ACHESON, of the Artillery, who was some years since dismissed the service for refusing to obey the orders of his commanding officer, to fire 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:—

"We know nothing in the whole annals of military despotism, 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."

The very fact that an indifference amounting to apathy exists 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.

"Into any justification of his religious scruples we are not called upon to enter, nor was he himself. A Roman Catholic officer or soldier is exempted from the necessity of attending a Protestant church, or of joining in a Protestant ceremony, and why should not the same privilege 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 at any part of the service, is a military duty; nor can a conscientious reluctance 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."

The Times is quite right in saying that Roman Catholics 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. ACHESON. He was not required to violate any religious feelings; he was not ordered to 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 cork 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," says the Times, that in Roman Catholic countries, both military parade and civil pomp are made subservient to the gorgeous ceremonies of the church. When the Host passes in the streets, the people fall on their knees at the sound of the bell which announces its approach; in Naples, when the said bell is rung, the people in the theatre, the performance is interrupted, the actors fall down on the stage, and the audience show their grotesque devotion by kneeling 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 the resurrection of Christ, they light bonfires in honour of St. Andrew, and they accompany the processions in which St. George appears in armour to fight the dragon. In Portugal this latter saint is nominated a general officer, and, till lately (if not at this moment) had his staff and his military appointments."

The Times cannot have a meaner opinion of the mummeries of Popery than we have—although we have read in its columns, during its active and independent support of the Popish question in England, censures, neither few nor gentle, against those who, in the ardour of Protestant advocacy, descended to low ribaldry, in the shape of exaggerated descriptions of the religious ceremonies of the (mis-called) Catholic Church—but where, as a matter of civil policy, it has previously been resolved by a Government to do honour to one of those ceremonies, there can be no doubt that the deliberative character of the citizen merges in the military duty of the soldier—for, as we have already said, he has not to reason, but to obey.

On the 5th of November a salute is annually fired in London in commemoration of the frustration of the Popish Plot—(a salute never omitted but upon the occasion of little SAMMY's birth, and his noble mother's consequent indisposition in Downing-street). A Papist artilleryman must have natural feelings about that anniversary, yet if he declined firing the Park guns upon that account, we think we could foretell what would happen to him.

"If a Protestant officer," continues the Times, "could take all this superstitious farce, or a scene in a melodrama, a complicity with which did not reach or bind his conscience, he might probably take part in the ceremony without incurring any moral guilt; but it is different when he views his presence or his assistance as a compliance with an idolatrous worship. He then begins to think that he ought not to receive his orders from a Bishop, or the laws of war from whose worship he dissents,—that such persons, by the laws of war, are not his commanders,—that a sacristan ought not to mix his foghorn with the increase of the altar. Captain Acheson only claimed the slight privilege of having a conscience in such matters, and for protesting against the order to fire salutes in honour of the Host at Malta, he is deprived of his commission, and driven with disgrace from that service which he had chosen as the profession of his life."

This is very fine writing, but it is, nevertheless, nonsense. 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 ordered to shot his guns and fire upon the rebels, would he have hesitated, 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.

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 MARCH, 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 with regard to PORTUGAL, is perhaps one of the most extraordinary 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 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. 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 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 discussion took place, last Tuesday, about the new mode of rating 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.

MR. LYTTON BULWER'S "dramatic performance" Bill has passed the Commons, and been carried to the Lords. It is a subject to which we have not hitherto devoted much attention; although, if the amusements of a nation are considered important to the character of its people, it is by no means an unimportant matter.

Mr. ROTCH (who, besides being a Barrister and Member of Parliament, has been by some extraordinary circumstance elected Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions,) opposed the third reading of this Bill, upon the ground that actors were a set of unfortunate outcasts, who had no hope of a reputable or safe existence. This remark, which is about as wise and liberal as the piety of the French (the most theatrical nation in the world), who deny their actors and actresses Christian burial, every day's experience practically contradicts.

That low and vulgar outcasts do become actors, is most true; it is a profession in which, as there can be no standard of excellence, every man thinks he can excel. There are no "readings up" for degrees—no "examinations" for honours. There are no benches of Inns, nor heads of Houses, to interpose their authority to prevent the scamp from practising; and therefore the craft, like the theatre itself, is open to any man, whether qualified or not. But, as a general stigma, Mr. ROTCH does great injustice, not only to the people of whom he speaks, but to himself, in offering such opinions to the world.

A Barrister is a gentleman by profession—a player by profession is a vagabond—so say the laws and customs of society; but are there no exceptions to these rules? We think yes. Of Mr. ROTCH we know nothing, except that he performs three very good parts in the drama of life, and we dare say he acts them all very well; but while he is playing the three himself, he ought not to attempt to play the deuce with a class of persons, at a connexion with whom he would, doubtless, shudder.

His opinion of actors, declared as a Member of Parliament, will not much affect the actors, whose feelings are worth considering; but his statement—he being a Justice of the Peace for the county, may do very serious injury to the Theatres—as from the spirit and tenor of his speech he perhaps intended it should. Mr. ROTCH, in opposing Mr. BULWER'S motion, stated that the proprietors of Theatres sold free admissions to old women, who sold them to young women who sold themselves, and paid the price of their

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 "procuresses" 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 FORBES, holding equal rank in the same service, or Captain GEORGE 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.

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 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 playhouses 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 extraordinary 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 summer), and combining the best from both the winter houses, ran a merry life of three months, crowded to the ceiling, 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 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 Rolled has it, of MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR—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 those new stages?

It is true that, in a benefit bill of the present week, we see that Mr. WALBOURN is 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 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 the LISTON is an officer in the army, and the son of the YOUNG is an estimable and exemplary clergyman, married and settled in the vicinity of London. The KEMBLERS 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, 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

"Raise the genius, and to mend the heart;" and, therefore, we contend that the opening so extensive a field as that which will be enfranchised by Mr. BULWER'S Bill, is a most dangerous experiment, and, like most of the legislative experiments of the present Ministry and their supporters, is one which once tried can never be subsequently checked in its operation.

That we have good actors at present—great actors and actresses—no man can deny. Look at the comedy of *My Wife's Mother*, now acting at the Haymarket. FARRÉN is supreme. His acting is perfection. Mr. FARRÉN'S performance is just what it ought to be. Mrs. VINKY, in a short character, looks the lovely, little, bustling, flitting thing which one sees every day of his life; and Miss TAYLOR, who unquestionably is one of the cleverest actresses we have had for a long time, is, in the *Wife*, admirable. As for Mrs. GLOVER, in the *Mother*, we should search in vain for words sufficiently strong to express our admiration of her performance. It is not acting—it is nature unstrained, unviolated—brilliantly painted, but in no point over-coloured. GARRICK, in his glory, never could have exceeded this personification; in short—we speak it without the slightest disposition to puff either the actors, the piece, or the playhouse—but in truth and justice—we have not for many years, if ever, seen a performance so complete, so natural, so faultless, as that of *My Wife's Mother*, at the Haymarket.

Here, then, is a concentration of powerful talent—Open the theatre—put the Surrey Theatre upon a par with the Haymarket—make the Whitechapel Pavilion peer of Drury Lane, and Grub-street playhouse equal in rank to Covent Garden—spread over these and the fifty wretched attempts at playhouses which will inevitably spring up, the talent

which the good sense and good taste of our forefathers legally and wisely concentrated—send FARRÉN 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, 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 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. BULWER'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 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 *naïveté* 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 WINCHILSEA? What has gone with the new trial? How has it been stopped? Where is the plaintiff? How has he 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 not 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 necessities Officers, and temptations of accommodation held out, in order to induce them to sell their half-pay at rates considerably 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 the same way.

This is an honourable competition with the retail shopkeeper, 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, a great number of men, having 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 firm 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 FREELING to the inquiry:—

"General Post Office, July 10, 1837.
"Sirs,—I am commanded by his Grace the Postmaster-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 parcel.—I am, Sirs, your obedient humble servant,
—Liverpool Advertiser."

This is remarkably good; the Duke of RICHMOND 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

they find that the letters which they have taken upon themselves 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 *reading 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 parcel constitutes a felony, and the act of breaking open the letter another felony; the perusal of the letter is a breach of faith, and of the confidence which Englishmen used to 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 those letters in their parcels, to get off without being prosecuted. This is particular.

EVERY day's experience adds new proofs of the unpopularity of Lord GREY's Ministry, and its entire want of moral 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 threats of those who fancied it in their power to bully, Mr. MIREHOUSE, a gentleman of Conservative principles, has been elected Common Sergeant, in opposition to Mr. HILL, the Radical Member for Hull, who has been puffed and praised, and advertised and quacked, by Mr. CHARLES PEARSON, and Alderman HARMER of Hatton Garden, 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 BALLOT:—

The Lord Mayor took the chair punctually at one o'clock, and it was agreed that the ballot should commence at a quarter past one and close at a quarter past three precisely.

Mr. Deputy WHITTY nominated JON MIREHOUSE, Esq., and Mr. Alderman HARMER nominated MATTHEW DAVENPORT HILL, Esq. The ballot then commenced, the Lord Mayor having previously appointed scrutineers on each side; and the conclusion of the same the ballots were cast up, and the numbers declared to be—

For J. MIREHOUSE, Esq.,125
For M. D. HILL, Esq., M.P.,110

Majority,15

Mr. MIREHOUSE was thereupon declared duly elected; immediately after which he was introduced to the Court by the Lord Mayor, who communicated 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 safely declare that I am master of no language capable of giving vent to the feelings of my heart at the present triumph of the ballot, and the Lord Mayor having provided a way for the honour you have just conferred upon me. On entering the Corporation ten years since I was known but to two individuals within the walls of the city; I find myself surrounded now by one hundred and twenty-five gentlemen as respectable and of as much honour, property and credit, as were ever associated in any undertaking of this kind. It is said, indeed, that many are my friends. If that be so I feel happy to have them. They know me, and I know them. I am endeavoured to carry on this contest as a gentleman. If, however, in any moment when the mind has been disappointed or the body exhausted an unguarded expression has accidentally fallen from my lips, and offence been given to any person, I beg leave to apologise in the fullest way thus publicly and to the Court. In the hour of success I have no unkind feeling to any human being that breathes. It shall be my anxious and earnest endeavour so to discharge the high duties of the office to which you have elected me, without looking either to the right or the left, that I may neither disgrace the office nor occasion cause of regret to those friends who have thus conferred the honour on me.”

The observations—made previously to the election—in the *Chronicle*, we subjoin:—

“The election of the 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. MIREHOUSE—perhaps some of them to consult their private bias 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 members of the London Corporation to a sensible and dispassionate letter on 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 amelioration of our sanguinary and defective penal code, and a judicious and benevolent administrator of existing laws. We disclaim all intention of undervaluing the pretensions of his competitor; but we cannot doubt that the superior legal qualifications and attainments of Mr. HILL will recommend him to the first preference, and we so lately vacated by the present Chief Justice, Sir THOMAS DENMAN. 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 Sergeant 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 is almost as amusing as it is instructive. We have, too, the avowal of the importance attached by the faction—which last year looked almost a party—to the decision of the “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 system of sly voting is adopted, their favourite candidates will always be rejected. And so much for Mr. HILL and the Vote by Ballot.

The following letter to the *Times* shows the spirit of gratitude and acknowledgment, which the kindness and condescension of our excellent King 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 for 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 stopped 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 name 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 *Miguette* taste, a little time since, of shooting dogs in Hyde Park, the present order has been issued,

In defiance of all good feeling and indulgence towards the public, I hope that this will 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.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. J. G.
What the payment of taxes has to do with the privilege of driving through the King's park, we are yet to learn. St. James's-park, during the reign of that excellent and exemplary Monarch GEORGE the THIRD, was scrupulously closed against all carriages, except indeed that of a very limited number of the Nobility and Gentry. The Bird-cage-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 ALTHORP has since ordered that it should be opened to hackney-coaches and cabs, and every species of filthy vehicle, except dust carts, and those 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 latter then being neither in the sentinel nor in the Government, but in somebody who neglected to take down the board prohibiting the entrance of the tag-rag and bobtail; but mark what follows:—Permitted by the King's goodness to drive across his park, the people—the great unwashed—tell us that they are surely entitled to go through it. Let them try HOWICK—let them attempt ALTHORP—let them assail BOWDOIN, 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 shot was given by the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. We never heard any similar charge made against the King of Portugal.

PEMICAN.

His Excellency Prince BERNHARDT, with his son, went on Friday to Windsor, on a visit to his MAJESTY. 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 Prince married the Princess TATIANA, whose mother was a daughter of the Duke of BAWNWICK, the brother of our late Queen, CHARLOTTE. Another daughter of the Duke of BAWNWICK became the consort of the King of Prussia, and was celebrated, as our readers are aware, for her queenly beauty. The third daughter of the Duke of BAWNWICK is the present Duchess of CUMBERLAND. Thus the Princess BERNHARDT 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 DAMMERKLOD SAMSON to the Lady ELIZABETH BRUNNELL BRUCE, youngest daughter of the Marquis of AILESBUURY. After the ceremony his Lordship gave a *Déjeuner* at his house in Grosvenor-square.

A Conference, which lasted five hours, was held on Thursday afternoon at the Foreign Office on the affairs of the Netherlands. The Ministers present were the Russian and French Ambassadors, the Prussian Minister, the Baron de WISSENBURG (the Austrian Special Minister), and Viscount PALMERSTON. Baron VERSTOLP, Minister on a Special Mission from the King of HOLLAND, accompanied by M. DEXEL, also attended the meeting.

We regret to announce the death of his Grace the Duke of SUTHERLAND, 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 24th inst. he was better than he had been for some months. Indeed the Noble Duke, with his daughter, the Countess of SURREY, dined with a large party at the Marquis of WESTMINSTER's 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 STAFFORD, on Saturday, when his Lordship and his sister, the Countess of SURREY, 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 FRANCIS LEVERSON 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 been born on the 9th of January, 1738. He married ELIZABETH Countess of SUTHERLAND and Baroness of STRATHVEN (in her own right), and had issue, 1st, GEORGE GRANVILLE, Earl GOWER, born 6th of August, 1786, married 23^d of May, 1833, HARRIET, third daughter of the present Earl of CARLEILE; 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 HARRIET, eldest daughter of Mr. and Lady CHARLOTTE GREVILLE; ELIZABETH, married 16th of September, 1819, RICHARD VICOUNT 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 LEVERSON GOWER, the Archbishop of YORK (who married Lady ANNE LEVERSON GOWER, sister to the Duke), the Duke of BEAUFORT, EARL GRANVILLE, HARROWBY, ST. GERMAINS, GROSVENOR, and SURREY.—A blue ribbon becomes vacant by the death of his Grace, which, however, avails Ministers nothing—Lord GREY's ravenous anxiety to be a Knight of the Garter prompted him to urge his MAJESTY to give him an *extra* ribbon—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 BAILEY, Esq., took the usual oath and his seat as a Director, in the room of GEORGE SMITH, Esq., who has disqualified.

Captain YORKE is about to lead to the hymeneal altar one, and Captain TROTTER another, of the beautiful and accomplished daughters of Lord RAYNESWORTH. It is also said that the Duke of SOMERSET is to be united to the eldest unmarried sister of Lord ELLENBOROUGH.

The cholera has unquestionably made its re-appearance in the metropolis. A case, which ended fatally, has occurred in the Millbank Penitentiary. At Sheerness and at Sunderland severe cases have also been announced.

ABROATH.—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 and generous Duke under whose auspices they have so flourish'd, will not, we fear, be in the sweetest possible humour upon the present occasion.

The Emperor of AUSTRIA has purchased for his private flock six rams and ten ewes of Merinos, of the flock of Nax, in the north of France, belonging to M. GIRAUD DE L'AIN, at the price of 1,200*l.* each for the rams, and 600*l.* for the ewes. This sounds favorable for the amateur of *fleeceing*.

We last week stated that Dr. LIRSECOMB, of Lambeth, in passing over Blackfriars Bridge, about five o'clock, was 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, and were only prevented obtaining his watch by his resolutely holding the seals and chain with one hand, whilst he defended himself with the other, until he 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:—
Clause 1 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 16. Limit the dividend on their capital (six millions) to 10*l.* 10*s.*, and provide for the redemption of this capital at the rate of 300 per cent. by the establishment of a guarantee fund of two 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 Presidency 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. Vests the Executive in each Presidency in the Governor and that Presidency.

57 to 79. Powers of the Governor-General.
58 to 67. Give permission to all English subjects to reside (with licence) in any part of India acquired previously to—; and give power to purchase lands.

68. Abolishes slavery from April 12, 1837.
69 to 102. Erect two areas for the Bishops of Madras and Bombay.

104 to 108. Relate to admission to Haileybury.
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 name to be changed to “The India Company,” and St. Helena to be given up to the Crown.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE MILITIA.—The system of allowing regimental officers on half-pay to commute their half-pay for a sum of money is now extended to the officers of the militia; and the order from the War Office also intimates that in all future appointments no ensign will be entitled to any disembodied allowance. It is not generally known that captains and field officers of militia 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 1,000*l.* per annum, or he is required to have a sum of 3,000*l.*; major, 400*l.*; or 800*l.*; captain 300*l.* or 400*l.* 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, named Williamson, who lately emigrated to the United States of America, writes, “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.—*Scotsman*.

COMMISSIONER DE LUNATIC INQUIRENDU ON THE EARL OF KINGSTON.—This was a Commission, issuing from the Court of Chancery, by direction of the Lord Chancellor, appointing an inquiry respecting the state of mind of the Earl of KINGSTON, residing at Bristolington, in the county of Somerset, at present under the care of Dr. Fox; and particularly as to whether he had been in a state of lunacy since the 9th of April, 1830.—It appeared from the evidence of Dr. O'NEILL, Dr. Fox, 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 that Ireland no longer existed, and that Mr. O'CONNELL would be with an 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 deliberation the Jury delivered the following unanimous verdict:—“That the Right Hon. GEORGE Earl of Kingston has been of unsound mind since the 9th of April, 1830 (without enjoying a lucid interval), and is 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 HILL, of Saffron Walden, within a mile and a half of that town, at two 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 diameter, one mile.
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:—
He is not compelled to perform the task in the same order as above stated, but to proceed with any part he may feel disposed to; but that not more than thirty-eight minutes are to be occupied from the commencement (without any intermission of time) to the end.

The gates to be common five-barred, and to stand from the level of the ground, while he takes his spring thirty-seven inches high. He is not confined to twenty gates, but to make twenty leaps; and if the gate is not fairly cleared without the aid of a stick, or if his hand on, he is to repeat till twenty leaps are completed.
The two wheels to be separate, not confined to any axle-tree, and to take one in each hand, should either wheel fall, the foremost to be as often brought back to the place on the road where or in a line that the hinder wheel fell. [This not to extend so as to prevent the labour being divided; for instance, if he feels disposed to run the wheels only half a mile at one time if the wheels are propelled the distance measured, they are not to be considered as fallen; and any person will be allowed to take up the wheels and move them to the appointed place of starting again.]

Running backwards to be understood going backwards; and wherever the word running has been used it is not to be confined technically to the word, but he is allowed to walk, run, jump, or hop.

Riding the two miles is to be understood either in a chaise, driven 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 150*l.* per man to celebrate the return of *Clim Day*, in

equally prompt and good. But the convenience scarcely
for parties may, by paying sixpence each, bring their own provisions
and are supplied with knives, forks, &c. from the house.

CLERICAL EMPLOYMENTS (Males)

- Insurances may be effected without delay.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Lord Mayor is not a Privy Counsellor for the time being. Anybody having the title of Lord is Right Honourable. The title of Lord is granted to the Mayors of London, Dublin, and York. make them Right Honourable during the Mayoralty. In the case of York, the Lady Mayors retain the title of "Lady" for life.

The letter of Mr. BEAMISH appeared in the Morning Post of Friday—our publishing it is therefore needless.

The letter on the subject of Mr. VALPY's illustrated Catalogue of the National Gallery shall be noticed next week.

The communication during the Mayoralty, "Address of all work" had better be made to one of the theatres where few have to do business.

We regret that the West Indian communication came too late for insertion; it shall appear next week.

Mr. EVANS's criticism upon the Somerset House Exhibition is in the same predicament.

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 dare 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.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

THE KING held a Levee on Wednesday, and returned to Windsor in the evening, attended by Colonel HORACE SEYMOUR. The next 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 Spoilation Bill, which the Archbishop of CANTERBURY 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 GREY, in the other.

Lord GREY, and all his affectionate underlings—even 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 on once speak the truth, that the Duke of WELLINGTON, and a body of nearly seventy Peers (proxies included) 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 he immediately stopped the Committee in its proceedings, and declared it was necessary to take time to consider what they should do in consequence of the success of the amendment, we are now told that it is a clause of no importance—that it certainly was just as good a clause before the amendment—but that it makes no difference in the principle of the Bill, and that like the 147th clause, its extinction is a matter of no moment.

Here is a display of weakness, 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 their own propositions, nobody will deny; and we are satisfied that the Conservative party has arrived at its present popularity by the evidence of its disposition to support the country by upholding the Ministry in all measures which they conscientiously felt it right to support, and by opposing them whenever they felt it right to do so, in such a manner as not to endanger their tenancy of office.

But this course must have an end—the present Ministry have had time and opportunities sufficient to afford the nation proofs of their abilities and their intentions. They have exhibited the fallacies of their own panacea, and shown the utter inefficiency of the Reform Bill to effect any one of the objects which it proposed; they have displayed a greater activity in jobbing than any preceding Ministry—they have filled every office with their own relations—have reduced the salaries of the poor labourers to increase the public Commissioners, and have abolished whole Boards nominally, while they maintain the reduced members upon pensions, and fill up their places with their own friends. They embroiled ENGLAND with HOLLAND—they have sown the seeds of general war by a violation of neutrality towards Portugal—they have been outwitted by the Bank—have pledged themselves to the payment of large sums to the East India Company, and having virtually abolished slavery, have placed the Colonies in a position of eminent hazard, for which destruction of property they have pledged the people to pay twenty millions of money.

Hundreds of other things they have done. But still the Conservatives say—No, let them go on—give them time—and let them "work out their own propositions." This is all extremely fine, and noble, and generous to a certain extent; 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 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 assiduous 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 he, we trust, suffer his private feelings to withhold 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 Whigs; 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 of the EXCHEQUER ridiculed; his Taxes demolished and mended up again; 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. L'VALL, 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 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 themselves as 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 Tories 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 change was essential for the relief and welfare of the people.—(Hear.)—The attempt that had been made to arouse feeling of indignation throughout the country towards the other branch of the Legislature was as unsuccessful as it deserved to be.

Major BEAUCLEER would have been most happy in presenting such a Petition (for the repeal of the malt duty) if he thought it likely to receive the attention of Government; but he feared 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 because they hoped through it to have a reduction of taxation.—(Cheers.)—He was extremely sorry that Government had so bitterly disappointed those expectations.—(Hear.)

Mr. F. O'CONNOR said they (the Ministers) were always holding out to the people the great advantages of Reform, but when any practical measure was suggested, that House or enforced from without, they uniformly came forward and refused to be able to accede to it; yet called upon the House for a vote of confidence in their general administration. They had broken every pledge which they had given to the country, and disappointed all the fair hopes and expectations which had been entertained of practical reform and relief from the pressing burdens of taxation. They had forborne, and, in consequence, disgraced a fairly and bravely, and the opinions of that House with contempt.—(Hear.)—He implored the House in the name of justice not to consent to any vote of confidence in Ministers, whose truckling and dishonest course had so disgraced themselves and disatisfied the people.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. TENNISON said, pressed as the Government now were—placed in all sorts of difficulties in order to keep their places—he did not doubt but that their hearts would soften a little towards the people; but he did not see how they could satisfy a people, nor would it induce him to give one vote in order to keep on the Treasury benches a Ministry who had broken every pledge they had made for a series of years.—(Cheers.)—Any change would be for the better, for they must either get a better or a worse Government, and a worse one would not stand for a week.—(Cheers and laughter.)

Major BEAUCLEER again trusted the Hon. Baronet would persevere with his motion, in order to save his sense, and in the sense of the House, upon the contemptible conduct of a Ministry who, when they thought themselves in trouble, originated a pitious appeal to the House of Commons in their favour; but whose first act, when they thought the storm had blown over their heads, was to throw their best friends overboard.—(Loud cheers.)

These are opinions expressed in the House of Commons; what follows is that of an Honourable Member, published out of it:—

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER OF MR. COBBETT.

To the Editor of the True Sun.

"Sir—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 transfer the property of the ten Bishops to the rich landowners or the moneymonsters, leaving the sub-tenants of the lands to be a great deal more hardily squeezed than they were before. I must again observe, that Mr. LALOR 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 anything for the main body of the people of Ireland.

"Ah! CHRONONY! It is too late, my poor Old 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 forgotten 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 in petitions and Addresses to the King for turning out the Ministry and for dissolving the Parliament. I myself presented a Petition a little while ago to the House of Commons, praying the House to address His Majesty to turn out the Ministers; a Petition full of sound sense and sound reasoning, and unanswered by any one that heard it read."

Mr. COBBETT also sent two addresses to Lord MELBOURNE, from Nottingham and Oldham, "praying that his MAJESTY will be pleased to dismiss his Ministers."

"Why, Sir," adds Mr. COBBETT, "even the Common Council of London dare not call 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, no! Sir, not a single voice amongst the industrious people will be heard against the turning out of this Ministry, or the dissolving of this Parliament."

The last hope seen to be, that there must be two hundred new Members to keep the Tories in, will please myself for the two hundred if the Tories will pledge themselves to the malt and house and widow taxes. At any rate I will pledge myself that

the change which makes the heart of the *Chronicle* tremble will not produce anything worse than that which I now behold."

This is Mr. COBBETT's opinion; that of Mr. HUNT exactly coincides, and these are gentlemen who know the PEOPLE. 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 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 infiction 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 papers are 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, NO TIME IS TO BE LOST. Another week will have elapsed 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 retired to Sheen, and the *Globe* had pronounced that it was not a Cabinet measure, the LORD CHANCELLOR supported it in 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 bold 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 outwardly 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 Duke of SUSSEX.

The Duke of GLOUCESTER opposed the Bill, as did the Duke of WELLINGTON. The Duke of SUSSEX spoke in favour of it, and did what was more to the purpose, voted for it. The LORD CHANCELLOR, as we have already said, supported it. Lord CLIFFORD vindicated the Jews from a comparison with Roman Catholics, and Lord MELBOURNE gave the measure his warmest aid.

Upon a division the numbers were,

For the Bill..... 54 | Against it..... 104
Majority..... —50

THE Pretender to the Throne of Portugal is at present in the ascendant. Like Lord GREY, we derive all our information on the subject from the *Times*, whence we extract the following condensed paragraphs:—

"The Duke of TERCERIA marched from St. Ubes on the 23d, and on the 23d approached the southern bank of the Tagus. General JONNAO (the hero of St. Julian's) was sent with all the disposable force from Lisbon to the southern bank to oppose his progress, having under his command near 6,000 men; the Duke of TERCERIA only 1,300. 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 bar of Lisbon. On the night of the 23d the Duke of CARAVAT, with Don MIGUEL's garrison, evacuated Lisbon. In the morning the town was without any garrison; the populace opened the prisons, liberated five thousand prisoners, mostly for political offences, committed some few excesses, and a few lives were lost. They proclaimed Donna MARIA, and armed themselves as a national guard, communicated with the Duke of TERCERIA on the southern bank, hoisted Donna MARIA's standard on the 24th of Lisbon, and afterwards the Duke of CARAVAT, which they saluted with 21 guns."—(Why?)—*Admiral Parker and the British squadron saluted the flag of Donna MARIA.*—(Why?)—On the 25th the town was perfectly tranquil, and on the afternoon of that day, Admiral Napier's squadron, with Palmella on board, entered the Tagus. The Duke of TERCERIA was left in command of Lisbon, and in possession of all the forts. Deserters were coming in rapidly from Miguel's forces, which were in retreat on the 27th, state that no fresh attack had been made since the 25th. Don Pedro embarked in a steamer with 600 attendants, on the evening of the 27th, and sailed direct for Lisbon.

DON PEDRO was saluted by our ships. The steamer left Oporto on the 27th, at which period General BOURMONT

had made no fresh attack. Yet the letter from the correspondent of the *Times* says—

"Oporto was attacked on the 28th, as reported by the African steamer, and although not immediately under the command of Marshal Bournont, 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 1,400 men. The *Pedro* lost 700, among whom was this brave Colonel Cotter, who fell by a random shot after the heat of the battle. One regiment of Miguel's cavalry was nearly all cut off. The *Pedro* left Oporto for Lisbon on the night of the 27th, in the steamer *Britannia*, and was saluted by the English men-of-war outside."

We conclude the date to be a misprint for the 25th.

The Duke of CADAVAL 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.
"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, 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 be raised on it. But this is the hour when the shadow of the loyal supporters of the throne and under the shelter, amidst the persecutions of exile and in combats, never was the emblem of war and vengeance, but that of the peace, concord, and reconciliation of the whole Portuguese family, and of clemency and pardon for the deluded and unfortunate. Therefore, inhabitants of Lisbon, order, respect for the rights of each, the tranquillity 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 the support of the Queen and the charter: in them, and in others which I shall immediately organize, you will have an opportunity of sharing the glory of restoring the nation, and of maintaining order and the tranquillity of our hearths." "Duke de TERCEIRA."
"Head-quarters, Lisbon, July 24."

"ACT OF ACCLAMATION."

"Lisbon, July 24.
"On the 24th of July the people in a large body, free from all influence, internal or external, without compulsion, the city being forsaken 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 unanimity never till now seen, acclaimed and declared the Senhora Donna Maria II., daughter of the immortal Pedro IV., for Pedro V., for whom the people are ready to spill the last drop of their blood, as all loyal Portuguese are ever ready to do for their lawful Sovereign, as their legitimate Queen, and in order that this should be made known, the present Act was drawn up, which was signed by all present."

"MANOEL IGNACIO DE SAMPAIO E PINA, Brigadier.
"MAXIMILIANO JOSE DA LEONE, Brigadier.
"JOSE SOUZEIRO VIANNA.
"LUIS TEXEIRA HORNE DE REDDOM.
"ANTONIO JOAQUIM FIRMINO DE CASTRO."
(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 Oporto, 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 MIGUEL was forced to assume his just rights, was more numerously and ten thousand times more honourably and respectfully 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 Captains that it is.

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. JONATHAN 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.

It appears that the Storekeeper of the Stationery-office, a Mr. LAURENCE, 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 settled, expressed a wish to retire from his office of Storekeeper, 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 amount of £100,000, to be supplied to the Government.

When Sir JOHN made the application to Lord GREY, his Lordship asked how old the young gentleman was?—Sir JOHN replied, that he was eighteen. The Premier said he thought he was too young, but referred the matter to Mr. CHURCH, the Comptroller of the Office, who reported that a boy of eighteen could not perform the duties (whether Mr. CHURCH 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, who is nearly two-and-twenty."

To this son the office was given, and Mr. KINGSMILL KEY forthwith entered upon the arduous 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 first asked the place; and that he was not two-and-twenty, but near it, but was, as he had first been represented by his parent, EIGHTEEN. The thing made a noise, and the lad had 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 Liverman 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 Liverman, which, from the notoriety of the regulation respecting the required age of the Livermen, 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 YEARS about five months since, will you oblige me by informing me 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?

Dear Sir, truly yours,

JOHN KEY.

Geo. GREENHILL, 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.

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 GREEN, of this Parish, Spinster, were married in this Church by license, with consent of _____, the seventeenth day of August, in the year ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN!! by me, GEORGE WADE GREEN, Officiating Minister. This marriage was solemnized between us—

In the presence of _____, FRANCIS GREEN, 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 Liverman 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.

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 nothing to do.

THE increase of emigration 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 foot, 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.

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 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.

And yet it is expedient and wise to let this Ministry go on in their work of destruction, hatred, ridicule, and despoilment, and yet unopposed—"Somewhat too much of this, HORATIO."

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 doggerel verses in Tuesday's *Times*, have had no share in spelling his blood.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT—LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, AND 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:—

"The first step towards tyranny is everything. This attempt at it would never have been endured in a reformed Parliament. In the days of Lord LIVERPOOL, Lord CECIL REAGAN, or Mr. PERCIVAL, the rankiest Tories that ever ruled this country, no such vindictive

aggravation 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'Connell's bottle-holders on the occasion? Look to another column, and reckon fifty of them, including tellers. Out of the fifty, thirty-seven were new Members, men who, before the representative system was purged, had never been trusted with seats in the House of Commons—and whose first requital of the confidence placed in them by a Reformed Constitution 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 our second 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.

ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.
Aglionby, H. A. Cocker mouth.	Callander, J. H. Argyleshire.
Attwood, T. Birmingham.	Maxwell, J. jun. Lanarkshire.
Buckingham, J. S. Sheffield.	Oswald, R. A. Ayrshire.
Chapman, A. Whitby.	Oswald, J. Glasgow.
Clay, W. J. Tower Hamlets.	Wallace, R. Greenock.
Cornish, J. Totness.	
Faithfull, G. Brighton.	Barron, H. W. Waterford.
Fancourt, Major. Barnstable.	Blake, —
Halcomb, J. Dover.	Daly, J. Galwayshire.
Handley, B. Boston.	Finn, F. W. Kilkenny count.
Humphery, J. Southwark.	Fitzgerald, T. Louth.
Marsland, T. Stockport.	French, F. Roscommon.
Parrott, J. Totness.	Martin, T. B. Galwayshire.
Pinney, W. Lyme.	O'Connell, J. Youghal.
Richards, J. Naresborough.	O'Dwyer, A. C. Drogheda.
Romilly, E. Ludlow.	Ruthven, E. Kildare county.
Romilly, J. Bridport.	Sullivan, R. Kilkenny.
Roebuck, J. R. Bath.	Vigors, N. A. Carlisle.
Young, G. F. Tynemouth.	

MEMBERS OF THE FORMER PARLIAMENT.

E. Blake, Sir F. Berwick.	J. O'Connell, D. Dublin county.
Copeland, J. Hereford.	J. J. O'Connell, M. Meath county.
E. Harvey, D. W. Colchester.	J. R. Dublin.
E. Hawkins, J. H. Newport.	E. Thornhill, Ld. Norwich.
E. Hudson, J. Evesham.	E. Warburton, H. Bridport.
E. Hume, J. Middlesex.	E. Wilbraham, G. South Cheshire.
J. Jephson, C. D. Mallow.	

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 ultra-liberals, 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 die."

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 PLEASERSHIP.—A meeting of the friends of Mr. BODKIN, one of the candidates for this office, took place at the Guildhall Coffee-house, and was numerously and respectfully attended. Amongst the members of the Corporation present, were Aldermen ALDERMAN J. BODKIN, Sir C. MARSHALL, Deputy Peacock, Messrs. ALDERMAN J. BODKIN, CURRIER, SAY, &c. &c. Many letters were read from members of the Corporation who were not able to attend. Deputy ALDERMAN took the chair at one o'clock, and a resolution, expressing the propriety of selecting gentlemen of talent and experience, was proposed by Alderman THORP, and carried unanimously. Alderman HANSEN then moved a Resolution, pledging the meeting to support Mr. BODKIN, and endorsed the gentleman as a zealous, sincere, and able advocate, to whose professional and private worth he was confident the whole bar would be willing testimony. The friends of Mr. BODKIN speak with a great deal of confidence. The day of election is not yet fixed, but we understand it is intended to ABOLISH THE PRESENT PRACTICE 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 PRESENT 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. WALLACE, 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 grievance 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 held this week; the day was not fixed.

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 earnest endeavours to prevent this clause from passing into a law. On the whole it appears to

50th Foot, at Chatham, for N. S. Wales by sea.
52d Foot, from Dublin to Armagh.
76th Foot, from Buttevant to Kinsale.
93d Foot, Barbadoes, to come home early in 1834.
99th Foot, Mauritius, ordered to the East Indies.

review, 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 called, are so light and venial, as to require no comment at all.

MR. WILBERFORCE.

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, in Cadogan-place, Chelsea.

MR. WILBERFORCE 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. POCKINGTON and Mr. MILNER, 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 gaiety.

These events were speedily followed by a general election, when the people of Hull, wisely entertaining a partiality for a townsmanship, elected him with Lord ROBERT MANNERS 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 wilful 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 LANSDOWNE most distinctly 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 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 sooner was his death known, than a requisition was sent to one of his sons—the clergyman—(the other is an eminent coo-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. WILBERFORCE himself having directed that he should be privately buried at Stoke Newington.

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 past one proceeded to the Abbey. Among the Lords, we noticed their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Somerset and Gloucester, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Ripon, and about 20 other Peers. The Commons' procession was headed by the SPEAKER and Lord ALTHAM, who were followed by Sir R. INGLIS, Mr. Secretary STANLEY, Sir J. GRAHAM, Messrs. C. and R. GRANT, Lord MORPETH &c., in all 110 Members. The cavalcade consisted of the hearse drawn 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 received by the Dean and Chapter, and the Members of both Houses of Parliament falling into the procession, was conveyed to the place appropriated for its interment, and the funeral service having been read, the coffin was lowered into the tomb.

Mr. WILBERFORCE is buried in the north transept, within three yards of Mr. CANNING, and scarcely more from Mr. PITT and Mr. FOX.

The attendance of spectators was exceedingly numerous, but we have 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 private rights, reduced the actors to Mr. ROTCH's standard of wretched outcasts, and lastly—least of these liberal times—inflicted upon the Royal prerogative—was thrown out in the Lords on Friday.

The Times, in its dread of a "collision," and in its anxiety to support the constitutional character of the House of Peers, says yesterday:—

"The Dramatic Performances Bill was thrown out by a majority of 4—the numbers being 19 and 15. Now, is this either just or equitable on the part of their Lordships? The professed object of the Bill was to facilitate the enjoyment of a rational amusement in the country, and especially of the metropolis, in their places. Upon such an occasion just 34 Noble Lords are in their places. How kind a disposition is here displayed on the part of their Lordships to forward the wishes of the public, if their Lordships manifest on the part of the House of Lords in the advancement of morality and religion, if they considered the measure to be bad, of a prejudicial tendency."

Certainly, thirty-four Peers is no great number; but the subject generally. The Bill passed the Commons in a House of FORTY-FIVE Members last week, which, relatively to the six hundred and sixty or thereabouts, of which

it consists, is rather less as an attendance than that of the Lords.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, 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 King's favour, 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 labours, and certainly very valuable 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.

PEMICA.

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 go out next week.

Orders have been received at WHEDDON'S Hotel Plymouth, to prepare apartments for the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Duchesses of Kent and the Princess VICTORIA and suite, who intend to honour the Regatta, which will commence on Wednesday, with their presence.

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. ANYOTT, M'WILLIAM, and COURTVOY. 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, on the ground that there had been an exorbitant expenditure, and that 88l. 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 Maingoes, in September, 1831. Mr. PEARLIER, our Consul at Brest, was charged with the agreeable mission of communicating 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 RENDALL, of the frank 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 sword 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 (Louvell), and have also voted him a sword of honour.—*Globe*.—[*Qy.* Is it only one sword among the six?]

Admiral Sir RICHARD KING left town on Tuesday to assume the command at the Nore, in the room of Vice-Admiral Sir JOHN POEN BERNARD. The last occasion on which Sir RICHARD KING hoisted his flag as Commander-in-Chief was on the East India station, about ten years ago.

We are much gratified to state that accounts have been received by the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company, of the safe and prosperous 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 twenty-one days.—*Montreal Gazette*.

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 BRUN, 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 CHANCELLOR (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 straw.

THE SUBLINE—An editor in the western part of New York thus announced the entrance of LA FAYETTE into his village:—"The Gallic hero, seated in a chariot, led the van; the rosy morn besprinkled the orient clouds with effulgent glory, and the gorgeous 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 LIVESY, better known as '*Silk Dickey*,' residing at Lymn, Cheshire, vomited a large load. 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 Lymn, and is much improved in health."

Manchester Advertiser.

The following account of the convalescence of one of the suffering passengers by the Brighton Quaker, is very gratifying.—It affords us sincere gratification to be enabled to state that all the sufferers by the late accident of the *Quaker* are in a favourable way. Mr. LIONS is still lying at the King and Queen. To a hasty reader it

might from the last line appear that Mr. LIONS was one of the Cabinet.—It is not so—the King and Queen is the sign of the Inn where he is staying.

Sir W. COURTNEY, the *soi-disant* Lord COURTNEY, and Knight of Malta, was tried on Thursday at the Maidstone Assizes, before Mr. Justice PARK, for perjury. The defence made was character; and the Jury with very little hesitation, found him guilty.—He was sentenced 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 Squire ROTCH's outcasts, DOGGER the comedian, took place on Thursday. GEORGE MAYNARD, of Nine Elms, took the lead, and maintained the advantage throughout, winning by about three lengths. A belowbridge man was second.

Our sapient governors, says the *Dublin Evening Mail*, after all the splutter they made about the arrest and prosecution of TOM STREZE, have served him with a notice that it is not their intention to proceed against him at Kilkenny.

ECCLIESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. ELLIS WALFORD, Clerk, A.M. has been instituted to the Rectory of Bucklesham, Suffolk, on the presentation of the Rev. Wm. Walford, of Long Stratton, in the county of Norfolk, Clerk.

The Rev. HENRY THOMAS WALKER, A.M., has been instituted to the Rectory of Market Weston, Suffolk, on his own petition.

The Rev. RICHARD HARRINGTON, M.A. Fellow of Brasenose college, Oxford, has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, to the Rectory of Ould, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of John Deane, D.D.; on the presentation of the Principal and Scholars of Brasenose—the Patrons.

The Rev. SAMUEL SANDFORD has been appointed to the Curacy of Bantry.

OBITUARY.

At Peterborough, after an illness of three days only, the Rev. Wm. TOWNAY, D.D., late Dean of Wadham College, Oxford, Prebendary of Westminster, and of Peterborough, and one of the Delegates of the University of Cambridge, succeeded Dr. Williams as Warden of Wadham in 1805, and held the Wardenship till the year 1831, when he resigned it in favour of the present Warden, Dr. Symonds. He took the degree of M.A. in July, 1789; B.D. March, 1802; and D.D. in July, 1806.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY.—The Dean and Chapter have confirmed their intention of opening the University in Michaelmas Term. The Foundation Students will appear for examination on the 28th of October. The following appointments have been already made:—Archdeacon THORP, late Fellow of University College, Oxford, Warden of the University; Rev. J. CARR, M.A., Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, Mathematical Professor; Charles WHITLEY, M.A., Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, Reader in Natural Philosophy; Rev. James MILLER, M.A., St. Andrews, Reader in Moral Philosophy; W. GREY, M.A., Oxford, Reader in Law; W. COOKE, M.D., Reader in Medicine; T. GREENWOOD, M.A., Cambridge, Reader in History and Politics; Rev. Luke RIPLEY, M.A., Cambridge, Bursar; J. F. W. JOHNSON, Esq., Lecturer in Chemistry; and Mr. Hamilton, Lecturer in Modern Languages.

ORDINATIONS.

At a general Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of WORCESTER in the Cathedral of that city, on Thursday (being St. James's day), the following gentlemen were ordained:—*Priests*: J. It. Oldham, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford; F. BAUGH, B.A., Fellow of All Souls, Oxford; F. POWELL, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford; G. GRIFFS, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford; W. L. MILLS, B.A., of Queens' coll. Camb.; G. HODSON, B.A., of Magdalen hall, Oxford; E. CRANE, B.A., of Corpus Christi coll. Camb.; *Deacons*: J. T. ALLEN, B.A., of Brasenose coll. Oxford; T. JONES, B.A., of Cath. hall, Camb.; W. C. VAUGHAN, B.A., of Magd. hall, Oxford; W. J. HEALE, B.A., of Wadham coll. Oxon.; R. B. TUNNICLIFFE, B.A., of Balliol coll. Oxon.; E. THURP, B.A., of Wadham coll. Oxon.; T. JONES, B.A., of St. John's coll. Camb.; W. NICHOLSON, B.A., of Christ coll. Camb.; R. W. STODDART, B.A., of Jesus coll. Cambridge.

At an ordination recently held by the Lord Bishop of CHERESTER, the following gentlemen of Cambridge university were ordained:—*Deacons*: M. HARRIS, B.A., M. Lamb, B.A., and J. Tate, M.A., Trinity coll.; H. MORGAN, B.A., St. John's coll.; R. JONES, B.A., Caius coll.; G. DUNNAGE, M.A., Downing coll.; *Priests*: W. M. G. BUTTY, Trinity coll.; P. TONES, E. BURCH, and E. ALDERSON, St. John's; J. EDWARDS, St. Peter's; C. A. AUSTIN and Geo. MOODY, Catharine hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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 Sermon his Lordship alluded to the death of the Earl of PLYMOUTH, 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 Tardleigh church on the same day, Lord ASTON commented in very just terms of eulogy on the Earl's character. A large number of Officers and other members of the Army Cavalcade, who were in the church in full regiments. The members of the Corps throughout the county paid a similar mark of respect.

TIME MODUSES.—The Act for shortening the time required in Claims of Modus comes into operation next month. The act is simply this. It leaves until August next (namely, one year after the last session of Parliament) the old law as to moduses in force, no longer. After that, in answer to any claim of the clerical (the 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 of Parliament, within the last 20 years, had out upwards of 3,000l. on their church, and it may now be ranked as one of the neatest places of public worship in Leicestershire.

THE DISSENTING SYSTEM.—A singular scene took place at the Presbyterian chapel, at Hindley, near Wigan, on Sunday the 23d ult. Some portion of the congregation have been for some time dissatisfied with their minister, and have frequently intimated that they the chapel on Sunday, and began to sing in a different manner, another party began singing from a different altar. This discordant melody was not finished when the informant left. It appears that part of the congregation professes Trinitarian, the other Unitarian principles.—*Blackburn Advertiser*.

On Sunday, the 9th ult., the Prior at the Roman Catholic College, at Ampleford, addressed a crowd of very eloquent and eloquent place, during the time of divine service in the chapel of that institution to do so having the night before been announced by the bellman. The address lasted upwards of an hour; and at the conclusion of it he distributed a number of tracts, and was then drawn in his phaeton, by the persons assembled, to the Inn.—*York Gazette*.

We understand that the Governors of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, have determined on building a new school on the site of Cross Street, near Berners'-street; the spot they had before intended to build on being required for the London and Greenwich Railway, which is to commence at the south side of London-bridge.

On Sunday last, a sermon was preached in Faversham church, by the Rev. J. ROBERTS, D.D. for the benefit of the Faversham National Schools. The Rev. Gentleman ably and eloquently descended on the great advantages of early education, and the necessity of the rich contributing for the instruction of the poor, and making a most impressive appeal to his audience from a text in the last verse of the last chapter of Matthew—"Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." The collection at the doors amounted to the sum of 18l. 9s.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District, was held in the Vestry of St. Nicholas, on Monday last, when the Rev. E. H. FORTEN, M.A. was elected Secretary in the place of the Rev. R. A. FORTEN, M.A. resigned; at which meeting the following resolution was passed:—"That Abridgments or partial Extracts from the Holy Scriptures should not be circulated or sanctioned by the Parent Society. Against this resolution the chairman (the Rev. H. A. DONN), and the minority have, we understand, entered a strong protest.—*Newcastle Journal*."

40, FLEET-STREET, where, only, Communications to
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**Price 7d.**

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ther. In vain they pledged themselves to meet at morning 10 o'clock, for the insult was insisted on as being so gross that nothing but the instant death of one of them could atone for it. Pistols being procured, and the distance (ten paces) being marked out, the weapons were placed by the seconds in the trembling hands of the parties, with sundry exhortations to "screw the courage to the sticking place." The signal when to fire was given, one encoined himself behind a parapet, the other fired a pig-stile, and the discharged their weapons. Whether it was owing to the remarkable position, or to the circumstance of the seconds having been by accident to put any bullet into the pistol, certainly it was neither of them took effect, but the report was so loud that it brought both the combatants to their sober senses, and was sufficient to give the victor a high eulogium for his gallantry, no little complacency that they received, and evinced, and their friends on the cool courage they evinced, and the warm congratulations on the happy termination of such a bloody war.

(Cincfe.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

Paris, August 7, 1833.

The recent events at Lisbon compel me to request that you will now turn back to a letter which I addressed to you a few weeks since in the affairs of Portugal, and which I told you that Don MIGUEL was founded by had counsellors.

DON MIGUEL has been betrayed, cannot be too loudly or triumphantly proclaimed. He was betrayed by the naval commanders of the expedition which was sent from the Tagus to the coast of the Algarves—he was betrayed by the Minister of Marine—by the Minister of Foreign Affairs—by all the Council of Ministers—and he was betrayed by his own wives, and British threats by a Whig Ministry.

It was he who was betrayed by the naval commanders of the expedition sent from the Tagus to the coast of the Algarves, and by the Minister of Marine, is clearly capable of proof. DON MIGUEL sent orders for the expedition to sail as soon as possible from the Tagus. This I admit. But how was he counselled at the head-quarters—and how was he deceived? Was it from Captain ELLIOTT, English sailor, and his counsellors? Or was it from some other English sailors, and his counsellors? It is not probable that they would so easily have conspired to precipitate an attack which might end ill. The word "treason" may not perhaps pronounced, but the KING was given to understand that he and through his private secretary, that the commanders and Minister of Marine were not to be depended on. When the expedition of NAPIER proceeded to the Algarves, the Minister of Marine and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, SALDANHA, against the King's command, urged the King to send out the fleet before the arrival of Captain ELLIOTT and the English sailors, and represented that it would be a long while before they could reach Portugal. In an unfortunate moment DON MIGUEL consented—listened to their importunities, and gave orders that the fleet should leave the Tagus. When these despatches reached Lisbon, the Ministers were fully aware, and had no reason to apprehend—that sailors to large number had been engaged—that Captain ELLIOTT had arranged to proceed, and that in a week, at any rate, he would be there with both men and officers to take the command of the expedition. It can be proved that the Ministers of DON MIGUEL at Lisbon were fully apprised of all these facts—and yet they eagerly obeyed the orders of the KING—who did not know anything of the nature of the expedition a week, and so he was deceived it to the shores of the Algarves, not to fight, not to surrender.

The naval action off the Cape St. Vincent was a sham fight!—This can be proved by the captains and crews of the ships who escaped and returned, where they saw the treason, and where they would not enter into the conspiracy. DON MIGUEL'S man of war did not even get into the bay, and the King's ships fired only three shots, and a hundred public meetings in order to compliment NAPIER and aid the Whigs in their conspiracies against Portugal, but those who have a knowledge of the facts of that action, as it is called, will feel and admit that the whole affair was nothing better than a trick, and that what was arranged before hand to give up some of the vessels to NAPIER, were only a few shots fired, and the rest was effected without difficulty. It is also proved that the King's ships were ordered in consequence of that circumstance took possession of the fleet of DON MIGUEL. This is false. NAPIER would never have taken the fleet of DON MIGUEL, or have ventured to attack it, if Capt. ELLIOTT and the British seamen had arrived—but the expedition was got off some of the commanders having been first bribed, and was so got off by British officers and British ships being manned and conducted by them.

And here let me ask whether the recent events at Lisbon have not proved the existence of the same TREASON? Not one single measure was adopted for the defence of the capital by land. Not one fortification was thrown up, either within or without Lisbon. Not one cannon was planted. No troops were there to protect it. The city was left unguarded. A handful of thirty or forty men held the town possession of the arsenal, and all the felons of the country. The arsenal was protected by a sentinel. The police force was outside the city. British money was distributed by British hands amongst the lowest dregs of society in the capital. The Ministers of DON MIGUEL were induced to meet only once in eight days. Although the troops of VILLA FLOR had landed at St. Ubes, nothing could prevent the Ministers to take a single step. And this is the fact which can be proved abundantly. The King's crown jewels, and some of the felons was made by GEORGE FITZ, not one single mark of honour, respectability, or property—not one decent or honest tradesman—nay, not one who did not belong to the very dregs of society, except some French and English agents, took the smallest part in the whole proceeding. That the prisoners for crimes should be thought of revolt was by no means astonishing; but what must be visible evidence of revolt was by no means respectable retail shop-keeper was found to encourage or applaud it?

The conduct of the Duke de CADAVAL, in retiring from Lisbon with 4000 men towards the north, i.e., probably towards Oporto, requires some explanation. It is possible that the Duke, foreseeing the possibility of preventing a revolt in consequence of the excited state of the populace, stepped on his resignation, and promised, though he knew the ground was in his part not to endanger the lives of these 4000 men in a city, where paving stones and other missiles do more harm than guns; and that he considered it of some moment to arrive at Oporto with these men, with the archives of Government, and with the treasury. This was very possible.

At any rate the Duke de CADAVAL has given so many proofs of his devotion to the King, notwithstanding the state of his health, that we are entitled to further deduce that we must by no means comprise him in the category of those who have betrayed their King and their country. As to the rest, the traitors. In the hour of prosperity they basked in the sunshine of Royal presence; lulled the King their master into a false security encouraged him in indulging too much in those amusements which engendered enervate instead of courage and zeal; and then, when the time came, they turned back on him and allowed the enemy to enter the capital without even an attempt to defend it, and availed themselves of the existence of the cholera at Lisbon as a pretext for not meeting together even more frequently than every eight days. The treason is flagrant; but it is not only flagrant, it is likewise capable of proof—of proof by hundreds of witnesses. And whilst DON PEDRO has been zealously served by SALDANHA, PACHECO, and others, all the Ministers and Counsellors of DON MIGUEL have betrayed him.

There is also another circumstance connected with the events of the last few days, to which I must direct your special attention. You are aware that the Liberals and the Pedroites declared that the expedition of Miss Donna MARIA was well received in the Algarve. I told you otherwise, and I told you rightly. The Viscount de MOLELOS was deceived by the agency of the Royalists, and was misled by regular troops. VILLA FLOR said that it was impossible for him to cut his way through the Algarves. Guerrillas were forming in every direction; the "enthusiastic inhabitants" were indeed excited—their hearts were for the altar and the throne, and not for him or her Lady Dulcinea DONNA MARIA. They told us in the Whig ar Liberal papers that all Alentejo had risen for him; whilst, on the contrary, not only his garrison was in his favour; and wherever he endeavoured to hold the Whigs, he was driven back, and driven down and torn in pieces. VILLA FLOR saw this, and, instead of advancing, retreated. He perceived that there was not the most remote chance for him in the Algarves, and as British agents at Lisbon, they had prepared the way for him at St. Ubes and at St. Ubes. At this fact must not be lost sight of, for it is immensely important. The Duke de ALBUQUERQUE, who is usually defeated both in the Algarves and at sea, and whose successful success of a mere *cannille* revolt at Lisbon, whilst the troops and BOURBONS were away, need not really decide, if Marshal Alentejo is not defeated at Oporto? If MOLLELOS hold firm on his 4,000 troops?

But, above and before all things, DON MIGUEL must change his confidence—must listen to the advice so often given him by his friends, the Portuguese Monarchy, and must not do as CHARLES II. did, abdicating, or run away, or give in, simply because Lisbon is taken of centralization in Portugal, as at Paris. If Lisbon were swallowed up by another earthquake,

same; and it is more than probable that Marshal BOURBOURN, profiting from the lessons which he cannot fail to have learned from the history of the revolution of 1830, will counsel Don MIGUEL to maintain his ground—to rally his forces—to throw himself on the support of the Portuguese—and to fight inch by inch with the rebels. The Spanish Government, however, also encourage him in this determination. If the Whigs or the Liberals of England should send troops, Spain will interfere. Spain will thus be able to prolong the contest, and Europe will have time to decide whether the 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 London, if all the thieves, traitors, forgers, and swindlers were at loose upon the streets and armed with daggers? 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 is by no means follows that the cause is lost.

My miscellaneous budget of news during the past week is by no means very interesting. Another conspiracy has been discovered, got up by Polish refugees, to assassinate the Emperor of Russia. Another revolution has been got up in Basle, by Polish Refugees, against the Government of the city.—Very serious riots have taken place in France; many lives have been lost, and others seriously wounded. The celebration of the “three glorious” days in the French departments has led to very grave tumults, and to cries of “Vive Philippe,” “Vive la République!” &c. A *bis* lesson of the influence of the press, and of the power of doctrinaires. The *Traité des trois belles Bastilles*, and *Catéchisme Doctrinaire*, and the celebration of these days has been so Republican and revolutionary in its character, that the French Government has resolved on not dissolving the Chamber of Deputies. The French Government is in a state of great alarm and anxiety, in consequence of the approaching congress of northern Sovereigns at Toplitz, and is said to entertain hopes on recognizing Donna MARIA as Queen of Portugal until the influence of the Cabinets of Austria, Prussia, and Russia shall be made known. P. H.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR OFFICE, AUG. 9.

Scots Fusilier Regt. Foot Guards—Capt. Hon. J. C. Westerton to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel by pur. vice Sir A. J. Murray, Bart., who retires; Lieut. M. J. Gambier to be Lieutenant and Captain, by pur. vice Westerton; Ensigns H. D. Buxton, Capt. H. R. Glynne, and Capt. W. S. Glynne, promoted by pur. vice Gambier; Quartermaster-Serg. J. Aston to be quartermaster, vice C. Wenton, who retires upon half-pay.

1st Regt. of Foot—Capt. T. A. Blair, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice J. G. Macdonald, who exchanges receiving the difference.
15th Foot—Ensigns G. Barker, promoted by pur. vice Sackett, who retires; H. Glrerson, Gent., to be Ensign, by pur. vice Parker.
38th Foot—Lieut. N. Horsley, from the half-pay of the 91st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice H. O. Lewis, who has retired, receiving a commuted allowance for his commission.
40th Foot—Ensign W. Bailfour, from the 92d Foot, to be Ensign, vice H. Gilman, who exchanges.
42d Foot—Ensign A. D. A. Stewart to be Lieutenant, by pur. vice Graham, promoted to be Unattached captain; A. V. Macdonald, Gent., to be Ensign, by pur. vice Stewart.
47th Foot—H. Arkwright, Gent., to be Ensign by pur. vice H. B. Tollemache, appointed to the Scots Fusilier Guards.
56th Foot—J. M. Ross, Esquire, to be Ensign, by pur. vice C. Hicks, who retires.
50th Foot—Lieut. G. D. O'Hara to be Captain, by pur. vice H. Shum, who retires; Enns. A. Baxter to be Lieutenant, by pur. vice O'Hara; W. Knowles, Gent., to be Ensign, by pur. vice S. Mansergh, who retires.
55th Foot—Capt. J. M. Gillman, from the half-pay unattached, to be Captain, vice Thomas Harrison, who retires.
56th Foot—P. Fleming, Esq., on a retired allowance as Surgeon, to be Paymaster, vice Grant, appointed to the 80th Regiment of Foot.
58th Foot—Lieut. J. R. Rogers, from the half-pay of the Rifle Brigade, to be Captain, vice Francis R. Fuller, who retires.
92d Foot—Ensign H. Billington, from the 40th Regt. of Foot, to be Ensign, by purchase, who exchanges.
Balfour, who exchanges.
85th Foot—Ensign H. Bowles to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice J. James, who retires; J. E. J. Dent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rowles.
94th Foot—Capt. C. Cotton, from the 2d West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice Hun. H. B. Grey, who retires upon half-pay Unattached.
95th Foot—Lieut. J. B. Kingley, from the Caylon Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice H. B. Strickland, who retires; Lieut. J. B. Kingley, from the 74th Regt. of Foot, to be Captain, vice Cotton, appointed to the 98th Regiment of Foot.
Ceylon Regiment—Lieut. J. W. Lott, from the half-pay of the 7th Regt. of Foot, to be Captain, vice Lott, who retires.
UNATTACHED—Lieut. T. J. Graham, from the 42d Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, by purchase.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, AUG. 6.—Corps of Royal Engineers—Genl. Cadogan F. A. Symonds to be Second Lieutenant, with temporary rank.
1st Battalion Royal Engineers—Adjutant-General, Adjutant B. Rolleston Heron to be Captain, vice Parker, retired on half-pay; First Lieut. R. Lo more Garstin to be Second Captain, vice Heron; Second Lieut. G. J. 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, husband, for a divorce on the ground of adultery. Mr. Brown's Advocate (Frost) whom was Dr. Phillimore for the wife, stated the case. The parties were married in March 1828, and a child was the issue. They separated in 1831, when Mr. Brown went to Devonport to practise 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. The Court could not be any doubt, that Learned Civilian stated, that the facts as stated were proved before the Court, and pronounced for the prayer of the wife.—Dr. Addams, on behalf of the husband, contended that the suit was the result of a conspiracy; that there was not a shadow of proof that the husband had committed adultery, and evidence to the fact being that of common strumpets, with whom was alleged Mr. Brown had committed the acts charged. To Learned Civilian at some length, and into a long dissertation, that the facts as stated were proved before the Court, and contended that such evidence the Court could not hold good, and 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 necessary to go over the facts of the case. He considered the chance 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 ESPIONAGE.

The Duke of Richmond has directed that in future postmasters will strictly confine themselves to mere taxation and forwarding of letters, without presuming to peruse any part of their contents, even for the purpose of protecting revenue, or for any other object.

A FIRE AND NAUFRAGIO.—On Tuesday morning, about a quarter of five, a fire broke out at the shop of a cheesemonger in Brill-road, Somers-town, which had nearly 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, in order to admit air to them. Their bodies were, however, instantly removed out of the danger, and eventually brought to life. The children received little more than a slight scorching, and were entertained for the rest of the family and lodged, but all, 17 in number, were at length got out safely by the activity of the police, to whom the neighbours saw the greatest praise due. The house was completely gutted.

STATE OF TRADE.

Nearly all the letters and provincial papers speak encouragingly of the present state and prospects of trade. The Leeds prices of cotton goods are so high as to cause some momentary uneasiness in demand. In Bradford the same may be said, as the manufacturers refuse to accept the merchants' prices. In Rochdale the fannel sellers are looking for better prices. At Liverpool last week, some Australian wools, prime marks, brought so high as 3s per lb. The Darlington linen weavers have resumed work, having obtained the same wages as those of the army, for so they say. There is some reason to believe that the cotton trade has risen within the last half-year of one to 100 per cent., which has encouraged a good deal of speculation. In consequence of the great rise in wool, the bonnet makers and manufacturers of Kilmarnock and Stewartown have nearly abandoned the former trades for weaving. At Stroud, Dursley, &c., great activity prevails, and the masters find it difficult to execute their extensive orders. At Newport the stock of iron wire has increased for years, and is shipped off to America. From the west Some of the Leicester cotton-wool plain wrought and half-hose in and under to their workmen for making lambs'-wool hose in Scotland are raised to 2s 6d by mutual agreement.—Men's hose, 23 inches long, in 20 ga. 3s 9d per dozen; 22 gauge, 9d 6d; 24 gauge socks, seven inches long, 3s 6d. Wool continues to advance: 1s 6d was freely given at Clarendon.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A report is in circulation that the Cabinets of the Tuileries and St. James's have received, simultaneously, a communication from Madrid, couched in the same terms, by which Spain, in consequence of the new position in which Portugal is placed, calls upon the two Powers, who have shown themselves the protectors of Donna Maria, to furnish formal guarantee against the spirit of Propagandism, and against all attempts to disturb the tranquillity of the Peninsula. The Government would feel itself compelled 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 Peninsula.—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 and Madrid.

Dutch papers of the 17th ult. have been received, which would appear from the frequent Cabinet Councils held at the Hague, the subject of which is supposed to be the pending negotiations, 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 31st, 678—total, 1142.

Letters from Constantinople of the 10th ult. state that official news having been received of the retirement of Ibrahim Pacha, 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 *Augsburg Gazette* of the 24th ult. gives the following account of the departure of the Russian fleet, the Generals and Commanding Officers, who were in the 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 afforded 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,—Ibrahim Pacha provided every possible comfort for his army in his new quarters. Desertion has of late greatly increased in the Egyptian army, the chief cause of which is probably the harsh treatment of the soldiers. The bastinado is still in common use among the Arabs.

RAILWAYS AND STEAM-ENGINES.

RAILWAY-SPEED.—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 about 20 miles an hour; now he would double that rate, and travel 40 miles an hour, which he contended, might be accomplished without increasing danger; and if the power was thus increased the expense of raising steam would be so much increased, that the road would be saved, as the engine would be capable of mounting the highest hills.

The London and Birmingham Railway is at length commenced, excavations being now going on in the fields between London and Hampstead, and the whole undertaking will be doubtless completed in less time than it has taken to get the Act of Parliament. For the first 20 miles of its course the railway is intended to follow the track of the Great Junction, and then to cross the river at the bridge, and take the course of the river Gade, by Hemel Hempstead and the vale of Gaddesden, instead of that of the Balbourne, by Berkhamstead and Tring.

The Greenwich Railway has also been begun, and sanguine expectations are entertained that it will be ready by the next Easter fair. It has been proposed to extend the line to Dover.

The public Meeting of the London and Bristol Railway Company was resolved that a London and Bristol Railway Company be formed, and that the sum required (£2,805,330*l.*) be raised in 100, shares each. The *Bristol Journal* remarks, "Some energetic effort is evidently wanted to revive the drooping trade of this port, and we know of none more likely to restore its once boasted prosperity than a rapid and cheap communication with the metropolis. Liverpool is already preparing to adopt this means of perpetuating and increasing its enormous commerce; and if we suffer ourselves to be outdone in our endeavours, the degradation of Bristol as a 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. It is intended 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 Plymouth, will be ready to start on the 1st inst. The engines are one mile and a quarter in length, and of excellent workmanship.

NEW STEAM CARRIAGE.—At twelve o'clock on Tuesday, a 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 rails by a single pair of wheels, and is worked by a single engine, near 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 street of Croydon obliged the Judges to suspend the proceedings of the Assize Courts for some time.

The new steam-engine, though applied to the same purposes as human labour for so very few years, performs as much work, in simple power, as two millions and a half of human beings. Again, each steam-locom is nearly four times as effective as the hand-locom; and improvements are hourly taking place in its applicability, approximating it with the most delicate operations of the human hand. Further, the steam engine requires three to eight, ten, twelve, fourteen, or twenty hours to-day are alike. What, then, is, become of the hand-locom weaver?

SUMMER ASSIZES.

CROFTON.—Captain Henry Nicol, who was one of the gang to which the late Lieut. Col. Lumsden was attached, and who was sent to the gallies, 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 executed on him on the next day.

Joseph Knight Draper was indicted for forging and uttering a check on the Godalming Bank, of Messrs. Mellorsh, 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 to the bank. On arriving at Godalming the bank was closed, and the coachman an inmate in the town cashed it. On presenting the check for payment the banker refused to pay, and the prisoner was being forced. 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 *Guilty*.—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 were for forging or uttering a bank note, or a promissory note, or a testamentary instrument, and powers of attorney for the transfer of stock. Unless this mitigation were found to have the desired effect, the Government would be under the painful necessity of reviving the now abolished punishment. In this instance he should recommend that the prisoner should be placed among that class of convicts in the colony which was chained together to work on the road.

Mary Webster, *alias* Webb, most respectably connected, was charged on Wednesday at Marylebone Office with various acts of swindling. The first case was that of Mr. D. Garten, linen-draper of Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, who stated that the prisoner was his name was Young, and she was the confidential friend and coadjutor of his late partner, who had been a partner in a linen-draper's shop to be sent home to her Ladyship's house, in the parish of St. Giles, a bill and receipt; and then selected two pairs of gloves, and she supposed he would not object to her taking with her. Mr. Gart assented, and thinking he had got a good customer, offered her a glass of wine, but she preferred gin and water! This exciting suspicion, he followed her from his shop to two others, Mr. Jordan and Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Arnold, a glover, and then ordered her to take a customer. On her return to her shop, a pair of snuffers and a pair of gloves were found upon her, with locks of hair, and it appeared that she had "come the old soldier" over both tradesmen, on the 1st

It is a MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

THE KING held a Levee on Thursday, and, in the evening, gave a splendid dinner to the Officers of the Royal Artillery.

THE QUEEN honoured the Haymarket Theatre with her presence 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 passed—new Ministerial faults and follies 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 where they are, merely upon sufferance, and that they owe their places to nothing but the disinclination of their opponents to supplant them.

We last week gave all due praise to the reluctance which the Conservatives have evinced to taking office upon the conscientious feeling that it is but fair to afford the present 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 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 punishment upon them, should beggar us? Look at the state of our foreign relations. The reductions made in the 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 PEDRO 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 theirs, nearly thirty years ago, first deprecated, and then doubled.

No matter. All this is to be done—and yet the Conservatives, as they are called, will come forward to save the country when they can—when every demonstration is made by the people in their favour, and when 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.

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 meekness 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 CHANCELLOR's brother votes against the Premier, and the CHANCELLOR 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: 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 hinder their remaining colleagues; nor, indeed, do the marked coolness and distaste in much higher quarters affect the general stability of the fabric as to mere adhesion. Whigs always do, what they ought to do, HANG TOGETHER.

Why, then, are we to be told that the difficulty in depositing a worse 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 CONSERVATIVES have no such game to play. The country wishes for a change; public meetings proclaim it—publicmen declare it. The state of trade consequent upon the Reform Bill—the

inaugurable emigrations—the stagnation of the metropolitan manufactures—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, no!—some people think it would not be expedient to displace the present Ministers YET!

It is clear that the Parliamentary exertions of Sir ROBERT PEELE are for this Session terminated. We are to infer that our suspicions 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 PEELE, all conduce to direct the eyes of the country to him as 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 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 PEELE to say—that 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 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 SOVEREIGN; if he decline the responsibility of forming a Government, there can be no difficulty in his joining one. Fame and reputation, rank and precedence, 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.

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 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 *would* 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 auspices of the present Administration. Our cry to the CONSERVATIVES is for help to avert 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 delay in “coming to the rescue” will be—nay, ALREADY IS—constructed by our enemies into an evidence of TIMIDITY and DISUNION, and a SACRIFICE TO PRIVATE FEELINGS 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 his birth!!!”

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 the proceedings in his very extraordinary affair, as far as they have yet gone.

We last Sunday mentioned the contract in the name of Mr. JONATHAN KEY, the appointment of Master KINGSMILL 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 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 recommended some time back by Sir JOHN KEY, Baronet, to the Blue Coat School, which recommendation, however, was not attended to.

We traced this intricate and entertaining history up to the point of the disavowal 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-

papers that Sir HENRY HARDINGE had 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 moving for a new Writ for the City of London, in the room of Sir JOHN KEY, Baronet, who had accepted the *Children's Hundreds*. A word upon this proceeding would be superfluous; 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 CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER that Master KINGSMILL GROVE KEY—the single Sosa 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 GROVE KEY and Mr. KEY, the avowed contractor; the similarity of the name, we presume, never having struck his Lordship. His Lordship professed himself ignorant of the appointment itself; indeed, the willingness of 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 would advise them to do about it?—upon which, says Lord ALTHORP, the answer I 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 complied 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 to be a Member of that House; which Lord ALTHORP hoped would calm the outcry and supersede the necessity of a Committee of enquiry.

Did he?—Sir ROBERT PEELE 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 House 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 facto* his seat was void by the law, and he could not say the Executive Government had done their duty by the public in assisting him to escape the inquiry as to that fact which had been justly demanded.—(Hear.)—The House of Commons, however, could not refuse the inquiry his Right Hon. 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 no 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 1784, 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 benefits to be derived from it. He now begged to ask whether in the contract in question there was such a 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 or not it was practicable to evade an Act of Parliament by permitting a business merely to make a contract, the Member himself retiring from it as a Member who had retired from business to re-enter into business merely to make a contract, the Member himself being virtually the contractor. The House should know whether so palpable an evasion of an Act of Parliament could take place, in order that they might guard against the recurrence of it, if necessary, by legislative enactment. It was stated in the petition to be capable of proof that Sir John Key, a Member of Parliament, was, *bona fide*, the contractor to the amount of 50,000*l.*; that his brother had asked whether it was true that he had supplied the articles; and that he had been in daily communication with the parties. All he (Sir R. Peel) asked was for an opportunity of ascertaining whether those facts were true.—(Hear.)—But the worst feature in the whole case was that Sir John Key, the virtual contractor, got his son, who was little more than eighteen years of age, placed in an office in which the quantity and quality of the articles supplied by himself were to be ascertained. Could such a conduct on any grounds be defended? (Hear.) The Noble Lord told the House that the Treasury knew nothing of the young man's age; but surely it was the duty of the head of that department not to acquiesce in the appointment of such a mere youth as Mr. Key was represented to be without mentioning the fact to the House. The age of the party in itself ought to have disqualified him from being appointed to the situation, for, although the son of a stationer, it could not be supposed he was qualified at eighteen for the satisfactory discharge of its duties. (Hear.) It was the duty of the contractor to ascertain the age of the person appointed.”

Mr. O'CONNELL said that one thing was clear. By the misrepresentation of the age the son of the contractor had procured an office for which he was manifestly disqualified. This was a scandal in the highest Parliament. The brother got a contract, and then for the nephew the son of one Honourable Member got a place, not for his merits, but for his demerits. How was it that a Ministerial fancy was taken to give him the place? The Honourable Member had voted in favour of the Irish Correlation Bill, and against a repeal of the Malt Tax, and after that his son got a place of 400*l.* a year. There was no use in Reform if this sort of thing was allowed to go on. The Honourable Member represented a large constituency, the city of Dublin—(a laugh)—and the city of London; there was no fear of any representation of the city of Dublin getting such a place; but he represented a large constituency; and this was one of the first features of a Reformed House of Commons. It was a Ministerial case calling for a vigilant examination. It was a case calling for censure on somebody.

Sir HENRY HARDINGE stated in the fairest and most honourable manner—

“That he had no intention by pressing this inquiry that the situation of Sir John Key should be in any respect prejudiced. In the principal situation in which he (Sir J. Key) was placed, he (Sir H. Hardinge) would be extremely sorry if any inquiry in the Committee should bring before the public such proofs as should involve the necessity of proceeding against Sir John Key for the penalties under holding a situation in that House whilst he was a contractor under Government. His object was to ascertain the truth of the blame put on the Petition. Whoever was in blame, at least, to do nothing that was in the right shoulders. Whilst he wished to let the blame be felt that he had a duty to perform to the petitioners, and he should

perform that duty by requiring a Committee of Inquiry, in order to ascertain the truth of the allegations of the Petition."

The Committee was then appointed, and consists of the following Members:—

Sir H. Hardinge	Mr. Gladstone
Lord Althorp	Sir M. W. Ridley
Lord Granville Somerset	Mr. Hallford
Lord J. Russell	Mr. Peilham
Sir James Scarlett	Mr. Herbert Hughes
Attorney General	Sir John Sebright
Mr. Horner	Mr. O'Connell
Mr. F. Baring	Mr. Tennyson
Mr. F. Shaw	Colonel Evans
Mr. Robert Gordon	Mr. D. W. Harvey
Mr. Nichol	Sir Robert Peel
Mr. Shaw Lefevre	

The *Times* chooses to call this a *Tory Committee*. It consists of five members of Government, Mr. WHITTLE HARVEY, Sir JOHN KEY's friend upon the occasion; Mr. HUGHES HUGHES, a connexion of Sir JOHN'S; four other staunch supporters of the Ministry, and four Radicals, leaving eight Tories, of whom, one brought forward the motion, and another, added by Lord ALTHORP himself (Sir ROBERT PEEL), has quitted London for Drayton, as his Lordship perfectly well knew he intended to do, when he so liberally named him.

We should have thought, if the character of Sir HENRY HARDING 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.

This last tenderness evinced by the gallant General will, we fear, however, be unavailing, for—we may be misinformed—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 nothing 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 JOHN HOBHOUSE has too much pride to herd any longer with the faction who insulted him, and Mr. CRAWFORD has too much prudence 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, Lieutenant of the late schooner *Eugenie*, dated River Tagus, July 25:—

"I write this on board what was formerly Don MIGUEL'S yacht. I look here yesterday with this single arm and a musket and bayonet. A mob of thirty people released me from the interior prison where I have been confined, with little food, for the last month. When I got into the street the people carried me on their shoulders, and wanted me to head them, which I did; their numbers were small, but I soon increased them by releasing all the prisoners. I then armed with broomsticks those who could get nothing better. I had seized a beautiful weapon, a crow-bar. We flew like fire, shouting 'Viva Donna Maria,' through the streets to Fort St. John, mounting twelve large guns. I killed the sentinel, and we forced the gates and took possession of the battery. I then felt like a god. I had 500 men at my command, ready to slay the blood of tyranny. We loaded the guns, torched the arsenal, and found 3,000 stand of arms all new. There were many soldiers in the mob. I ordered them to form and get into marching order, which they did, and I served out ball cartridge. We gave the command of the fort to an old officer, and telling him to keep a good look out, I then marched through Lisbon with my army and a band of music playing the Constitution. The Emperor's Admiral fired a grand salute to our flag. The troops from Algarve arrived on the opposite side of the river the day after the revolution, and had a very smart action. Count DE VILLA FLOR came over yesterday at two o'clock, with 1,000 troops, and took possession of the city; he knew me the moment he saw me, and shook hands with me."

Which of our readers but will exclaim with the poet—

"He is as wise as brane" was ever told.

With such a gallant modesty rehearsed."

Shades of ALEXANDER, DRAWCANSIR, and NAPOLEON! away to the mountain's brow, and hide your diminished heads! What is backing Bucephalus to riding pick-a-puck—or Mount St. Jean to Fort St. John?—TALBOT himself, whose name the French did fright their children withal, confessed that in his soldiers lay his sinews, muscles, and bones; not so the illustrious FITCH—like CORIOLANUS—"Alone, alone he did it," with his "single arm," (for the musket and bayonet go for nothing), and those only who have seen JOHN KEMBLE in the character of that great Commander can form any idea of the attitude of Lisbonianus FITCH, when he "felt like a God," after knocking out the brains of the sentinel on guard with his "beautiful" broomstick. "Tis true that a fictitious hero in *Tartare* says or

"One-half the hostile army.
This single arm o'erthrew."

Half?—Pooh—a mighty great matter to cry "Bravo, bravo, Colapig!" about! Lieutenant FITCH does not do things by halves. All—the united garrison at one fell swoop, all individualized in the person of an invalid on duty, does FITCH annihilate with his liberating crow-bar. Brave men, never reached posterity. *Carent quia vate sacro*—it is gratifying to know that FITCH runs no risk of being cheated out of his immortality on this account; a poet worthy of *Mercurio*, powerful sprung up—himself—*Tam marte quam*—he is himself the great sublime he draws. We are delighted at being able to lay before the world (exclusively) the splendid *Pindaric*, written and composed, and sung by himself, with the greatest applause, to the accompaniment of the "band of music" which paraded before him through the streets of Lisbon. The air, it may be necessary to

state, approximates very closely to the appropriate one of the "*British Grenadiers*."

Some talk of ALEXANDER,
And some of HERCULES,
Of CONON and LYSENDES,
And of MILTIADES;
But of all the world's brave heroes,
There's none have reach'd the pitch,
With their tow-row-row-dow-dow,
Of the brave Lieutenant FITCH.

When MIGUEL'S Commanders
On Lisbon turn'd their tail,
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 FITCH.

My troops I then commanded
To march to Fort St. John;
We boldly storm'd the outworks—
For the garrison was gone.
I sprang upon the sentinel
And knock'd him in the ditch,
With my tow-row-row-dow-dow,
Oh! brave Lieutenant FITCH!

Then through the streets of Lisbon,
I marched with file and drum,
And the girls all cried "Hozza my boys,
Lieutenant FITCH 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 PALMEIRA,
As well as VILLA FLOR,
Cried, "Such a valiant fellow
Me nevere see afore!"
In Fame's historic temple
He will deserve a niche,
Vid his tow-row-row-dow-dow,
Dis brave Lieutenant FITCH.

My "single arm" thus routed
The whole of 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—wiche,
With her tow-row-row-dow-dow,
To have Lieutenant FITCH?

So Gemmen fill a bumper
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 FITCH.

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 WYER, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of the BELGIANS, that an Exhibition of Works of Art will open at Brussels on the 23rd 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 expenses 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 endowed with a spirit of nationality. But mark the parsimony, towards England, of the English-pensioned 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 Fourth, 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 profits of the sale of Claremont cabbages, gooseberries, and asparagus.

To be sure, if his esculent-dealing Majesty had given unlimited orders that the "attendant expenses" 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—either to the works of the Royal Academicians, or to such works as the "Directing Committee" might approve (and this would have been more liberal and better)—would have prevented any "evil consequences" from the little bit of "dreadful extravagance" which "the King of the Cauliflowers" has taken such especial precautions (like a "Notice" in a coach-office) not to incur.

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 purchase 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. HUME wished to ask, if he had made a contract to buy or sell in government estate, whether he would be relieved from doing so by this Bill?

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that if the Hon. Member would come to his chambers to-morrow morning and state his case, he would then be able to give him his opinion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HUME.—But I do not wish to pay a fee. (Hear.) I want to know the law upon the subject.

With respect to the Bill itself, it is of course needless to observe, that every amendment proposed was negatived, and

at three o'clock in the morning the Committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again yesterday at twelve.

WE have received the following letter, with a packet of waltzes and marches composed by Don PEDRO:—

Dom ANTONIO da SILVA has done himself the honour of presenting a copy of music to the Editor of the *John Bull*, and would think it very kind to mention the music in that paper, which he is told is read by everybody.

Dom ANTONIO, having lost an arm at Oporto, in the service of Dom PEDRO, and desirous of obtaining a free passage back to his own country, Brazil, was able to obtain one only to England, but was advised by Sir DOYLE, an English officer in the confidence of the Emperor, to get the necessary passage-money, in England, by the sale of some of the many delightful pieces of music composed by the Emperor; for which purpose he was kindly presented with the published dances. Dom ANTONIO fears the translation of *Poltzanka*, 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 runs thus:—

THE FAVOURITE OPORTO QUADRILLE,
With Three Political Waltzes, for the Piano-forte.
Dedicated to my nice little Daughter.
Her most faithful Majesty, Senhora Dona Maria da Gloria, Johanne Charlotte, Leopoldina Isidora da Cruz, Francisca, Xaviera da Paula Michila Gabriela Rafaela Luiza Gonzeza, Princess of GRAN PARA, in BRAZIL, and QUEEN of PORTUGAL,
And to his Royal Highness the DUKE DE NEMOURS.

Composed by
DOM PETER, by the grace of God, Ex-Emperor and Perpetual Ex-Defender of BRAZIL.

This is the title-page. The being perpetual Ex-Defender, by the grace of God, sounds mischievous—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 LOUIS 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.

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 Watch-makers waited last week upon the CHANCELLOR of the 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 still 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.

WE think the subject of Sir JOHN KEY and his friend Lord GREY so serious, that we had determined not to indulge 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 BREAKFAST PARTY AT KINGSMILL GROVE.

THE KEYS—Major and Minor, Transposed; or, DON KEY and Fool's-cap. Time—Sunday, August 4.

In the centre of the room a breakfast table: silver teacup, 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.

MASTER KEY—the Storekeeper.
MR. JONATHAN KEY—his back to the audience. Out of his pocket a paper protrudes, docketed "Contract, £60,000."

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 MONKEY, grinning and swallowing dates, in the back ground, completes the group.

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 furnish the materials, but what of that?—I'm not afraid of the Tories, Lady K—; I shall be protected against consequences, or else I 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 got out not through them, my Lady—the Tories 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.

"A flat!" muttered JONATHAN.

SIR JOHN.
I am not to be put down by clamour—harn't I—thanks to GREY, dear old fellow—harn't I been twice Lord Mayor of Lunnon, my Lady—and didn't Lord LYNCHBURST, when I was invested the second time, say that it was an honour reserved for distinguished merit and eminent

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 not pressed here, steam to Ireland, where Master MACAUSLAND, 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 *bona 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 such things as Bibles, or if they do, the only chapters they read are out of the book of Job.

SIR 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.

Give up—If I do,

Here the conversation of the amiable family was broken in upon by the bells ringing for CHURCH—not the Comptroller.

In the debate upon the Thellusson Estate Bill, in the House of Commons, it appeared that no less a sum has been expended in the management of the property than £178,827.

The items are as follow:—

The amount of costs and salary paid to Solicitors by the Executors.....	£9,169	8	1
Ditto of costs by the Accountant-General.....	8,943	4	2
Ditto on passing Receiver's Accounts.....	10,339	7	3
	108,442	19	6
Paid Surveyor.....	10,749	11	8
Paid poundage or salaries to Receivers.....	23,456	4	11
Paid ditto 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 *plunder*; let me, therefore, ask that Honourable and Learned Gentleman, how much of that sum has been paid, by the *plundering* 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 a gentleman 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 themselves:—

TO JOHN BULL.

"*Palman qui meruit ferat!*"

SIR—When public functions present themselves to the nation with strutting pretensions of superior excellence, if they act up to their professions, they are entitled to the nearest commendation usually given to the individual who keeps his word. But how shall we characterize the very unexceptional 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 BROUGHAM, it is well known, has signified to the Episcopal Bench that every time he is benefited in the gift of the Crown, less than 200l. 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 Somersetshire; the appointment to which, in conformity with the presumed benevolent intentions of the CHANCELLOR, was instantly promised to the former very zealous and efficient Curate, by his humane and considerate Diocesan. The nomination only waited its completion till the arrival of the formal approbation of the Lord CHANCELLOR, to whom the Bishop addressed a statement of the particulars.

The sole notice which the Learned Lord, in his singular courtesy—*pro singulari humanitate sua*—has deigned to take of the Bishop's recommendation, was conveyed in a notification to the parish officers, that Lord BROUGHAM had appointed a friend of his own!—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—The old adage of "*audi alteram*," like some portions of our venerable Constitution, is, under the genial hand of reform, fast melting away. In the Court of Chancery the LORD CHANCELLOR, in "*Re Jodrell*," one of the most oppressive cases that ever came into that Court, heard, for four consecutive hours, Sir EDWARD SUGDEN and two other Counsel on the part of Sir RICHARD JONESTON, without interrupting them; but can you tell me why, on the following Saturday, the LORD CHANCELLOR stopped the Attorney-General and Sir CHARLES WETHERALL, who wished to read the affidavits on the side of their clients. Was it that the Drax and Grosvenor case still stuck in his throat, like *Macbeth'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 of pure malice, for the sole purpose of putting the respondents to the most cruel expense, yet his Lordship did not choose to shew his indignation at making the Court of Chancery a vehicle for personal injury 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 BROUGHAM is the only man now in existence who is a light to lighten the dark and intricate ways of the Court of Chancery.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—The severity with which you sometimes censure the measures of the LORD CHANCELLOR proceeds not, I feel convinced, from a mistaken view of his distinguished legislative talents, but from an anxiety that the brilliancy of his oratory may not blind the country to the fallacies which, for the sole purpose of putting the respondents to the most cruel expense, he promulgates from the multiplicity of his advocations, he occasionally 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 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 Gazette*, and the entries are under the head of Dividends due on Bankrupts' Estates, and are thus—

"1826. DANIEL, J., provision merchant (final) 25-3dths of a farthing; and, 1827. KILBURN, W. H., wine merchant, 3 4ths of a farthing."

Ill-natured people may say, that had Lord BROUGHAM and VAUX continued to hold the scales 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 challenge, 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 expense 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 (in 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 equily divided between them—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

Lincoln's Inn, July 27, 1833. A BARRISTER.

MR. COBBETT AND MR. O'CONNELL.
O'CONNELL'S CHARACTER COBBETT'S CHARACTER OF
OF COBBETT IN DECEMBER, 1829. O'CONNELL IN MARCH, 1829.

"I deeply regret that the ears of the meeting have been shocked and insulted by the name of that savage, COBBETT. 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 threatened as an infiction 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 liar on the human species,—I lose my patience. Let not the name of this beast—for man I will not call him—be ever again mentioned in this assembly."

WE last week alluded to the mad folly of abandoning the Sinking Fund system. We beg leave here to call the attention of the reader to the three following tables, extracted from *Perry'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 MAGAZINE for our knowledge of it, and for the following highly interesting statements:—

No. 1.
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.

1786	£662,000	1800	£48,178,000
1787	1,603,300	1801	10,713,000
1788	1,506,000	1802	10,491,000
1789	1,558,000	1803	9,436,000
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	16,491,000
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
1799	10,550,000	1813	27,522,000
	£48,178,000		£273,234,000

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 *Perry'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 a fund of fifteen millions yearly.

1813	£15,000,000	1824	£212,660,625
1814	15,760,000	1825	25,630,240
1815	16,537,500	1826	28,836,360
1816	17,363,870	1827	28,181,423
1817	18,231,973	1828	29,660,464
1818	19,143,666	1829	31,679,590
1819	20,100,774	1830	33,158,577
1820	21,005,038	1831	34,816,000
1821	22,055,284	1832	35,524,000
1822	23,157,048	1833	37,238,000
1823	24,316,572		39,099,000
	£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.

1813	£24,246,000	1823	£17,966,000
1814	27,692,000 (Sinking Fund broken upon.)	1824	4,828,000
1815	22,559,000	1825	10,683,000
1816	24,001,000	1826	3,313,000
1817	24,001,000	1827	3,817,000
1818	19,460,000	1828	2,986,000
1819	19,648,000	1829	2,920,000
1820	31,191,000	1830	2,900,000
1821	24,518,000	1831 System abandoned.	
1822	23,605,000		

In the mistaken infringement upon, and eventual abandonment of the system, both WHIGS and TORIES are implicated. There is no cause for political triumph to either party in the success of their mutual blunder.

PEMICAN.

We had the pleasure of stating in our last, that the friends of Sir J. DALRYMPLE had avowed that the Conservatives have now a majority of voters in the county of Mid-Lothian. We rejoice to find that the supporters of Constitutional principles have been equally active in other districts of Scotland. In Roxburghshire Captain ELLIOT's agents have lodged 119 claims and objections, and the agents of Lord JOHN SCOTT 238. 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. WYTHAM's agents have lodged 82 claims and objections; Mr. PAINOW, 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.—*Edinburgh Evening Post*.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, on the occasion of Mr. TENNYSON's motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act, said "he should prefer *five* to seven years." Mr. CHICHESTER (of Barnstable) is willing to let the Noble Lord indulge in his preference, for Mr. C., on Friday, placed a motion on the Commons' books that next session he would move the "repeal of the Septennial Act, and the limitation of the duration 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 themselves—to be sure that does not give much additional credit to the report.

The Hertford Borough Bill disfranchises the inhabitant householders under the old right before the Reform Bill. The borough is to include, beside the old limits, the parishes and hamlets of Ware, Amwell, St. Margaret's, Broxbourne with the hamlet of Hoddesden, Bengoe, St. John's, Stapleford, Bramfield, St. Andrew, Hartingfordbury, Dayford, and Little Berkhamstead. The polling places are to be Ware, Hoddesden, and Hertford.

The Duke of Devonport, for some years past, has been in the habit of subscribing 100l. 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 with an unfortunate accident. The *American* mentions, that in driving down a steep hill in Westchester in a one-horse wagon, in company with his nephew, the horse took fright, ran away, and overturning the wagon, 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 bed, 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 achieved a triumph over the only check to the universal adoption of steam navigation all over the world:—

"Mr. RUTTER, of Lynton, already known as the author of a Treatise on Gas Lighting, has obtained a patent for a new method of producing heat, which is certainly one of the most useful discoveries of modern science. In large furnaces and manufactories, it will almost entirely supersede 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 hydrogen! The only material required is steam, which is something in a fluid form, which contains a large portion of carbon: a whole oil, tar, or almost any thing of a similar kind will answer 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 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 or augmented as occasion may require. It is almost unnecessary to add that it yields no smoke, and consequently the hideous fumes now used in steam-packets may be laid aside. But the greatest advantage of all, is that steam navigation may henceforth be employed in cases where till now it was altogether impracticable. A vessel may be constructed as to take on board, without inconvenience, a supply of fuel which would enable her to circumnavigate the globe.—The process has been in successful operation at the Gas Works in Lynton and Salisbury during the last three months.

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 yesterday. We will copy a statement which we find in that journal, and which requires no comment, for rhodomontade like this carries with it its 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, if truly stated, is highly disgraceful to them. It is said that a messenger (who he goes in full costume, with his scarlet gown and cocked hat) is sent frequently during the day to the places where the petitions lie for signatures, and every new name in reported to the Board, for the purpose, at least that is the construction put upon it here, of striking the party out for future enmity, should he ever come to the assistance of the Bank. This is certain, that many persons have refused to sign the Petitions under apprehension of some such consequence as that above stated. In other parts of the metropolis, the west end 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 falsehood or the silliness of this paragraph. Everybody, with the exception of the ignorant and intrepid artists who manufacture information for the *Times*, knows that the signatures to Petitions presented to Parliament are accessible enough, and that the employment of a messenger, with or without the scarlet gown and cocked hat, in the manner described by the *Times*, would have been mere gratuitous stupidity."

We last week noticed the scandalous falsehood set about by the Papists, that Lord BRISTOL had turned to their religion and abandoned the Protestant Church. It has since been authoritatively contradicted, the only ground for the rumour appearing to be, the circumstance of his Lordship having kindly given a piece of ground for the erection of one of their chapels or mass-houses.

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 400 have emigrated from the North of Ireland this year. Many of these emigrants are persons of some property. Their reason for leaving

Ireland is the apprehension they entertain of the insecurity of persons who profess the Protestant religion.

The Duke de Lucca, who has just embraced the Protestant religion in Germany, is CHARLES LOUIS BEURBON, Infant of Spain, born at Madrid in 1736. His mother was the Queen of ETRURIA. In 1815 the Dukedom of LUCCA was conferred upon him, and in 1820 he married the daughter of King EMANUEL 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 philanthropy and benevolence are only exceeded, perhaps, by his untiring and unwavering attachment to our excellent Constitution in Church and State—we mean Lord ROLLE. The funds for the completion of the new Church of St. Edmund's, in 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 directing 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 wagon lodge and another building, belonging to Mr. Hall. Fortunately no lives were lost, and as the wind blew in a favourable direction, further accidents were happily prevented. As the building had not been used for some time, it is impossible 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 Works 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, says 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 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 secure it in its present open state. This is all very fine and very wise, and will be as popular as the Reform Bill, or any other measure of the Imbeciles.

The late Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for Dublin was so remarkable for his lenity to female culprits that women were seldom convicted when he presided. On one occasion when this humane Barister 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 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 laughter in the Court. The Chairman was about to explain the impossibility of her being tried by the popular Judge, and said "He can't try you;" when the woman stopped him short, and with an inimitable sneer, exclaimed, "Can't try me I 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 consideration 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 £1,000, per annum added to the salary of the late Recorder, for the arduous duties he was called upon to perform in consequence of the augmentation of business consequent upon an increased 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. STEELE was indicted for a libel contained in an authorized report of a speech delivered by him at a meeting of the Political Union at Limerick, and inserted in the *Limerick Herald*. The indictment measured fifteen feet in length, and charged the defendant with the intention of exciting disturbance in the county, with aspersing the conduct 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. STEELE, 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 ANGLADEZ would be now in office, if it were not for an understanding between the Government and the Political Unions of England? Answer—I know nothing of it to my own knowledge, except what I have read in the papers. The Jury, after being some time in consultation, declared they could not agree, and were accordingly discharged.

We hear that the will of the late Viscountess DUNDY and WARD has just been proved at Doctors' Commons, and that the effects sworn to are stated not to exceed £60,000, but we observe that the property does not, in fact, exceed £46,000. A large proportion of which is disposed of in legacies and provisions for old servants. Messrs. ALEXANDER and Co.'s (CALCUTTA) BANKRUPTCY.—On

Friday another 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 two-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 200,000.—The debts proved the first day amounted to 240,000. 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 amounted to 3,296,666l. 13s. 4d.!!! to meet which the assets were, good debts, 1,260,112l. 10s.; doubtful debts, 2,558,708l. 9s. 8d.; available property, exclusive of debts, 618,220l. 16s. 8d.; making together, 4,734,041l. 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 balance 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 certificate.—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, 5l. 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 5l.) 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-carriages.

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. GAVELIN, when a verdict of between 6000l. and 7000l. was given by a Special Jury for the plaintiff, in addition to 6000l. which he had previously paid into Court:—Breakfasts 1,169; dinners 2,331; 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; buccellas, 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; soda water, 108 bottles; ginger beer, 86 bottles.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—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 be the desire of any one to hear this part of the service rendered ridiculous in the extreme, let him go to this Church and hear the 116th 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, 1835.

A SIMPLE FRIEND.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.
The Rev. GEORGE RANCLIFFE, 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, LL.B. to the Rectory of Spaxton, vacant by the cession of Wm. Gordon, clerk.

RICHARD A'COULT 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 Hazlebury, founded in the Cathedral church of Wells, patron in full right by reason of his Prebend.

Mrs. W. Smith has modestly instituted FREDERICK F. BEADON, clerk, M.A., to the Vicarage of Compton Bishop, Somerset, vacant by the cession of him she said 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. FENSTON of Queen's College, Oxford, has been appointed by the Rev. J. Manly, Vicar of Leicester, to the Incumbency of Adarns, near Garstang, vacant by the death of the Rev. Osbourne Littledale.

The Rev. H. C. MARSH, 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.

OBITUARY.

At Kenilworth Rectory of that parish, aged 81.

At Hardwick, aged 79, the Rev. J. WHITE, Rector of that parish, and a Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese arrived at his Palace in this city, from attending his duties in Parliament, on Friday last, and on Sunday morning preached from St. Luke, 16th chap. 1 verse, to a large congregation at the Cathedral. His Lordship will hold his primary Visitation this year, in this city, on the 21st inst., and through the Diocese successively.—*Exeter Post.*

On Thursday a vestry meeting was held at Clifton, to make a Church-rate for defraying the necessary expenses of Organist, Clerk, Sexton, and other minor affairs appertaining to the Church. One penny in the pound was the sum proposed to be granted. The dissenters and other malcontents, however, mustered their forces, and successfully opposed the rate, the numbers being 60 in its favour, and 62 against it. Had such a result been contemplated, we are persuaded that the oppositionists, instead of having a majority of two would have been in the minority by many hundreds.—*Gloucester Journal.*

Worcester Music Meeting.—We understand that the Stewards of the ensuing Worcester Music Meeting (which commences on the 24th of September) will be:—The Right Hon. Viscount Southwell, The Right Hon. Lord Foley, Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., Col. Russell, M.P.,

Osman Ricardo, Esq., J. J. Martin, Esq., Elias Isaac, Esq., John Taylor, Esq.,—the Right Rev. the Bishop of Worcester, the Venerable Archdeacon Onslow, Hon. and Rev. J. Somers Coles, 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 Chirlett and Swalecliffe; in this county; so that henceforth there will be a resident clergyman in both those parishes.—*Kentish Gazette.*

A few days ago the first stone of a new Chapel of Ease was laid at Woolwich, at the eastern end of Beresford-street, the site of the late rope-yard. The children of the National Schools and Poor-house were present, as also the Artillery band. The ceremony terminated with three cheers and the National Anthem.

On Sunday an impressive sermon was preached at Wakefield parish church, by the Rev. J. P. SMITHSON, the curate, and 17l. 10s. collected for the benefit of the Green Coat School.

On Sunday an admirable sermon was preached in the parish church of Windsor, by the Rev. H. H. MILMAN, M.A. Vicar of St. Mary's. Reading, for the benefit of the National Schools; the subscription on the occasion amounted to upwards of 32l.

A new Market House and Charity School, to be erected at the sole expense of JOSEPH NEELD, Esq., one of the Members for the Borough, was laid at Chippenham by Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, the architect, assisted by Mr. T. LEWIS, of Chippenham, the contractor for the execution of the work. The stone is a pier of one of six massive stone Saxon arches, which will form the lower part of the building's front, and weighed upwards of three tons.

Dr. WILSON, the successor of HERZEN in the Bishopric of Calcutta, obtained the Oxford prize for the Bachelor's English Essay on Common Sense in 1803, the year in which HERZEN delivered his poem on Palestine. When HERZEN had descended from the rostrum WILSON ascended to it, each little thinking that this represented what would be great as to a very different station, at very different periods of their lives.

On Sunday last a Sermon was preached in Gravesend Church, by the Rev. GEORGE CROLY, LL.D., for the benefit of the National School, from the 20th and 21st verses of the 17th chapter of St. John. The Rev. Gentleman zealously and eloquently, and very successfully (evinced by a very liberal contribution in aid of the funds) set forth the great advantages of early education.

IRISH TITHES' ANNUAL.—The following is the resolution agreed to by the House of Commons as reported on Tuesday night:—"That His Majesty be enabled to direct Exchequer Bills, to an amount not exceeding 1,000,000l., to be issued for the purpose of advancing, under certain regulations, the arrears due for tithes and compositions for tithes in Ireland, during the years 1831 and 1832, subject to a deduction of 25 per cent. on the value of such tithes and compositions for tithes of 1833, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. to such persons as may be entitled to such arrears, or to such tithes or compositions for tithes, and as may desire to receive such advances; and that the amount so advanced shall be added to the tithe compositions payable in the next five years, one-fifth in each year, and be repaid by half-yearly instalments, as such compositions shall fall due."

A Meeting of the British and Foreign School Society was held at the Town Hall, Southampton, on Tuesday, when Lieut. G. FARRAR, R.N., the travelling agent of the Institution, gave some interesting information respecting the proceedings and success of the society, both at home and abroad. The meeting was respectfully attended; and at its close, several gentlemen gave in their names to become annual subscribers. At ten o'clock a Wednesday examination of the boys' book place, which was conducted by Lieut. G. FARRAR, R.N., the Rev. H. HAYES, of Bath, and the Rev. T. B. BULL of Newport Pagnell. The answers given by the boys were highly satisfactory, and evinced great diligence and attention, both on the part of the masters and scholars. One of the gentlemen of the Committee informed the meeting that the number of the boys had increased more than doubling the last year, and that the number of the boys were now on the books nearly three hundred, and the average attendance was two hundred and fifteen. The agent concluded by delivering a very impressive address to the children.

On Friday week, the Venerable Archdeacon THOMP held a Visitation at St. Andrew Auckland. The morning service was read by the Rev. J. THOMPSON, and an excellent and appropriate discourse from the 10th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, and the 24th verse was preached by the Rev. S. GAMLEN, Vicar of Herington; after which, the Archdeacon delivered a luminous and eloquent charge to the Clergy convened at the Visitation.

The Corporation of Newcastle, at a late meeting of the Common Council, resolved to continue their accustomed stipend for the first Curate of St. Nicholas. Had this grant been discontinued, we understand that the Curate would not have been able to remain in the town. E. H. HOPPER, who lately resigned; and thus the town would have been deprived of the services of one of its resident clergy.

We understand there is a vacancy for Chaplain to Bethlehem Hospital and the house of occupations, in consequence of the Rev. THOMAS HARRING being appointed to the living of Bexley, in Kent.

At the late Worcester Assizes a case was tried determining the right of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester to a certain waste land of about 16 perches, on the edge of a road in that county, formerly waste, but which had been enclosed about 60 years ago by an individual named MATTHEWS (a tenant of an ancestor of Earl SOMERS), and occupied with a house to which it is attached ever since. The action was brought by the Dean and Chapter against Earl SOMERS to recover the said waste land, and their right to it as heirs of the minor of Castle Morton, and as such entitled to all waste lands in the county.

In the course of the repairs now in progress at St. Paul's Church, Bedford, an ancient head was wanted to supply a vacancy occasioned by the ravages of old father Time, in the stone-work of the western doorway. The mason was puzzled for a time; eventually, the lucky thought came into his head, to obtain a bust by means of a cast from the head of a living friend, a jolly coffin-maker in the town. Consent was obtained, and a cast taken; from it a mould was made, and the head of the coffin-maker, one side of his face representing funeral sorrow, and the other the smile usually depicted on his cheek when in the company of his fellows. The ingenuity of the mason supplied a three-bob wig, and with this addition the head of the coffin-maker now adorns the church porch; and will most likely, in course of time, attract the attention of the lovers of antiquity as a specimen of the works of "by-gone" ages.

Hodgson and Others v. Harrison and Others.—Lord LYNDHURST gave judgment in this case. He said that the suit was instituted by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Carlisle, as rectors of the parish of St. Cuthbert, in Cumberland, against the defendants, for the titles of certain articles arising out of land in their occupation.

The defendants set up a plea of prescription, and the evidence of the case, his Lordship said that he had no hesitation in concluding that the safest and best way would be to direct issues to try them, in order that a jury might sit the witnesses by *visa voce* examination. His judgment, therefore, was, that account should be taken with respect to all the titles that were the subject of this suit, except titles of milk, calves, foals, honey, and wax, on which issues would be directed, with a declaration of the invalidity of the general modus.

ABERTYWITH.—The beautiful new Church of St. Michael, built from a design and under the superintendence of Mr. HAYCOCK, of Shrewsbury, architect, was opened for Divine service on Saturday last. It contains sittings for 1,100 persons, 522 of which are free sittings.

A Free Church was consecrated at Belfast on Thursday, which in the inside is 92 feet by 52, and the tower containing 132 seats, capable of holding between 1,000 and 1,100 people. The Church cost 4,000l. to which the Board of First Fruits contributed liberally.

IRELAND.

Thursday the Bishop of KILALOE, admitted the following to Priests' Orders:—Rev. Henry Barry Knox, Rev. William Henry MacDonnell, Rev. Henry H. Westby.

The Rev. William HALLAM, Curate of Youghal, has been collated by the Bishop of Cloyne to the living of Macroom.

UNION OF MIDLETON.—We understand that the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, in imitation of the exemplary conduct of the Lord Bishop of Cork, is making extensive promotions among the old and long-neglected Curates of his Lordship's diocese, and with the laudable view of extending the promotion and abolishing pluralities, has presented the several valuable parishes to the hands of the union of Midleton incumbents having two or more benefices to give up. It is said that the Rev. F. JONES, of Macroom, is appointed to Midleton; the Rev. W. WELAND, one of the London Clerical Deputation, to Mogeely; the Rev. Mr. HALLAM, one of the Vicars Choral at Cloyne, to Macroom; and that the Vicar of Midleton is to be restored to the parsonage which was originally intended for. The resignation of Dr. AUGER has been a great hindrance to the poor Curates, many of whom we know have served from fifteen to thirty-five years.—*Arch. Reporter.*



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

VOL. XIII.—No. 662.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, 1833.

Price 7d.

Under the Special Patronage of His Majesty,
ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Mr. SIMPSON, Master of the Ceremonies of the Royal Gardens upwards
of 36 years.—AN INTERESTING and UNIQUE GALA will take place To-
morrow (Monday), when, among many novelties, it is intended to place a POR-
TRAIT of Mr. SIMPSON on one side of the quadrangle, measuring in height
above 40 feet, which will be illuminated with variegated lamps, in proper con-
sistence.

The entertainments will consist of the CONCERT of vocal and instrumental
music—the Promenade, enlivened by military bands—the Picture of Antwerp,
Gymnastic Exercises, Balancing, Posturing, &c.—concluding with a display of
FIREWORKS, blended with the celebrated WATER SCENE.
In the concert will be introduced an entirely new song, written purposely for
the occasion, on the subject of Mr. Simpson. After which that gentleman will
present himself in the orchestra, and address the audience.
Books of the Songs, &c., with a Portrait of Mr. Simpson, to be had IN the
Gardens only—those offered for sale outside the Gardens are impositions.
Door open at Eight.—Admission 4s.

On Wednesday the 21st, being the BIRTH-DAY of our MOST GRACIOUS
SOVEREIGN, the Patron of the Gardens, a SPLENDID FETE will be given.
Particulars in due time.
Just published, "The Native Hills" by Bishop, and the "Pride of our Valley,"
by Lee; both sung by Mr. Robinson.

CLOSE OF THE PRESENT EXHIBITION.
BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—THE GALLERY, with
Selection of PICTURES from the Works of Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS,
Mr. WEST, and Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE, the three last Presidents of the
Royal Academy, IS OPEN DAILY from 10 in the morning till 5 in the evening;
and will be CLOSED on Thursday, the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock.
Admission 1s. Catalogue is. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

GRAND EXHIBITION.—NATIONAL GALLERY OF PRAC-
TICAL SCIENCE, Adelaide-street and Lowther-arcade, West Strand.
Admission One Shilling. Daily, 10 to 6.—displaying an extensive variety of
Objects of general interest and amusement.—STEAM GUN, Steam Boat Models,
propelled on Water, Steam Carriages for Land; MAGNET of extraordinary
power, producing brilliant sparks, Electro-Magnet, Cooking by Gas, Distilla-
tion of Spirit from Bread, Water compressed by Immense Power; Fossils,
Instrumental MUSIC, MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS, &c. &c.

LOZINGAR.—THE MUSIC in this highly popular OPERA,
now performing every evening at the Theatre Royal English Opera,
composed by Alexander Lee.
Della opera on the Wind, sung by Mrs. Weylett .. Price 2s.
Where, where is the Rover Dito .. 2s.
The Gipsy's Wild Chant Dito .. 2s.
The Queen of the Greenwood Tree, sung by Miss Novello, .. 2s.
The Wild Mandoline, sung by Mr. Bland .. 2s.
Away to the Valley, Glee .. 2s.
Chorus of Gipsies, &c. &c. .. 2s.
London: J. DUFF and Co., 65, Oxford Street, where may be had the celebrated
Bills—Meet me To-morrow, Lillian May, The Stranger's Bride, &c.

TO THE MUSICAL WORLD.—THE EUTERPEON, a grand self-
acting Military Band, which will perform the following pieces:—Overture
to *Macbeth* (Auber), four pieces from the *Creation* (Haydn);
several original Waltzes, composed expressly for the Instrument by C. Kreuzer;
Mozart's Grand Symphony in G, and the Overture to *William Tell*, Rossini;
the whole performed with the same accuracy, precision, modulation, pauses, &c., as
though played by artists of the first-rate ability. Independent of the mechanical
arrangement, it may be played upon as a finger instrument, it being furnished
with two key frames, and a row of pedals for the feet.—Open daily, at the Great
Room, Queen's Bazaar, Oxford-street. Commences at One o'clock, and again at
Three.—Admission, One Shilling.

PRIVATE PUPIL.—A Married CLERGYMAN, for some years
Tutor in a Nobleman, and subsequently receiving Six Pupils into his House,
at a moderate distance from London, would be glad to fill a VACANCY with
GENTLEMAN'S SON whose health or education may require more than com-
mon attention.—Letters addressed to the Rev. H. B., Mr. Rodwell, Bookseller,
No. 46, New Bond-street, London, will be forwarded to him in the country.

PRINT OF THE STATUE OF SIR JOSEPH BANKS, executed
by Chantrey, and now placed in the Hall of the British Museum.—A Private
PLATE of this Statue, and of the bust of the same, is now being presented
one to each of the 200 Subscribers, the Committee appointed to conduct
the execution of the Statue, deeming it desirable that a limited number of im-
pressions should be offered to the Public, have given One Hundred of them to the
Artists General British Institutions. With the exception of the Prints in
Artists' General British Institutions, those to be presented to certain Public Institutions,
those hereby advertised, no further impressions are to be taken from the
Plate. They can be obtained ONLY from Messrs. PAUL and DOMINIC
GOLDNAGH and Co., Printers, Pall-mall East, at the price of 10s. each, who
have liberally undertaken to advance the cost of their free of expense, for the
benefit of the above named most useful Charity.
15, Mill-street, Hanover-square, August 7th, 1833.

SET OF DISHES AND COVERS, Plated with strong Silver
mountings and edges, to be SOLD. They consist of four double dishes,
turning eight if required, and are offered complete for Ten Guinea. May be
seen at THOS. SAVORY'S, Watch Manufacturer, 54, Cornhill (three doors from
St. Dunstons Church). London.
N.B. Small flat Gold Watches, with double buttoned engine-turned cases
Seven guineas each, warranted.

TO PEDESTRIANS, SPORTSMEN, &c.—PATENT PEDO-
METERS, for the Waistcoat Pocket, at PAYNE, Watch and Clock
Maker, 163, New Bond street, opposite Colston-street.

CORLIN TAPESTRIES.—A MAGNIFICENT COLLEC-
TION of CHINESE designed from the above celebrated Manufacturer,
and fully equalled by the brilliancy of their colouring, are now being introduced
by MILES and EDWARDS, at their extensive Warehouses, 134, Oxford-street,
near Hanover-square, London.

NORFOLK.—MANORS AND MANSION, to be LET, in the
most desirable part of the county. The mansion is capable of accommo-
dation, and surrounding in game, and is offered complete for Ten Guinea. May be
seen at THOS. SAVORY'S, Watch Manufacturer, 54, Cornhill (three doors from
St. Dunstons Church). London.
N.B. Small flat Gold Watches, with double buttoned engine-turned cases
Seven guineas each, warranted.

SHOOTING AND RESIDENCE.—TO BE LET, a very capital
HOUSE, completely furnished. Sixty miles from London, with the exclu-
sive RIGHT of SHOOTING over nearly 4,000 Acres of Land, well stocked with
Game of all kinds, and which has at all times been strictly preserved. Apply,
post paid, to C. D. Mr. Jones, Bookseller, Hatfield-street.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, a FURNISHED VILLA, near the
TREGENT'S PARK, with a conservatory forty feet long, communicating
with the drawing room and hot-house, and nearly two acres of garden-ground,
walled in. Apply to Mr. Hall, near the premises, 22, Elm Tree Road, St.
John's Wood.

OLD SHERIFF.—GEORGE PHIBBS (late Sanford and Phibbs,
Public in general, in his present situation at the above Warehouse, the following
G.P. has also a large Stock of all the most approved FOREIGN WINES
and SPIRITS, in cask and bottle, and at moderate prices. The Trade supplied
with the best of every kind of wine, at the lowest prices.
No. 11, Blenheim street, New Bond-street.

MANY Ladies and Gentlemen, whose Hair is in a declining
state, are deterred from adopting the most effectual Remedy—that of shaving
the head, from the fear of having a PRICKLE (either on the scalp or forehead), or
of the hair being immediately detected. ROSS and SONS, 119 and 120, Bishop-
gate-street, having succeeded in numerous instances in imitating the natural
growth of the hair, so as to deceive the most experienced eyes, respectfully invite attention to
their newly invented METALLIC SPRING PRICKLE, which they have
brought to such perfection as to surpass all others. They have likewise the
most extensive and fashionable assortment of Ladies' Head-Dresses, Parisian
Frisettes, &c. which latter they are enabled to dress or curling.
Their Grand Neapolitan Saloon, for Cutting and Arranging the Hair in, con-
tinues to draw in attraction.

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA continues to be prepared
with the most scrupulous care and attention, by Messrs. Thomas and
William Henry, Manufacturing Chemists, Manchester. It is sold in bottles,
price 5s. 6d. or with glass stoppers at 6s. 6d. Stamp included, with full directions
for its use, and by their various agents in the metropolitan and foreign United
Kingdoms, but it cannot be genuine, unless their names are engraved on the
bottle. It is now in the hands of the most experienced and skillful
Government Stamp, which is fixed over the cork or stopper of each bottle.
Of most of the Vendors of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by a similar
Stamp. HENRY'S AROMATIZED SALT OF VINICAC, the invention of Mr
Henry, is the only genuine preparation of that article.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Established by Act of Parliament.
BOULOGNE.—The General Steam Navigation Company's
Packets leave London, for Boulogne, every Monday and Thursday morn-
ing; and Boulogne, for London, every Wednesday and Friday. Every informa-
tion may be obtained at the Office of the Company, 69, Lombard-street; and at
Mr. Underwood's, 56, Haymarket. CHAS. BESSELL, Secretary.
General Steam Navigation Company's Office,
69, Lombard-street, Aug. 17th, 1833.

CIDER, ALE, STOUT, &c.—W. G. FIELD begs to acquaint
his Friends and the Public, that his genuine CIDER and PEARY,
BURTON and EDINBURGH ALES, DORCHESTER BEER, LONDON
and DUBLIN BROWN STOUT, &c., are in the order for use, and, as well
as his FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS, of a very superior class.
22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

CANDLES 54d. per lb.—Wax-wick Moulds 64d.—Sperm and
Cotton Candles 1s. 5d. per lb.—Wax Candles 1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d.—Pa-
lace Wax Lights 2s. 1d.—Imperial Dittos 1s. 9d.—Yellow Soap 50s. to 55s. per
112 lbs.—Mottled, 54s. to 62s.—Fine Cured, 72s.—Windsor and Palm 1s. 4d. per
packet—Old Brown Windsor 1s. 9d.—Rose 2s.—Camphor 2s.—Superior Almond
2s. 6d.—Scented Wax, 6d. per lb.—Sperm 6d. to 8s. per gallon—Lamp
Oil 3s. for Cans at DAVIES' Old Established Warehouse, 65, St. Martin's
lane, opposite New Slaughter's Coffee-house.—Delivered in Town, or packed
with care for Country.

ENGINEER'S PUPIL.
WANTED, in the Offices of a Civil Engineer and Architect,
a young Man, who already possesses some knowledge of Drawing, as
PUPIL, for a term of Four Years, with whom only a moderate premium will
be required, if he be a native of the country, and of the age of 18, 19, or 20, 1, Serle
street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.
The Government to be vested in the Dean and Chapter, the Bishop being
Visitor.
A Chief Officer of the College or University to be appointed, with the title of
Warden; to whom will be committed the ordinary discipline.
Professors.—1. Divinity and Ecclesiastical History.
2. Greek and Classical Literature.
3. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Readers.—1. Law.
2. Medicine.
3. History, Ancient and Modern.
To these may be added Readers in other Branches of Literature or Science,
as opportunities offer, or circumstances require.
Teachers of Modern Languages, especially French and German.
Tutors.—1. Senior Tutor and Censor.
2. Junior Tutor and Censor.
Each to superintend the studies of their respective pupils, and to have the
care of their general conduct.

STUDENTS.
1. Foundation Students, having Lodgings and a Table provided for them, free
of expense.
2. Ordinary Students maintained at their own cost, but subject in all respects to
the College Rules of Discipline, and to have every Academic Privilege in
common with the other Students.
3. Occasional Students, to be admitted, under certain restrictions, to attend one
or more Courses of Public Lectures, but without other Academic Privi-
leges.
4. Divinity Students, specially so called, who, though not actual Members of the
College, may be admitted, after due examination and inquiry, and subject to
such regulations as the Dean and Chapter may think proper to prescribe, to
attend, for a specified time, the Lectures of the Divinity Professor, and to
pursue their Theological Studies under his direction, for the express pur-
pose of qualifying themselves for Holy Orders.
The Dean and Chapter, in pursuance of the Education of a Member of the
College will extend to 100 Years.
The Academic Year to commence in October, and end in June, being divided
into Three Terms.
Annual Examinations to be made in the presence of the Chapter,
and the Students to be placed according to their respective proficiency.
Prizes to be instituted for the reward of special merit at the close of each An-
nual Examination, and for such particular Exercises as may be deemed worthy
of public distinction.
The foregoing outline, subject to revision as to its specific statements, may
suffice to explain the nature and design of the proposed Institution. The Dean
and Chapter, with the aid and co-operation of the Bishop, are providing the
 requisite means of carrying it into effect.
It is intended that the College, or University, be opened in October, 1833.
Further information may be obtained from the Venerable Archdeacon Thorp,
College, Durham, who is appointed provisionally to the office of Warden.
Durham, Dec. 9, 1831.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.
Students will be admitted Michaelmas Term, 1833.
The Academic Course will comprise 12 Terms—three Terms in each year
(Michaelmas, Easter, and Trinity)—of about two months each.
The age of admission of Students for the Academic Course is from 15 to 21
years.
Occasional Students of any age will be admitted to attend particular Courses.
Students to Divinity beyond the age of 21 will be admitted to read under the
Divinity Professor, if found to be qualified by previous attainment.
OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.
THE WARDEN.
The Venerable Archdeacon Thorp, B.A. Fellow and Tutor of University
College, Oxford.
PROFESSORS.
Divinity and Ecclesiastical History.—
Greek and Classical Literature.—
Mathematics.—The Rev. John Carr, M.A. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cam-
bridge.
Senior Tutor.—Rev. T. William Pelle, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
Junior Tutor, —
READERS ALREADY APPOINTED.
Law.—William Gray Esq. M.A. Ch. at Church, Oxford.
Medicine.—William Cooke, Esq. M.D.
History.—Thomas Greenwood, Esq. M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge.
Moral Philosophy.—James Miller, D.D. of St. Andrews.
Natural Philosophy.—Charles Whitley, Esq. M.A. Fellow of St. John's College,
Cambridge.
Bursar.—Rev. Luke Ripley, M.A. late Student of St. John's College, Cam-
bridge.
Lecturer in Chemistry and Mineralogy.—J. F. W. Johnstone, Esq. M.A., F.R.S.E.
Lecturer in Modern Languages.—James Hamilton, Esq.
The Students of the Academic Course and in Divinity are required to attend
for Examination in the Chapel Room, Durham, on the 23rd October next, at tea
o'clock in the morning.
All letters relating to the University to be addressed to the Warden, College,
Durham.

THE CHARGES.
Admission of Students £ 2 0 0
Caution of Ordinary and Divinity Students (to be returned) 10 0 0
Caution of Occasional Students (to be returned) 5 0 0
Tuition each Term, to be paid terminally in advance 3 0 0
University Chest, Students (annually) 1 0 0
The following Gentlemen have been nominated to Foundation Studentships at
Messrs. Candlish, Treacy, Pratt, Stoker, St. Claire Raymond, Hicks, Dunn,
Erskine, Wright, Marshall, Fairlie, Thompson, Erskine, Stirling, Watt, W.
son, & Co. Bankers, 1, St. James's Place, London.
Payments on account of the University may be made to W. C. Chaytor, Esq.,
College, Durham, the Treasurer; or to his account at Messrs. Coutts and Co.,
Strand, London; Sir M. W. Ridley and Co., Bankers, Newcastle; or at any of
the Durham Banks.

FULLER'S FREEZING MACHINE, by which different ices,
from one to ten quarts,
may be made in ten minutes, by means of a simple and easy apparatus, which
may be made without ice. Also, the ICE PRESERVER, in which ice can be kept for
three weeks, in the warmest season, to prevent the necessity of opening the ice-
house, except occasionally. 100 PAILS, for ice, Wine, Water, Fruit, and
SPARE BED-AIR: this vessel will retain its heat, with once filling, for
sixty hours. CARRIAGE and BED FET-WARMERS upon the same prin-
ciple. The above articles of scientific machinery may be seen at the Manu-
facture, Jernyn street, six doors from St. James's-street, London.—N.B. Families
supplied with ice upon reasonable terms.

THE WEST INDIA COLONIES.—Just published, in 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.
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At a meeting of the Middlesex Magistrate on the 10th inst. Sir K. R. D. rate of three farthings in the pound was agreed to. Sir K. R. D. the treasurer of the county, reported that the balance in hand on the 5th of the present month was £5,169. 18s. 3d., but subsequent payments had reduced it to £2,500. The arrears were £7,765. 8s. 10d.

OLD BAILEY SPECIAL COMMISSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—Two Turkish women, who had been tempted to encourage the familiarity of two Russian officers, were seized in one of the places of assignation but a very few days since, and both of them, as well as the woman (the owner of the house) were tied in sacks, and thrown into the Bosphorus. One of the women is described to have been young and lovely.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We decline Mr. EVANS's criticism; and we cannot find CRESSY's—we trust we shall during the week.

The letters she'll be forwarded on Tuesday to Mr. L.

Mr. PURSER's pamphlet shall be noticed in our next number.

We cannot mix in the controversy to which G. D. alludes.

"V. ry nasty, indeed,"—in answer to a correspondent from Chelsea.

We are compelled to postpone till next week the justification of the Colonial Agents, which we had intended for to day.

We must abstain from noticing the "Intemperate Letters" which have appeared in the Times till we have some respectable authority for their authenticity.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Their MAJESTIES continue in excellent health at Windsor.

The KING came to town and held a Levee at St. James's on Wednesday. His MAJESTY returned to Windsor 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 DORSET, and Earl and Countess BROWLOW. 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.

The Duke of WELLINGTON continues at the Castle.

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 KING 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 obstinate 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 PLAGUE!

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 the room by the lady herself, or kicked down stairs by her nearest relations.

Everybody has noticed the conscientious 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 mistaken his sense of duty for a particular affection, and misconstrued an agreeable flirtation into a serious attachment.

Full of the characteristic belief in their own charms, it is said that they have resolved upon making him an 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 Philis 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 nothing.

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 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 incautious attacks which have been made by the Ministerial Press on Sir HENRY HARDINGE 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

ought to have continued contractor; that his only son twice described, should have remained inspector of the articles furnished by his father; and that Ministers should have been allowed to carry on the job in perfect security? They cannot mean this; and, if they do not, they certainly cannot find fault with the manner in which Sir HENRY 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 HENRY 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 HENRY HARDINGE a regiment, he is not to do his duty as a Member of Parliament. We have little doubt that, when Sir HENRY 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 he spoke out what he felt.

But to charge Sir HENRY 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 told young KEY that, even yet, he shall be restored to his appointment, *eighteen and a half as he is*? Do they mean to say, that Lord GREY feels so much for his double-barrelled Mayor, that any impeachment 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 HENRY HARDINGE, why was it given him? It was given as a recompense for long and arduous services, for severe and painful wounds, for unwearied zeal, for unflinching gallantry. Sir HENRY has served, from the age of fifteen, in Spain, in Portugal, at Roleia, at Vimiera (where he was severely wounded), at Coruna, with Sir JOHN MOORE (who died in his arms), at the passage of the Douro, at Talavera, at Badajoz, Busaco, and Albuera. And when we mention this last place, we cannot but borrow from the *Morning Post* of Tuesday the following extract:—

"To those who may be ignorant of the reason of Sir HENRY HARDINGE having got a regiment (and no military man is ignorant of this reason) we would again suggest the perusal of the following extract from Colonel NAPIER's *History of the Peninsular War*, speaking of the battle of Albuera:—

"In this desperate crisis BENSEROT, who had already withdrawn the 13th Dragoons from the banks of the river and brought Hamilton's Portuguese into a situation to cover a retrograde movement, wavered! Destruction stared him in the face; his personal exertions were exhausted, and the peril of a retrograde movement in his agitated mind. Yet no order to that effect was given, and it was urged by some about him that the day might still be redeemed by the 4th Division. While he hesitated Colonel HARDINGE boldly ordered Colonel COLE to advance, and then riding to Colonel ANNE-CROMBIE, who commanded the remaining brigade of the 2d Division, directed him also to march forward into the field. The die being thus cast, BENSEROT acquiesced, and this terrible battle was continued."

"By this movement was the battle of Albuera won."

At WATERLOO, Sir HENRY, with the war only, concluded his military service, having had his left hand carried off by a cannon-ball in that glorious victory. Sir HENRY staunchly 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 honourable 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. CONSTABLE, the retired Chairman of the Middlesex Magistrates, and others, for the purpose of rectifying an unprecedented blunder committed at the late Clerkenwell Sessions; he, said Mr. ROTCH, having been, at the time of the commitment 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 reel out of his way in order to be pert and impertinent 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, unluckily 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 in the House, he had as good as bid me do so as his Noble and Learned Friend opposite (Lord Wynford) or either of the two illustrious Dukes—(Dukes of Cumberland and Wellington)—the one

illustrious by his acts, the other illustrious by the courtesies of the House."

"The Duke of CUMBERLAND rose to order. He could not conceive upon what 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 the Noble Duke himself was disorderly in intermingling him—and he was now repeating his irregularity.'"

"The Duke of CUMBERLAND again rose to order. He would not submit to these attacks from the Noble and Learned Lord, or any other Noble Lord, who 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 spoken in the debate, and when he declared he had never said a word upon the subject to any man living."

"The Lord CHANCELLOR said the illustrious 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 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. This reference he had a right to make to the illustrious Duke whether he had spoken in the debate or not, and it was a right which he was determined to exercise, whether the illustrious Duke thought it fit and orderly to interrupt him or not. It was a right which he had exercised for twenty years in the other House of Parliament; and, as the privileges of both Houses were the same, it was a privilege which he should not forego. The Noble and Learned Lord made some further observations in support of the proposition that the slave who had once been in England ought to be free."

It is clear that Lord BROUGHAM did not recollect what he had said, nor exactly, as we are told, comprehend what he did; for that he of all men alive should sneer at the courtesies of an assembly in which, by courtesy, he himself is spoken of as a Noble and Learned Lord, seems most conclusive of his state. We are told that the excitement his Lordship experienced in the early part of the evening, led him to lie down on a sofa for two hours subsequently. This may be calumny; but we can assure his Lordship that he gains nothing by the frequency of these exhibitions. KEAN, who was a more popular actor than his Lordship, lost himself in public estimation by similar indiscretions; and, however well suited such antics may be to the cap and bells of the Beef-steak Club, they very ill become the crumpled wisdom of the Chancellor'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. WATTHAM at the corner of Bridge-street, as a retail linen-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, however, has not, to our knowledge, signalled himself in any public manner, and his political importance is not of a nature 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. KEMBLE's personal character no higher testimony 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. KEMBLE is not returned. It is notorious, and admitted by the opposite party, that if Mr. WARD could have 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 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 to Conservative principles than those of a gentleman who, professing them, thinks proper to pledge himself to specific 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 TRYNHAM 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 TRYNHAM 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 innocence 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 WINCHILSEA'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 CAMPBELL, the Solicitor-General, has "gut 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, voted 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 that he ought to do something to brush up his radical friends there, and accordingly decided upon attacking the characters of the 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 JOHN CAMPBELL stated that no place more 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 should 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. 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 satisfactorily administered;" and amongst these "the most serious discontents prevail;" but among none else.

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 public."

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.

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 should permit it to be seen seems extremely curious—for he is a lawyer, and hath a reputation for "cunning;" yet when the Magistrates petitioned the House of Commons on Monday, although Mr. LITTLETON, the Secretary, and (as he says himself) *de facto* LORD LIEUTENANT 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 stubbornness 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 venom, 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 libelled by its own Representative—and never was insult more keenly felt. We ought to add that the Lords Lieutenant of STAFFORDSHIRE and WORCESTERSHIRE have expressed their decided opinion upon the subject in writing.

We have now shewn who the persons are whom Sir JOHN CAMPBELL ventures to stigmatise and abuse—now let us exhibit some of those to whom he is obliged to truckle. One case will do for the present.

It seems that a radical bookseller at Birmingham, of the name of RUSSELL (no relation we believe to the BEDFORDS), published a libel upon the Street Commissioners. Sir JOHN was retained to move for a criminal information against him—"it was in his vocation, *hal!*"—of course he took the *Guan* and did his work. Will it be believed, that because he did this, his constituents in Dudley write to him—to Sir JOHN the Knight—the Parliament man!—the KING's SOLICITOR-GENERAL, to know how "he came to do such a thing as move for a criminal information against a libeller?"

Will it be believed, that this Solicitor-General—the denouncer of Magistrates—the representative of independence, wrote the following letter to Mr. SAMUEL COOK, a small draper, and Chairman of a Political Union, in his vindication against so heavy a charge:—

London, 17th May, 1833.
My DEAR SIR—I was actually on the point of writing to you about RUSSELL's case, when I had the pleasure of receiving your letter. I had been told that you, and many of your friends in Dudley, were under a mistake, which I am desirous of clearing up, in supposing this was an official or a Government prosecution. Government has nothing to do with it, nor had I any power or discretion respecting it. I merely, as a private barrister, received a brief to move the Court of King's Bench for a criminal information, and I could not refuse the application. What I said upon the occasion, I really do not recollect; but I was not speaking in my own person, or my own sentiments. I spoke from my brief, according to the instructions I received, as any other gentleman of the bar might have done. The freedom of the press I have ever maintained, and ever will maintain. I remain, yours, faithfully,
J. CAMPBELL.
To Mr. Cook, draper, Dudley.

This is an agreeable display of the state of servility to which *free* vote-hunters of the "great unwashed" are reduced. Would it have been credited, until now, that the KING's SOLICITOR-GENERAL could so far sacrifice his dignity of character—or rather of the character of his office

—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 SOLICITOR-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 SOLICITOR-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 shewn 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.

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, besides 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 practice of our own provincial exhibitions.

We wonder the Belgian authorities—we wonder M. VAN DE WEVER, 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!"

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 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 *précis*:—

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, "not only 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 ALTHORP'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 THIRD OF WHICH WAS, THAT BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES SHOULD BE MADE A LEGAL TENDER, excepting at the Bank of England or any of its branches; that his Majesty's Government had directed him (Lord ALTHORP) to call the attention of the Directors to the advantages which the different propositions would confer on the Bank, tending as they would to the extension of the circulation of its own notes, and that, in consequence, his Majesty's Government had a right to expect considerable advantages from the Bank in return.)—The Hon. Proprietor then said that, in the face of those propositions, and of that letter, Lord ALTHORP said that making Bank notes a legal tender formed no part of his bargain.—(*Hear, hear!*)—It was well known in the city of London, and among all mercantile men, bargains were held in the highest respect, and were considered inviolable; and yet this was the way Lord ALTHORP viewed the subject. That point required no further comment.

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 PEEL)—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 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 Officers upon 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 your 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 ought 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 interests of his country.—(*Hear, hear!*)—Upon a former occasion he had urged the Court to adopt the proposition of Ministers upon the ground that the final and immediate settlement of this important question was of the last and greatest importance to the country. He felt the necessity for it in a tenfold degree at the present moment; and he would appeal to all present if it was not notorious that a conviction that the question was settled had produced an altered tone in the public mind, and a new range of prices had been established on that understanding.—(*Hear!*)—If such was the case, and he defied denial, what frightful consequences would not result from having the subject re-opened, and the whole matter again set afloat?—(*Hear!*)—Yet, with all the evils he had pointed out attending it, with all its injustice to the community, his Majesty's Government had perilled it. It was for that Court to act as it thought best to secure its own rights and privileges; but, as he thought it would be better to accede to the proposition of Ministers 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:—

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 pecuniary 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 on the Chancellor of the Exchequer with the Resolutions, and that 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.

Mr. HUME has been actively employed, during the week, in raking 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 is, we suppose, a step higher than Colonel of the Penny Royal, which might with equal propriety, figure in 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.

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:—

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 the crop is taken off in August, September, and October; and the other parts of the Island do not finish their crop before the 1st of August; it is submitted that the 1st 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 dissolved by his Majesty, the disallowance 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 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 August, and 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, Mr. Secretary STANLEY 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 proprietors of slaves one-fourth of their whole value for 12 years, and at the expiration of that period, in taking away the whole property in their slaves.

A similar declaration was made by Earl RUSSELL 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 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 slaves.

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. If so important an alteration should be persevered in, an additional compensation should be granted.

CLAUSES 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-prædials is to terminate and they are to become free before the prædials.—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 20,000,000, 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 labour. 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.

By requiring the consent of the apprentice, in addition to that of two Justices, for his removal from one plantation to another, although both plantations should belong to the same person, is to afford the apprentice the power of depriving his master of his services during the apprenticeship. An owner may throw up one of his plantations 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 absurdity 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.

CLAUSE 20.—This Clause holds out a premium to a negro to run away. However much he may thus abridge the services which this Bill proposes to give the master by an apprenticeship, yet it expressly prohibits the Legislature from subjecting 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, clothing, 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 he be not, the master may be deprived of the services of the negro.

CLAUSE 14.—The number of Special Magistrates proposed to be appointed will be inadequate to the duties to be performed by the Magistracy in the Island.

Connected with this Clause is the 18th, which seems to commit to the Special Magistrates, 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 vagrancy, 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 co-operation of the Legislature. It is scarcely possible to conceive an enactment 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 supercedes the legislative authority which the island has hitherto enjoyed under its Constitution.

CLAUSE 17.—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 escape 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 injuries

which may be committed before the possibility of obtaining the interposition of a Magistrate.

CLAUSE 18.—This clause has been considered in connection with clause 14.

CLAUSE 24.—There is no provision made for the interest of the 20,000,000, and the accumulations until divided, which ought to be made.

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 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, above all, the commissioners ought not in any case to have the power of making laws, or of adjudicating on the rights of parties.

CLAUSE 47.—This clause is most objectionable. It authorizes 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 to 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 heavy expence, say from 100l. 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 again become subject, in like manner as the original laws, and so *ad infinitum*.

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 in force 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 200l. to 500l. 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 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 expenses without throwing them upon the general fund.

CLAUSE 45.—The mode of fixing the apportionment between the Colonies is particularly unjust, as regards Jamaica. In that Colony the slaves only form one-third to one-fifth of the capital employed in a sugar plantation, the remainder being the cost of the land, the price of cattle, mules, and other expenses 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 wages 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 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 these Colonies indemnity to a greater amount, although their loss was less than that of Jamaica.

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 unnecessary 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 submitted that the years (one thousand eight hundred and thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two) should not be included in the period for averaging the value of slaves. In one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one 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-seven, the islands were all nearly balanced: the average of those years, therefore, and not the ten years ending one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, should be taken to ascertain the value, if 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 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 Majesty's recommendations on the subject to the Legislature by 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 submitted, 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 emancipation, and thus defeat or delay the 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 country. The Bill recognises their property in their Slaves—it deprives them of that property by emancipating their Slaves—for that deprivation it awards them a compensation, but it withholds from them the payment of that compensation until the Legislature of Jamaica shall have passed certain Acts: and those Acts are to be so framed as to be deemed by His Majesty's Government "adequate and satisfactory," and yet the persons resident in this country have no voice in, nor control over, that Legislature. The Acts which that Legislature is required to enact are of such a nature, that there 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 of 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 *precis* of the case, which will render all its points intelligible to the reader:—

The case of our learned Member, Mr. PRYME, has occupied the attention of the House of Commons this week. It will be seen by our report that Sir T. FRANKLIE brought the question before the House, whether Mr. PRYME 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. PRYME 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.

Now what Mr. PRYME understands by accepting an office 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. PRYME:—

"Secretary of Bankrupts Office, March, 1833.
"Sir—I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to inform 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 comprising 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 appointment, so that 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 willing to accept the appointment with this understanding, and in that case a list will be formed, containing your name, to be acted upon with as little delay as possible.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
"WM. VIZARD."

To this letter Mr. PRYME thus replied:—

"Cambridge, March 27th, 1833.
"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 Bankruptcy at Cambridge and twenty miles round.

"I am willing to accept the appointment if his Lordship should honour me with it.

"The usual number of Commissions or Fiats is so small, that they cannot form the principal occupation of a member of the legal profession; but I engage that no other professional business shall interfere to occasion any unnecessary delay in holding the meetings under a Fiat of Bankruptcy. I also engage not to act as Counsel under any Commission or Fiat within the district.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"GEO. PRYME."

"To Wm. Vizard, Esq.
"Absence from Cambridge prevented me from answering the letter immediately."

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 Lord 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 vacating of my seat in Parliament, although it is my belief that such a consequence was meant by the Act to refer only to the Commissioners and Judges in London appointed to the Act; but I beg to decline the acceptance of the appointment, with much gratitude to your Lordship."

We presume that Mr. PRYME 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 compel him to vacate his seat in Parliament.

We do not enter into the question, whether Mr. PRYME was actually a Commissioner, and whether he declined to act in Mr. Adcock's 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 that "even if he had accepted the office, still it would only be a vacating of the seat pro tempore, that is, during such period as he was such officer; and then it followed, as a matter of course, that the Hon. Member for Cambridge would be restored to his competency to sit without re-election, the moment he chose to resign."

This may be very good law; but it is very odd, for all that. We may, it seems, be deprived of the services of our Member for as long a period as he pleases—he may remain a kind of sleeping partner to his colleague—but when he chooses to wake, he may start up again as fresh as ever, without even begging pardon for his inactivity in leaving his constituents in the lurch.

The decision of the House of Commons confirms Mr. PRYME in his seat; but the inquiry shows that those who suspected that he had forfeited it had more than mere rumour to go upon.

We ought not perhaps to sully the dignity of Parliamentary proceedings with a joke, but we cannot resist repeating a *bon mot* of Mr. BUXTON's upon this decision. "How," said Mr. WASON, "has Sir THOMAS FRANKLIE's remark gone off?" "Gone off," said Mr. B., "it has not gone off at all; it has only burnt Pryme."

PEMICAN.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of KENT and the Princess VICTORIA have been making a "progress" through the west of England, and have been everywhere received with the most enthusiastic loyalty and respect.

It is said Lord ANGLESEA is recalled from Ireland. We do not know on what authority the rumour rests.

Lord ALBEMARLE has received the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order: a similar honour, we hear, awaits Mr. GEORGE VILLIERS, our new Ambassador to the Court at Madrid.

Lord LAKE was married, one day last week, to Miss OSLOW, sister of Sir HENRY OSLOW, Bart. We were not aware that the late Lady LAKE was dead.

The emigrations of persons of high rank continue: we do not

The Archbishop of CARNEGIE has arrived in Waterford, to take charge of that diocese and diocese, which are annexed to the Archdiocese of Dublin by the new Arch Bishop.

The Archbishop of DUBLIN, Mr. DICKERSON, chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, entered upon the duties of his Ministry in the parish of St. Anne, over which he has been appointed, in this room of the late Lord Viscount HARBINGTON, deceased.

The Archbishop of DUBLIN has presented a valuable piece of plate to the Rev. SAMUEL MIDDLETON, for his attention to the unfortunate victims of cholera last year.

40, FLEET-STREET, where, only, Communications
(post paid) are received.

enquiries: he has clearly shown what before was obscure, namely, the true physiological theory of the formation of the enamel of the teeth, from which he has deduced a system of practice as novel as it is important; and while he has laid down first principles, that he reduced the subject to a science, he has not been unmindful that he was writing for the student. His

MIDDLESEX ADJOURNED SESSIONS

Paris, August 22, 1833.

A German paper states that several of the Jew merchants of Frankfurt 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.

On Tuesday morning, lay in the coffin previous to interment, the afflicted husband was near to take a last farewell of his deceased wife. At this moment, when his eye was directed to her inanimat remains, he suddenly dropped down, and before medical aid could be procured expired. He had been united to his wife upwards of fifty years, and during so long a period the noise of dissension had never been heard between them.

'Friend,' said Aminadab to Obadiah,
 'Why, that amaze me do by thy features show?'
 'To see, Aminadab, thy Beot on fire,
 And thou stand harmless in the burning glow —
 'Ah, Friend! dost thou so of disceament lack —
 'Art thou so fa. of common knowledge barren,
 Not to perceive 'tis but the radiant black
 That's manufactured by friend Robert Warren?
 Last night this Blackening saved me from the grave;
 For, idly sauntering on the Thames' side,
 I sudden fell into the billows' 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, by his hollow hide,
 Who, by their blood and fire, came near their gleam,
 And dragged me fainting from the wheeling tide!'

THIS Easy-shining and Brilliant **BLACKING**, prepared by
ROBERT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London, and sold in every town
 in the Kingdom. Liquid in bottles, and Paste Blacking in pots, at 6d., 12d., and 18d. each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are
 counterfeit.

(A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock 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—by Commission, we conclude.

It is now some months since we took the liberty of foretelling 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 intended he should negotiate 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.

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 payment which, besides being founded in justice, was to secure us the affection and co-operation of the Russian Government 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 KRISTOFF, who was at Jassy, and is now going to Odessa, to have an interview with Count ORLOFF. Whether the Russian troops will now be wholly withdrawn from the principalities remains to be seen. Hitherto no preparations for it have been made. On the contrary, the Ordinance of the Emperor lately received here, by which General KRISTOFF 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."

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 CHANCELLOR in the different departments under his Lordship's control.

The Times of yesterday says—

"The Chancery Offices Bill is another splendid instance of the zeal and spirit, and enlightened 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 passed in the House of Commons on Thursday evening, abolishes thirteen great offices, nuisances of long standing, mostly sinecures, thereby saving to the country upwards of 21,000*l.* per annum. The amount of the saving to be divided between the suitors in the shape of an abolition of fees to the extent of 9,000*l.*, and the Consolidated Fund. 2. The Bill reduces the income of Masters in Chancery, hitherto receiving 3,000*l.* per annum, from fees, &c., to 2,500*l.* per annum, upon a fixed salary; the saving under that head is, from ten Masters in Chancery, 14,000*l.* per annum; other savings in the Masters' office, by reductions and abolitions of various offices, 41,000*l.* 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 superfluous, was in fact a premium upon every species of fraud and oppression towards the suitors. Let the recollection of that all this heap of ill-gotten wealth was in the sole patronage 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 BROUGHAM has, by this same Bill, surrendered to the Crown—that is, subjected to Ministerial responsibility—the appointment of the Masters, hitherto regarded, by all preceding Chancellors, as a perquisite appertaining to themselves alone; and we do think that the disinterestedness and public virtue of Lord BROUGHAM's character will require no other evidence or record."

We are quite ready to acknowledge all that has been done by the Bill; but we cannot entirely agree as to the perfect disinterestedness of the CHANCELLOR. It should be recollected 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 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 disinterestedness and public virtue of Lord BROUGHAM's character, will require no other evidence or record."

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 NUGENT, at a masquerade in the character of a White Horse!

THE LORD CHANCELLOR 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, has, 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 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 DESPOT. 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, and the illustrious wives of the present Royal Family in our view, 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 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 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 TEYNHAM 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 KEY's affair, but they indulge in no remarks 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. STANLEY, 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 lying on his table which pointed out the impropriety 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."

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 50,000*l.*, to be supplied by his uncle or his father.

This was the purpose of Mr. CHURCH's letter; and Mr.

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 was the contractor.

Mr. CHARLES WOOD admits that he knew Sir JOHN KEY 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 KEY 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 KEY 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 KEY "in spite of CHURCH," he, the private secretary, did not venture to interfere to prevent "the devil of a row" which was to follow.

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 young KEY, 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 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 family: all of whom, it is some pleasure to know, besides combining to appoint young KEY, in spite of the remonstrances of the Comptroller, had been most completely and superlatively humbugged by the *old one*.

We must say, however the Peerage may have been adorned by the fostering hand of the Premier in the additions which he has been pleased to make to it, the Baronetcy has not been equally fortunate. His Lordship has made two Baronets—one, the English Baronet, Alderman KEY, condemned by an act in which his Noble Friend here is shown to participate, is obliged to resign the Representation of the CITY OF LONDON in the first Reformed Parliament.

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 DUBLIN for BRIBERY and CORRUPTION!

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 he 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 consoling with Captain BARRINGTON to bring him in for Sunderland.

We merely mention this, as adding to the numerous instances in which the Government have maintained their principle of governing without patronage, and to show 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 Brummagem.

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 sense 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 show, if the Committee had given any opinion, WHAT THAT OPINION 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.

Downing-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 unamiable, 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 aprons could make it. All the fish was well dressed—which is more than I can say of the company—and the wine was good enough for the occasion. But do not let NED deceive you—he thinks he can by his candid manner. All that is nonsense.

The dinner was as dull as ditch-water. BROUGHAM was almost as glum as if he had read your observations upon

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 the 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, and 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 got up 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 bomb-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.

I said to PALMERSTON, What a silly fellow he must be to be angry—however,

"Nemo mortaliū omnibus horis," &c.
Upon which PALMERSTON said, in his sneering way—You may certainly call HORNE "Nemo mortaliū," but why you should call the seven ladies who travel with him, "Omnibus 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 toddlers 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 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 without the knowledge of the Conference, in order to draw our Government into a snare, which, however, it has known how to avoid to the interest of the country. This is a fresh proof of the bad faith of the English 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. CRAWFORD, 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 CRAWFORD, 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 WARWICK till 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 agreed that it would be most unfair to enter upon the subject so uninformed, and that he could not support the motion. Mr. PETRE accordingly postponed it. Lord WARWICK has since arrived in town, and was at Court on Friday.

We beg to-day to redeem our pledge by giving insertion to the following, which has been hitherto unavoidably delayed:—

Having seen the statement of the objections urged by the Jamaica proprietors against certain enactments in the Slave Abolition Bill, we have been surprised at the repeated attacks which have been made in the House of Commons on two gentlemen connected with that island—Mr. BURGESS, the Agent, and Mr. BARNETT, the Speaker of the Assembly. After Mr. STANLEY had made his violent attack on the Jamaica Legislature, and when disregarding the sound recommendation which Sir ROBERT PEEL had given, he determined on legislating for the Colonies, Mr. BURGESS, as the Agent, and Messrs. BARNETT and HODGSON, entreated him to abstain from that course, and adopt that which afforded the means of obtaining the concurrence of the legislature of Jamaica.

They urged "that the Act of Parliament of the 3d of June for the abolition of slavery, reciting but not enacting 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 enact laws carrying into full and immediate effect the recited resolution, but should expressly prohibit any part of the grant from being paid to those Colonies the Legislatures of which had not passed such Acts. Such a course afforded the means of obtaining the concurrence of the Legislatures of Jamaica. It was strongly urged on the attention of His Majesty's Government in the following paper, which the Agent of Jamaica and Mr. BARNETT and Mr. HODGSON delivered to Mr. Secretary STANLEY on the 10th day of June last:—

"Copy of the Protest of Messrs. BARNETT, HODGSON, and BURGESS, put into Mr. Secretary STANLEY's hands on the 10th June, 1833.

"We believe it to be submitted by Mr. STANLEY that the supreme authority of Parliament over the internal affairs of the Colonies ought only to be exercised on extraordinary occasions, and on no occasion unless the Colonial Legislatures have refused to undertake the object which Parliament is desirous of obtaining.

"It is also admitted by Mr. STANLEY that the concurrence of the Colonial Legislatures is not only desirable, but that without it the risk and difficulties of Emancipation will be almost insurmountable.

"The legislature of Jamaica has, from the moment of its existence, claimed and enjoyed the right of initiating and passing all laws relating to the internal affairs of the Colony. It must be expected to resist the interference of any external power with the exercise of that right.

"If Parliament enact laws for the government of the slaves, the local Legislature, instead of entering on the necessary details which are to ensure safety to their constituents and reconcile them to the change, will probably protest against the interference of Parliament, and refuse to entertain the question until the external dictation is withdrawn. Thus the Mother Country and the Colonies will be placed in collision, and the emancipation must either be postponed or effected by force.

"If the latter alternative is chosen, the consequences will be dreadful. The House of Commons may have power to destroy the productive industry and commercial value of Jamaica, but it has not the power of restoring it.

"We ask the King's Ministers, whether Emancipation has been

so peremptorily refused by the Assembly of Jamaica, that no hope remains of accomplishing it except through the Supremacy of Parliament, the exercise of which may lead to such lamentable results? Is the immediate intervention of Parliament 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, uses these passages:—

"We cannot, consistently with our duties to our constituents, consent to go a step further, without a definite pledge from Parliament of ample compensation for any injury which may result from measures recommended by them."

"Again,

"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 compensation of which we never can consent to their adoption."

"These extracts afford a reasonable expectation that the Assembly of Jamaica will 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 experiment.

(Signed)

"RICHARD BARNETT.

"ABRAHAM HODGSON.

"WILLIAM BURGESS, 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 WELLINGTON and Sir ROBERT PEEL strongly recommended in their speeches in Parliament.

So far from offering opposition to the measure of emancipation accompanied 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 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 Legislature 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 the second reading in the 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 hostile feelings in Jamaica.

"4. That Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BARNETT, Mr. HODGSON, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. PHILLIPPS, Mr. ALDERMAN ATKINS, Mr. JAMES SMITH, and Sir ALEXANDER GUNST, be a Deputation to wait upon Mr. STANLEY with these Resolutions.

"5. That the same Deputation be requested to examine the Bill minutely, and prepare a Statement of the Objections to the same."

"All the nine Gentlemen composing this Deputation had been in the island. Six of them had resided 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 examine the Bill. Their observations on it are contained in the following statement, and formed the basis of a conference with Mr. Secretary STANLEY on the 12th and 13th ultimo. They were reported to and approved of by a numerous Meeting of Jamaica Proprietors 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 anxious desire of the Proprietors of Jamaica to give every support to the principle of Slavery, according to the recommendation 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. STANLEY to carry the same into effect, and shall pray 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 legislative authority of the colony of Jamaica, rested on the inevitable tendency of that interference to prevent the co-operation of the Legislature of Jamaica in carrying into effect the Resolutions 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.

The Ministerial papers have been circulating a report concerning Lord LYNDBURST, which requires a word or two of remark.

Lord LYNDBURST 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 LYNDBURST, by his political movements on the Circuit, left a remnant 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 LYNDBURST had nothing whatever to do with causes at Huntingdon—they were tried by Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE; and even if Lord LYNDBURST, 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 HUNTINGDON, 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 remnant.

So much for the allegations against Lord LYNDBURST and his "political movements."

A CONSIDERABLE sensation 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 contemporary, the *Cambridge Chronicle*, a condensed statement of the case:—

"We had hoped that the system of circulating falsehoods against the Clergy, and especially against the Bishops, had been checked by the late and immediate exposure which such misrepresentations have lately met with. But yet the Bishop of ROCHESTER has lately been accused of having required 700*l.* for consecrating a church at Hayswater or Broadwater in Kent, and at length agreeing to take 500*l.* The statement was made at a vestry meeting at the parish of St. Nicholas, Brighton; and of course lies had the usual run of the radical papers. Those who know anything at all about Ecclesiastical 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 quite-right to state such gross untruths, but seemed to regret that the time of the House should be occupied in refuting the system of calumny against the Established Church.

"The Bishops of CHICHESTER and LONDON were also obliged, a few days since, expressly to contradict a statement made, not simply at a vestry meeting, but in the House of Commons, by Mr. HARRIS, the Solicitor-General, Mr. WADSWORTH, Mr. WILLIAMS, &c. about 7,000 or 8,000 actions having been brought in the Court of Exchequer, by recommendation from the Bishops, for saving dormant rights, which in virtue of a recent Act of Parliament would otherwise expire.

"That the Radicals should be inclined to see how far a little thoroughgoing assertion of a peculiar kind will go, is not surprising, when we recollect that their quondam 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 eight millions; and since Lord GREY 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 keep a school.

"With such examples, it is 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:—

"Mr. ENGLISH, at the late Vestry Meeting held for making a Church Rate, it will be recollected, stated deliberately that the Bishop of ROCHESTER had 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 negotiation he consented to do it for 500*l.*, which sum he actually received. And this he declared he did not do as a private individual, but as a Bishop, and that he was ALL HE THEN UTTERED WAS A WILFUL AND DIRECT FALSEHOOD. There is no such parish or town in the diocese, and we challenge Mr. ENGLISH 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 charges are often made upon the officiating Bishop travelling expenses to a considerable amount, yet no money is ever exacted, 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. ENGLISH 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."

"Since writing the above, we find the subject was brought before the House of Lords by the Bishop of ROCHESTER on Monday evening, the 19th inst. in the Parliamentary report of the Bishop of CHICHESTER is made to explain (we copy from the *Times*) that the Broadwater, named by Mr. ENGLISH, is in his diocese; but this will not serve Mr. ENGLISH, for when he named Broadwater at the Vestry Meeting he said not the Broadwater near Worthing, but the Broadwater in Kent. The short debate in the House of Lords was remarkable from the cordial observations made by the Lord Chancellor, who, when the Bishop of Rochester rose to read the contents of the Broadwater, said that there was a certain degree of inconvenience in the practice of Noble Lords vindicating themselves in that House from attacks made upon them in matters not connected with their Parliamentary conduct. And he then kindly intimated that the printing in a newspaper the narrative of a public meeting, containing the paragraph complained of, was a breach of privilege, and contempt of the House, and Lord Vauxhall was asked to contain the matter. The Lordships would see that there was a certain degree of inconvenience in the practice of Noble Lords vindicating themselves in that House from attacks made upon them in matters not connected with their Parliamentary conduct. And he then kindly intimated that the printing in a newspaper the narrative of a public meeting, containing the paragraph complained of, was a breach of privilege, and contempt of the House, and Lord Vauxhall was asked to contain the matter. The Lordships would see that there was a certain degree of inconvenience in the practice of Noble Lords vindicating themselves in that House from attacks made upon them in matters not connected with their Parliamentary conduct. 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There has been recently erected on the highest turret of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich an apparatus by which Naval Captains taking their departure from the Thames, and also the chronometer-makers along its banks, and in all parts of London within sight of the Observatory, may know the instant of noon, or when the sun passes the meridian of Greenwich. This desirable knowledge is communicated or obtained by the erection of a pole or mast, on which stands a large ball or globe, six or eight feet in diameter (consequently visible at a great distance), and at the top of this pole a large cross is fixed. When the purposed intelligence is to be given, the ball is drawn up close to the cross, about ten minutes before mid-day, and at the instant of noon (or twelve) the ball falls. Thus by a telegraphic signal the instant of noon at the British Observatory is made known to all whom it may concern. The value of this knowledge must be evident to those who are conversant in nautical astronomy or geography, and are aware that the meridian of Greenwich is the

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 attained its meridian altitude; 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 light or strong.

Mr. HOPKINS, 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 too strict a neutrality; and if some of those in the British Cabinet who pretend to neutrality had been allowed they would have retained Mr. HOPKINS, notwithstanding the certainty that his liberal zeal had considerably outrun his diplomatic discretion.—*Albion*.

In May last a certain Law Reform Bill passed the two Houses of Parliament. This Bill contained a clause by which it was to come into operation on the 1st 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 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 11,800. At the contest between Mr. LYALL and Alderman VENABLES, in March, the votes polled were 10,086. 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 300 of the total number polled for both candidates in the late Election. The Liberal candidate polled, in December, 6,102; in March, 4,077; in August, 4,041.

The gradual fall in the rates of foreign exchange, 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 Customs House for shipment to the Continent very nearly 500,000 ounces of gold and silver coin and bars. The entries for Hamburg have been nearly 220,000 ounces of gold and silver coin and bars; to Calais, 74,000 ounces of silver coin and bars; to Rotterdam, 102,000 ounces of gold and silver coin and bars; to St. Petersburg, 71,000 ounces of silver coin and bars; and to the Mauritius, 30,000 ounces of silver coin.

The amount of merchandise exported from Russia to foreign parts in 1852, was 243,856,214 roubles; to Finland, 3,360,565; and to Poland 14,688,904, being a total of 262,654,683 roubles. The imports were from foreign parts, 190,453,769 roubles; from Finland, 1,015,607; and Poland 4,537,434, being a total of 196,036,810 roubles. There is thus an excess of exports over imports of 66,617,873. 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 sensibly augmented, are cables, cordage, and candles. The importation of candles was less last year than in the preceding. The Customs revenue in 1852 was 84,708,184 roubles, being no less than 13,136,288 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 Accra of the 31 of June. His Majesty's ship *Favourite*, 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 Fernando Poin one of the steam-boats with ten tons of ivory which he had purchased for a mere trifle. The other steamer was left ashore in the River Niger. LANDER was very ill, and many of the white people of the expedition had died, but the names were not given.

Letters from Mauritius to the 19th of April represent the Colony in the greatest state of excitement at the prospect of Mr. JEREMY's return there, which was daily expected. Scarcely any business was transacted from the state of suspense the inhabitants were held in as to the measures the Governor might have recourse to in order to tranquillize 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. NORTON, a bookseller and newsman, which had been seized in payment for Assessed Taxes that Mr. NORTON refused to pay. The grounds of this refusal Mr. NORTON explained, in a speech to the persons who crowded the auction room; he said they were war taxes and were granted under a solemn pledge that when peace was made they should be abolished. He was greeted with loud applause; and the only bidder was the parish constable; he was the purchaser of two lots.

It is said that the French Government have it in contemplation to form 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 fraternity existing between the Citizen King 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 germ of a mighty nation, destined to carry our language and our manners through distant centuries.

IMPORTANT TO OFFICERS ON HALF-PAY.—How to get Full Pay.—Apply to the War-office for leave of absence, to reside on the Continent on account of indisposition, when an answer will be returned to the Officer (or him to hold himself in readiness to join some Regiment 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 rapid extinction of slavery is going on in our West India Islands, the least that could have been expected was that Ministers should have said to other countries who still employ slave labour, "We cannot admit your produce into one place, to encourage it in another: we cannot admit your produce into our markets, to compete upon equal grounds more cheaply than we can now; and it would be killing and curing, if by opening our markets we encourage you to buy more slaves, just as we are liberating all our own." But this, obvious as it is, does this effect in the House of Lords was negatived on Tuesday by a majority of 38 to 17. Our Ministers have now discovered that the encouragement of slavery in foreign Colonies would injure trade in Colonies. We hope, however, that those who are adverse to slavery will be consistent enough to insist upon annihilating slavery in Spain, Portuguese and American slavery, as far as it can be done

by refusing to receive produce cultivated by slave labour, from any part of the world.

MUNICIPAL ACT OF LIBERTY.—On Sunday last, a sermon was preached at St. George's Church, Camberwell, by the Honourable and Reverend the Lord Bishop of Hereford, brother to the Premier of England, for the benefit of the schools of that district; when, after a most earnest exhortation 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 ASLEY was in the chair, supported by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, Lord EDWARD SOMERSET, Lord JOHN SOMERSET, Sir CHRISTOPHER BETHEL CONINGTON, Bart. HENRY T. HOPE, Esq. M. P. and many other influential gentlemen. The duties of Vice-Presidents were sustained by Mr. J. A. WHITCOMB 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 indifferently bubbled and squeaked, 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 COURTNEY, convicted of perjury at the late Kent Assizes, turns out to be, according to the *Maidstone Gazette* of last week, plain JOHN NICHOLLS TOM, a corn dealer, wine merchant, and madman, of Truro, in Cornwall. Mr. TOM left Truro eighteen months ago with a cargo of corn and a considerable sum of money in his possession, for 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—advertisements 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 intercepted 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 to some passages in a letter of M. REVER DURAS, among which is the following:—

"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 *Globe*—a fair specimen of the Ministerial press—thus reasons:—

"The first passage proves that Austria, Russia, and Prussia have supplied Don MIGUEL with the means of carrying on the war, and had among other things, purchased for his use the steam-vessel the *United 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 MIGUEL's money came from the gold mines in Russia, and silver mines in Bohemia!

What! all this proved by one word? It must be as pregnant with meaning as Lord BENTLEY's shake of the head in the Critic. However, so it is. The *Powers*, according to the *Globe*, care nothing about Austria, Russia, and Prussia; and this incidental fact, "casually brought to light," may serve as a clue to nobody knows 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* steam-vessel were no other than the GOWKS, very respectable steam-boat owners in London, that men who certainly have nothing to do with the silver mines in Russia or "the silver mines in Bohemia." 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 unhappy error, insinuates 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!

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFETMENTS.

The Bishop of St. David's has been placed to license, by commission, the Rev. T. POWELL, to officiate at the Curacy of Treming, Cardiganshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. St. Owen, upon the nomination of Philip John Miles, Esq. of Leigh Court, Somersetshire. The Chancellor of the diocese of Durham has appointed the Rev. ROWLAND WESTER, M.A. Curate and Lecturer of Stockton-upon-Tees, to be surrogate for granting Marriage Licenses and proving Wills. The Rev. RICHARD MARSH WHITE, M.A., has been called by the Lord Bishop of London, to be Vicar of St. Andrew's Church, in the county of Essex, void by the death of the Rev. Wm. HOLMES.

OBITUARY.

At Poyning's, the Rev. H. HAWMAN DODD, Vicar of Arlington, Sussex. On the 13th inst. at Chilton Rectory, WALTER KIRSON, A.B. Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. Walter Kirson, of Chilton Hall, Wilts. The Rev. RICHARD HUTCHESS WHITELOCK, of Charlton-cum-Hardy. In the city of Lincoln, the Rev. JOSEPH HOWE COMINS, in the 25th year of his age—he had recently entered the ministry, after having completed his academic studies at that distinguished seminary, Manchester College, in the county of York. The deceased was the eldest son of Mr. John Comins, of Tavistock, and is much regretted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The office of Chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark, having become vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. HARRISON, a very active canvass for the suffrages and support of the parishioners is being prosecuted by the friends of the several candidates in the field, whose nomination 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 the names of the seven candidates:—Rev. Wm. CURLING, M.A., Rev. JOHN WILCOX, M.A., Rev. H. S. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Rev. SAMUEL BENSON (the Curate), M.A., Rev. R. SOUTH, M.A., Rev. J. W. NICHOLLS, D.D., and the Rev. J. H. PRICE, LL.D. The emolument of the office is a fixed salary of 300l. per annum, exclusive of the fees arising from marriages, christenings, burials, and funerals. Messrs. CURLING and WILCOX preached their probationary sermons to crowded congregations on Sunday last; Messrs. SOUTH and NICHOLLS on Sunday the 1st of September, and the Rev. Dr. PRICE on the 8th of September. The election is appointed to take place on Tuesday the 10th of September, and a very severe three days' contest is anticipated.

We understand that his Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, on the occasion of his holding the Confirmation next month, will, besides laying the foundation stone of the new Church or Chapel about to be erected in St. Mary's parish, Dover, consecrate the new Church at River, and the Grand Mausoleum or Cemetery erecting in Walder-share wood, by the Earl of GUILFORD, for himself and his descendants.—*Kentish Gazette*.

The Lord Bishop of the diocese held his Primary Visitation, in the Cathedral of this city, on Wednesday. It has been most largely attended, indeed, beyond former precedent in this way. The Rev.

Dr. COLLINGS, 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, 21st chap., first four verses. A good collection was afterwards made at the doors.—*Id.*

We understand that the Archbishop of CANTERBURY has recently given judgment upon a case of appeal presented to his Grace by the Rev. J. H. DUNSTON, against the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, for refusing to grant licenses for non-residence on his two Livings of Fetherne 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 OXFORD will hold confirmations this year at the following places:—At St. Mary's, Oxford, on Friday, August 30; at Islip, on August 31; at Dorchester, Wednesday, September 4; at Henley, Thursday, September 5; at Whitechurch, Friday, September 6; at Ewelme, Saturday, September 7; at Thame, Thursday, September 10; at Chinnor, Wednesday, September 11; at Cuddesdon, Thursday, September 12.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT has sent a donation of 15l. to the Portland and Portland Board of Education, for the purpose of founding a library, which is to bear the name and title of the "Royal Victoria Library," founded by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of KENT and the Princess VICTORIA, 1833.—*Portsmouth Herald*.

VISITATION OF THE VEN. ARCHDEACON SINGLETON.—On Tuesday the 13th, Archdeacon SINGLETON held his annual Visitation at St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle, when, after an excellent discourse by the Rev. Mr. RAZZ, of Newburn, from 1st Peter, chap. 5, vers. 2, 3, and 4, the Archdeacon proceeded to deliver his charge to the clergy. There was now, he said, a truce in the warfare which had recently been waged against them; but those who hated them still looked forward to the period of their ruin, and whilst they were assailed by violence and contumely from without, he wished his clerical hearers to be peculiarly on their guard against treachery and indiscretion from within, and to be circumspect in the management of the charges which had been sent against them had turned in their favour; the absurd idea of their enormous wealth had been entirely refuted, 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 wholesome liturgy, and a moral life. With respect to the Sabbath Bill, he would say that the clergy would yield to the feelings of the laity, and would be prepared to give up their rights throughout the land, a holy observance of God's ordinances, and a reasonable enjoyment 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 beset them with informers, and subject them to severe penalties, whilst the opulent were still allowed to riot in indulgence and extravagance, then the feelings of the rational clergy would be aroused. He congratulated them that the proposition for admitting the Jews to a participation of civil rights, which had been looked upon so favourably by the modern liberality of the House of Commons, had been refused by the Lords. Such a proposition could only tend to unchristianise the church. With respect to the Irish Church Bill, he was happy that the clause which sacrificed the property of the church to the purposes of the state had been rejected. The Ven. Archdeacon concluded by observing that the main stay of the clergy would be found in the honest and sober discharge of their duties, by which they would redeem the pledge of faith which they gave at their ordination. They must be calm and tolerant to all; but still be of the Church of England only. All their doctrine must be drawn from scripture; and their external discipline must be regulated by the rubric and the canonical laws of the profession. "But above all," said he, "we must live in the fear of God; love the brotherhood; and be true to the Crown, though, peradventure, we find it in the dust."

Dr. WADE, the Vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick, who has made himself so conspicuous at Radical meetings, recently signified at the Visitation of the Bishop, that he would resign the vicarage of St. Nicholas, and accept of the Rev. Divine still living in London, for on Wednesday he attended a meeting to advocate a very clerical 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.—*Forester Journal*.

New Roman Catholic Church, Newcastle.—There is now being erected at St. Nicholas, Newcastle, a new Roman Catholic Church, the most magnificent piece of worship which the Roman Catholics will have in the three kingdoms. It is supposed that this Church, or rather Cathedral, will be completed in about sixteen months hence. The style is Gothic, and the supposed expenses will be about 10,000l.

Church Rates.—At a Vestry Meeting of the parishioners of Tavistock, on Thursday, C. V. HARRISON, Esq., in the Chair, called for the purpose of auditing the Churchwardens' accounts, various resolutions were passed, protesting against the levy of Church Rates upon Dissenters, thereby compelling the whole of the community to pay for the repairs of the religious edifices, and the maintenance of the forms of worship belonging to but a part, and recommending churchmen to follow the example of the Dissenters, by raising, through voluntary subscriptions, the sums necessary to support the interests of the Church. The Vestry further passed a resolution that "this Meeting cannot entertain any question connected with the estimates now brought forward by the Churchwardens for the ensuing year, and do therefore adjourn until Feb. 6, 1854."

Refusal to pay Church Cess.—On Thursday, a Vestry Meeting was held in St. Mildred's Church, Canterbury for the purpose of granting a rate to liquidate the expense of repairing the church. Alderman HENRY COMPTON stated that the repairs had been ordered at a previous vestry under the direction of the churchwarden; and that nothing had been done but what the vestry had ordered. The rate was strongly resisted upon several grounds. Some said they were not present at the former vestry, and therefore had not sanctioned it, and others that they never attended the Church. Ultimately the rate was refused by a majority of three; there being nine in favour, and two against it.

On Tuesday the new Church at Perry Barr, Staffordshire, erected upon the estate and at the sole expense of John Gough, Esq., of Perry Hall, was consecrated by the Bishop of LICHFIELD and COVENTRY. The edifice is in the Gothic style, and affords accommodation to 450 persons. The estimated cost of the building is 4,500l., in addition to the value of the site and burial ground. To this Mr. Gough has liberally added an endowment of 3,000l. in aid of the support of the Minister, and a repARATION of 200l. which, with the expenses of deeds, fees, furniture, plate, &c., which, with the erection of a suitable parsonage near to the church, which we understand it is the intention of Mr. Gough hereafter to build, cannot eventually, we should think, fall far short of 10,000l. The east window is decorated with painted glass, designed and executed by the late Mr. M. R. HARRISON, a native of the parish. The Bishop has recently consecrated the new churches at Hilderstone, Staffordshire; at Wrockwardine Wood, Salop; and at St. Stephen, near Burton-upon-Trent. Hilderstone and St. Stephen have been erected by private individuals under the recent act (1 and 2 WILLIAM IV.) which gives power to build churches, vesting the right of patronage in the founder. Perry Barr church is erected under the same act, the beneficial effects of which have been thus early manifested.

The Hon. and Rev. ROBERT LIDDELL, having been appointed curate at Hartlepool, (Mr. WILSON, the incumbent, having been unable to do the duty for some time past, in consequence of indisposition,) entered on the duties of his ministry on Sunday last, and preached to a numerous congregation, who were highly gratified to hear morning service again, and to be no longer dependent on other sources for consolation. The discourse was on the reciprocal duties of a Minister and his congregation, which was delivered with great ability and eloquence. His manner is serious and unassuming, and his sermon was listened to with profound attention; and the hearers are well satisfied with the advantages they are likely to possess by the residence of a gentleman, who comes well recommended by his zeal and devotion to the duties of his ministry, and who has undertaken a charge which we have no doubt, he will actively fulfil both with honour to himself and advantage to the parish.

CROWN PATRONAGE.—It appears that the Hawick Radicals are looking forward to some further vacancies in the Church, which, their influence over Captain ELLIOT may enable them to secure for their own partisans. If the influence of Government be protruded to the desire of those persons, as has been the case in respect to the appointments to the Hobkirk parish, we trust that the insulted parishioners, who they may happen to be, will lay their case before Parliament. We shall not fail to expose the proceedings of these parties.—*Edinburgh Evening Post*.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

EXPEDITION UP THE NIGER.

DUBLIN.—TUESDAY.

DEAR BULL.—The dynasty of the ORLEANS is in a singular and most unpleasant way. Louis PHILIPPE, like JOJO, is deserted by his former companions—the friends of his bosom now reproach him—those who assisted so powerfully in raising the throne of the Citizen-Monarch, are now its worst foes, and hostilities have at length arrived at such a point that the inmates of the Tuileries have been obliged to leave the palace, and the friends of the former times to do and to publish their worst. The tumult which has been thus thrown down. LAFITTE, BARROT, and ARAGO have declared they will take up, and the "secret history" of the "three glorious days" is now to be given to the world. This "denouement" has been brought about through the publication of a certain book, called *Deux ans de Règne*, by a briefless barrister named PERIN. This Chateaufort, who had been the friend of the Orleans family and this PERIN compiler, and Monsieur PERIN's work is called by some the work of "King PERIN." I need not tell you that the production of "King PERIN," to which I refer, was written to show that the revolution of 1830 was national; that those who made it were attached to monarchical principles; that the Nation called the Duke of ORLEANS to the throne in order to save the monarchy from being overwhelmed; and, finally, that Louis PHILIPPE has saved France, saved the Monarchy, saved the Altar, and saved the world, by condescending to accept the Crown of this country. It is also attempted to be shown in the book of "King PERIN," that the Citizen-King never made any promises to LAFITTE; never desired the triumph of Republicanism; never came to any understanding with the Republican party; but, on the contrary, was the Throne because he was the only man in France who could prevent anarchy, civil war, bloodshed, bankruptcy, and ruin!

This book, then, has put the three dear friends of Louis PHILIPPE into the greatest passion; and as poor LAFITTE is about to have his estates sold by auction to pay a debt due to the Bank of France, and which was guaranteed by the Citizen-Monarch; as ARAGO has made nothing by his reputation, but is still living in poverty at the Observatoire; and as ONDILLON BARROT has received neither place nor money since 1830, and is of all men the most disappointed, why they have resolved on becoming authors; and the book of "King PERIN" is to be replied to in a neat octavo volume of some 300 pages, which is shortly to make its appearance. Since the celebrated work some years ago published in England, called *The Book*, of the nothing so amusing as the work of the "three dear friends" of the Royalty, which will shortly be put in circulation. These three Deputies have announced their work themselves. The *Messenger des Chambres* has been authorised to declare, that it will be most amusing and piquant; that it will contain letters and documents of the greatest importance; that, as the Government has defied the Deputies in question to do nothing, the Deputies will do something; and that the *Messenger* will have dared BARROT, LAFITTE, and ARAGO to tell and to publish all the secret history of the revolution of 1830 shall be no longer withheld, and that Europe and the world shall know how it came to pass that the revolution was made at all; by whom, and for whom, it was made; what promises were entered into before-hand by the ORLEANS dynasty; and how those promises have been unredemmed. As you are, I expect, to be written by the "three dear friends," shall make its appearance, the readers of the *John Bull* may rely on an early and interesting treat.

The miscellaneous intelligence of the past week is not without interest. Don MIGUEL's loan, which had fallen to 35 a fortnight or three weeks since in a moment of panic, is now at 62, and no "obligations" can even be had at that price. Whilst the loan of Don MIGUEL is at 62, the loan of the Emperor of Brazil is at 100, and the loan of Lisbon. Those who will not enter an national guards are whipped, and those who will not subscribe their money are shot or murdered. Not one single town or city has even yet declared in favour of Don MIGUEL, or of his daughter. Wherever the bloody banner of the ex-Emperor of BRAZIL is seen, it is obliged to be carried by French, English, Belgian, Italian, Spanish, and Cosmopolitan troops, and the Emperor of BRAZIL is obliged to make another loan, to pay the expenses of his army. The Spanish Ambassador and the Nuncio of the Pope are said to have reached the camp of Don MIGUEL. Lisbon is said to be in the power of the King. There are no desertions in the Portuguese army. There is no want of provisions, ammunition, soldiers, or officers for the cause of Don MIGUEL. If the Portuguese Government should decide to make another loan, it would be a very large one. The Emperor of BRAZIL is greatly discouraged, and Miss Donna MARIA is not to leave yet, or, if she does so, is only to proceed as far as Havre.

The first meeting of the Sovereigns of Prussia and Austria has taken place. It is said that another will soon occur. Lord Minto and M. BRESSON, Marshal MAISON, and some English spies, were unable to learn beforehand even the particular place of meeting, and nothing has transpired, except that their conversation was long, and that they parted apparently well satisfied with the result of their conference.

The affairs of Switzerland are looking most gloomy. The Diet of Zurich is unable to restore order. The citizens of Neuchâtel have called on their Prussian Governor to put an end to the troubles which desolate so many cantons by a prompt intervention; and the citizens of Basle have added to their petition a note to the Governments of Berlin and Vienna, praying for an armed intervention. The Queen of Spain has wholly failed in her efforts to turn M. ZEA BERMUDEZ out of office. He is more esteemed and confided in by the King than ever. The Queen, in lending herself to the French party, has had but one object in view, and that is, to secure to her daughter, the Crown of Spain, after the death of King FERNAND. But the Queen has failed in her calculations; and the Queen, who the "Juste-milieu" and the "Doctrinaires" will not certainly for her make a war in Spain. She has thrown herself on the Liberals, and the Liberals will most undoubtedly betray her. In opposing ZEA BERMUDEZ she has acted most absurdly and most injuriously. His principles and opinions are moderately and nationally royalist, and these principles are sure of triumphing in the Peninsula.

Louis PHILIPPE and his family have just returned to their tour in Normandy and to Cherbourg. All the Ministers have gone out of town. The troops of the German Diet are to be increased at Frankfurt. Greece is to be evacuated by the French troops. The King of Spain is stated to be much worse, and even to be paralyzed; and Prince TALLEYRAND is about to leave politics and the London Conference. P. H.

On Wednesday Earl DE LA WARR was elected Lord High Steward of the borough of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the room of the late Earl of PLYMOUTH.—*Birmingham Gazette*.

We have a file of *Montreal Gazettes* to the 26th of July. They contain an aggregate of the population of Upper Canada for the years 1832 and 1833. In 1832 there were 290,992 persons, and in 1833 296,544, thus exhibiting an increase of 55,552, or 134 per cent. Mr. and Miss Kemble were acting at Montreal with great success.

MOOR PARK and the POACHERS.—The Marquis of Westminster has been a great sufferer by his liberality in allowing persons to fish in the united waters meeting in the River Colne. The consequence has been that the poachers with drag nets have nearly destroyed all the produce of that celebrated place.

On Monday night some miscreant entered a field belonging to Messrs. Bugges and Strong, respectable farmers, residing near Bow, Middlesex, and stabbed a valuable mare to the heart. The malignant act was effected by forcing a dagger or cane sword through the chest, and penetrating the heart, so that the poor animal must have died almost instantly. The owners have offered a reward of one hundred guineas for the apprehension of the scoundrel.

It is not perhaps generally known that by the existing Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, the subjects of either country may be prosecuted here or there by the subjects of citizens of either country in a period of amity.

Accounts from Bombay give no very cheering description of the future prospects of agricultural capitalists. Every attempt to introduce the cultivation of indigo to Guzerat has proved unsuccessful; nor has better fortune attended the endeavours of certain scientific and practical men to promote the growth of sugar in the Indian and Northern Concan (high and low countries). Hopes still seem, however, to be entertained that something may be done towards improving the cotton staple, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory results of some experiments tried many years ago in Broach and Salsette.

The HARVEST.—All accounts from the country speak of the harvest as having been generally plentiful. The wheat crop has not, in some districts, been as abundant as has been anticipated, but the weather will still be above an average, and the prospect of a good harvest within the last two days, has been extremely favourable to the labourers incident to this season. The harvest is completely over in England, and the numerous swarms of Irish labourers who had emigrated to England a few days since are returning daily.—*Dublin Times*.

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 *Curlew* had boarded the *Columbine* about the 20th of April, the master of which vessel 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 a week after they had sailed from the entrance of the River Nun. King Obie had treated them with much kindness, and had 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 sent their boats ashore to cut wood. They were fired upon by the inhabitants of a village, and obliged to return. The next morning a large number of men were sent armed. These were immediately taken to the town, and the *Quorra* then sent a single rocket into the town, and continued firing for an hour at intervals for an hour and a half. The natives still continuing to fire, the crew of both the steamers landed and drove the natives out of the village, and then burned it to the ground. Three of the natives were found killed, and one was dying: one or two of the English was slightly wounded. The result of this engagement reached Eboe before the steamer, and Mr. Lander is of opinion it will have a salutary effect on the natives up the river, and be the means of opening up the interior of the country. Nine men are said to have died before they left the Nun, and two or three afterwards.—From some canoes that came from Eboe to Binny on the 23d of April the *Curlew* heard the steamer had shot a number of men. These people appeared to know very little about them, every one of them they live long way from bush, and plenty man die."

"On the 24th of April the *Curlew* left the *Agenorin*, leaving Binny in the Nun. She had been fitted out by a company of merchants of New Providence to explore the Niger. She had with her two small schooners, which were to proceed up the river while she remained at the entrance. Nearly all the white men belonging to these vessels had died, and the remainder appeared in the most wretched state, and they had abandoned all intention of attempting to proceed up the river with the steamers, it being considered impossible to do so with any sailing vessel."

The following is an extract from a letter of an officer of the party, dated Fernando Po, May 12:—

"Mr. Lander arrived here some days ago from the Nun or Niger. I had been there in the *Curlew* only a week before, when they had reached the mouth of the expedition for five months. It appears the large steam-boat, the *Quorra*, after a passage of three months, only reached the river Shadda, or rather within six miles of it, when she was thrown upon a bank, where she remained for three months with about three fathoms water close to her. This delayed the expedition, for the little steamer, the *Alburka*, was obliged to attend her consort for fear of accidents. Mr. Lander left them about three weeks ago, and ordered a supply of medicine, &c. &c. Curious enough, the medical man who attended the steamer was an inexperienced practitioner, and neglected to take up a proper quantity of stores; the consequence has been, that after getting into the Nun (having lost about six men before) twenty white men died of fever and dysentery, and amongst the number the doctor himself (Dr. Briggs), and all the officers, excepting Mr. Laird, Mr. Lander, Lieut. Allen, and the captain of the little steamer. There are now living on board the two boats only fourteen whites. Lander thinks the mortality was caused by the imprudence of Capt. Harris, a master in the navy, who made a coasting voyage of it from Sierra Leone, and took the boats (he commanded the large one) up one or two rivers in order to pass away the time, as he considered the season not far advanced enough to enter the Nun. The consequences, as, fever, dysentery, and cholera, including the doctor, died before entering the river, and great sickness continued up to the moment of Lander's quitting them the other day. The country was quite healthy where the steam-boats were lying, and they had plenty of provisions. Bullocks cost only 8s. and weighing about 2cwt., and fowls about a penny. Lander says the victualling of about 30 persons amounted to only about 1s. 6d. a day, including gun powder, &c. They had no surgeon, and the doctor, having been cured of his fever, died before of ivory; this was owing to their not having good interpreters, and to their not being far enough up the river. Lander's complaint is dysentery, which is now nearly subdued; he came down here from the mouth of the Nun in an open boat (for change of climate), and luckily had not a drop of rain the whole passage, for three days. One man died, and the day after, and had severe fever, and he was before a sad effect on the expedition I have just been attempting to give you an outline of. On Capt. Harris's death Mr. Laird appears to have behaved in a most unmanly manner towards Lander, and only gave in when seized by illness."

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTION.

A Meeting of the General Committee was held at the Exchange Coffee House, Palace Yard, Westminster, on the 29th ult. The Right Hon. Lord ROBERT GOSWORTHY, was called to the Chair. The Secretary made his report regarding the enclosure of the common at Cholebury, which was highly approved, and agreed 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 necessary implements for cultivating their allotments, and to supply them with seed and such other articles as the committee might deem desirable. The Society's proceedings in the parish of Cholebury 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 intend proceeding in other parishes as soon as possible. The other business of the Meeting was then disposed of, and the Chairman announced a long list of subscribers received during the past week. The meeting was voted to the Noble Chairman, and the Meeting adjourned, it having lasted near six hours.

REGULAR AMERICANS.

ENOUGH TO DO.—Mr. Willis, of Rushworth, of the Duke of York, Regent, and opposite the infant school, Salford, has in his possession at this time a store pig, measuring in length 10 feet 6 inches, in circumference 7 feet 6 inches, and weighing upwards of one hundred and twenty stone.—*Chester Chronicle*.

HORTICULTURAL CURIOSITY.—A fine specimen of that magnificent plant, the *spuca gloriosa*, is in flower at present in the garden of Caroline Park. The flower stem is 10 feet high, and bears forty-four large, elegant, and beautiful flowers, each of which is 4 inches in diameter, and the bearing from fourteen to twenty-four flowers, making in all nearly 1,000 flowers.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

PROLIFIC 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 grapes.

LARGE RHUBARB LEAF.—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.

EXTRAORDINARY CABBAGE.—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 20 lbs.—*Sheffield Iris*.

MR. IRVING'S CHAPEL.—The numeraries at this place are still proceeding, although they do not excite so much public curiosity as formerly. On the morning of Sunday week the ceremony of what was really an energetic and eloquent exhortation, by Mr. Irving, a young man suddenly yelled out, not in an unknown tongue, but in the most dolorous tones imaginable—"Oh! oh! oh! Tremble! tremble! tremble! Turn ye! turn ye! turn ye! The Lord is at the door! The Lord is at the door! The Lord is at the door! He will come in! he will come in!" and a quantity of other gibberish in the same style; all which Mr. Irving solemnly proclaimed to be an emanation from the Holy Spirit. During this absurd exhibition, a young man in the gallery, who had never before witnessed such a scene, could not refrain from smiling; upon which a singularly ill-favoured member of the congregation, with an expression in his grim visage of the utmost fury, asked her if she knew that she was "in the presence of God?" "Yes, sir," said she, "and in that of the devil too, if I may judge by your countenance." *Edinburgh Gazette*.

Tuesday morning, the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), terminated his existence at the Barracks in the Regent's Park, by cutting his throat with a razor in so dreadful and determined a manner that his head was nearly severed from his body.

There is at this moment a lunatic at the Bicetre who fancies that, when at breakfast in a garish town, he inadvertently swallowed a

MURDER OF NATHANIEL SNEYD, Esq.—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, undiminished—deliberately looked round the court—folded his arms, and leaned upon the iron-rail in front of the dock. The clerk of the court read the indictment to the prisoner, charging him with firing a loaded pistol at Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq., on the 29th of July, from which 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 that he would prove that he was not in a fit state to take his trial. Mr. Greene, on behalf of the crown, said he was not in a fit state of mind to be tried. He supposed, therefore, that a Jury should be impanelled to determine the fact whether the prisoner was or was not insane. A Jury was then sworn, to try "whether the prisoner, John Mason, who stands indicted for the murder of Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq., is or is not insane at this time of his arraignment." Several witnesses were examined to prove insanity previous to the commission of the crime with which he was charged. Dr. Hart was examined at some length as to the conduct of the prisoner since his commitment. Judge Burton then charged the Jury, who, without a moment's hesitation, found that the prisoner was insane at the time he committed the crime. The court ordered the prisoner to be detained in custody until a written order should be made regarding his future destination. The prisoner appeared slightly anxious just 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.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Edward Dell, commonly called Parson Dell, a young man who is in the habit of street and field preaching, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having defrauded a waggoner of the sum of 21s.—The waggoner, it appeared, had been one day one of the congregation of parson Dell, who was preaching on a sugar-hoghead, about twenty miles from town. As the former was extremely single-looking, the parson marked him out for an experiment, and asked him the doctrine of the Trinity. As soon as the waggoner considered him a most wonderful "clergy." 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 vehicle of which the waggoner was the driver. The waggoner consented, and also allowed himself to be prevailed upon to let the parson have the handling of two sovereigns. The moment, however, an opportunity offered, the parson shoved a smock-coat over his black clothes, slouched his hat, slipped out of the waggon, 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 and was holding forth to the burmies and mudraks 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 acquaintance, 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 parson, and he was not so ready to attend with too much pain to be carried on long, and when Dr. Dell resumed their old position in his head, the countryman seized him and demanded his money.—The preacher denied this impeachment, and said that he never saw the waggoner before, and that he would complain of the violence done to him in his calling to the Bishop of London.—The Lord Mayor asked the prisoner whether he had a license to preach? The parson replied that he did not consider it necessary.—The Lord Mayor observed, that the present was a case which proved how very necessary it was, for the practice differed most awfully from the preaching.—The parson said, that whatever people might say he did, nobody could say that he uttered a word which was bad. He declared that he was as innocent as a regenerated sinner, and that he only wished his hands and his eyes were as innocent as a babe's of the touch or the sight of gold.—The Lord Mayor said, that the prisoner had left his pipe half smoked upon a fish-stall just before the spirit moved him to "jabber" about the place of punishment for all evil-doers. "I thought," said the countryman, "when I send him going on to his preaching, that he was just the very man as out to go to that place himself." (Laughter.)—The prisoner was then remanded.

LOSS OF THE HOPE OF LONDON.—The ship *Hope*, from London for Quebec, ran on shore on the south-east end of Flint Island, about eight o'clock on the morning of Wednesday the 22d of May, having on board 95 passengers, and 10 crew. All sailed got on shore by a hawser extended from the bowsprit in a large tug-boat. The vessel is a total wreck. Mr. Hector, a gentleman of property from Aberdeen, and his sons and daughters, with their families, were on board passengers. They arrived at Montreal on the 27th of June, along with some of the other passengers. Some of the passengers had come to New York from Cape Breton. Mr. Hector is stated to have lost property to the amount of £10,000.—*Manchester 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.

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CORUNNA.

O, England remembers that ill-fated day, When by Corunna's wide expanding plain, Brave Moore, the great hero, 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 overladen, Retired, as on the foe came.

In a nobleman's house in the neighbourhood near, The General in quarters had laid, And a present of Warren's Jet Blacking so clear, To the host that he loved, he had made.

And the nobleman's boots by that black did display Such bright, such superior gleams, That the high-valued roof where they hung in array Seemed illumined by heavenly beams.

When into the village the enemy broke, Destruction and plunder their aim, The scene in that mansion did venture to look Ere they left it as fast as their aim.

For they fancied their faces that in the bright bloom That so lovely was shewn by the Blacking, Were their friends' injured spirits had burst from the tomb, Corunna to save thus from sacking.

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We very much regret that the letter from Cambridge (B.) did not reach us until Friday night—rather too late for any useful answer.

Our friend in Downing-street may be assured that we shall not give up his name as the author of the letter containing the report of the Fish Dinner. As to sending to Messrs. VIZARD and Co. it would be useless doing so, since Mr. VIZARD, having been appointed an Officer of the Court of Chancery, is by the New Act incapacitated from acting as an Attorney.

The communication about the grouse which was so early forwarded to Lords GREY and BROUGHAM does not seem of sufficient importance to publish; such things are always done in the best regulated families. The condition of payment of carriage on delivery is also too trifling to notice.

Our correspondent ENQUIRER is informed that the nonsensical stuff advertised in some of the newspapers as a Declaration of the Bawman Nation about Poland, having nothing to do with either the nation or its Government, is a paper drawn up by a very small party of mountebanks assembled at a cent and edition 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 FITZCLARENCE and the Hon. Captain CAMPBELL were the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

On Thursday the KING prorogued the Parliament in person.

The Royal Procession was formed at St. James's Palace at half-past 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. GEORGE CAMPBELL, Groom in Waiting; Colonel BOWATER, Esquerry; 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 Household, the Keeper of the Privy Purse, the Clerk Marshal, and Sir C. ROWLEY, Groom of the Bedchamber. In the fourth carriage, drawn 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 crimson velvet, with gold fringe and tassels; the middle of each side is richly embroidered; in the centre is the star of the Order of the Garter, encircled by the motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*;" at the top is the imperial crown, and below the star is the figure of St. George and the Dragon; the rose, the shamrock, and the thistle are embroidered on each side. The back of the hammercloth has the Royal 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. COOKE.

His MAJESTY entered the State coach twenty minutes before two o'clock. The KING wore an Admiral's uniform. Opposite to his MAJESTY sat the Master of the Horse, and Viscount FALKLAND as Lord in Waiting. The King's Marshalsmen, two and two, preceded the State coach, followed by twelve of the KING'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. GARDINER and LEDBITTER, walked 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 MAJESTY 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 beginning of next year.

The KING graciously assented to the earnest entreaties of his Ministers to prorogue the twenty-one Peers and thirty-two Commoners left in London, and made the following Speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In opening the present Parliament I stated that never, at any time, had subjects of greater interest and magnitude called for your 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 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 renewal of hostilities in the Low Countries, and thus affords a fresh security 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.

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 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 to 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 carried on by Committees of both Houses of Parliament for several successive Sessions have also enabled you to 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 commerce.

The state of slavery in my colonial possessions 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 considerations of justice and humanity, the interests of the colonial proprietors have not been overlooked, I trust that the future proceedings of the Assemblies

and the conduct of all classes in my Colonies, may be such as to give full effect to the benevolent 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 become 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 expeditious 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 deeper interest than that which, by the 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 digesting into one body 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 Jurisprudence. I have also directed Commissions to be issued for digesting the state of the Municipal Corporations throughout the United Kingdom.

The result of their inquiries will enable you to mature those measures which may seem best fitted to place the internal government of corporate cities and towns upon a solid foundation, in respect to their finances, their judicature, and their police. In the meantime two important Acts have been passed for giving constitutions, upon similar principles, to the Royal and Parishes of Scotland; and your attention will hereafter be called to the expediency of extending similar advantages to the unincorporated towns in England which have now acquired the right of returning Members to Parliament.

It was with the greatest pain that I felt myself compelled to call upon you for additional powers to controul and punish the disturbers of the peace in Ireland.

This call was answered, as I confidently expected, by your loyalty 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.

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 be necessary for the welfare of all classes of my subjects; thus effectually cementing the Legislative Union which, with your support, it is my determination to maintain inviolate.

Gentlemen 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.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In returning to you my respective counties you will carry with you the satisfying 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 confidently rely for the encouragement and support of my people in that love of liberty and order, that spirit of industry and submission to the laws, and the moral worth, which constitute the safety and happiness of nations.

Then the LORD CHANCELLOR, by his Majesty's command, said—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the thirty-first day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued 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 Downing-street, 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 inflections the country has been for the present saved, but for what it has done, we only instance 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 Spoilation 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 blunders and correction, of statement and retraction, of enactment and repeal, of proposal and withdrawal: and thus, vacillating 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.

As for the merits of the Reformed Parliament *quod* 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 signalled 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 cunning 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 increase 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.

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 signed by all the most influential and respectable inhabitants of the Island, on the second day after his return:—

"The undersigned, Colonists of the Island of Mauritius, solemnly declare that it is false and calumnious to affirm, as their enemies have affirmed to the British Government, that they rose against the Royal authority. They appeal to the testimony of his Excellency Sir CHARLES COLVILLE, and of all men of good faith who were witnesses of the events of the past year. Their conduct at that period was 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. JEREMIE's arrival did in June, 1832, supplicate the Representative of his Majesty in this Colony to remove this functionary from the island as the most dangerous enemy of the Colonists. Their demand was granted, after the mature deliberation of all the competent authorities."

"The undersigned supplicate his Majesty's Government not to send Mr. JEREMIE back to the Mauritius. The King's Ministers, deceived by false reports, have been pleased to regard the colonists as rebels; they have sent back Mr. JEREMIE to the island; they have adopted a number of severe and unjust measures; they have arbitrarily violated many fundamental laws which were guaranteed by the capitulation."

"The undersigned, in order to prove their obedience to the Sovereign to whom they have sworn allegiance, and in order that no breach of the public peace which might befall may in any manner imputed to them, submit, though with profound grief and concern, to the repeated orders of his Majesty, and to the violation of their laws and fundamental institutions."

"But against this violation they loudly protest. They make express reservation of all their rights, and reserve their confidence in the justice of the King, of Parliament, and of the English nation, to whom their deputy is gone to prefer their complaints. They firmly hope that this confidence will not be deceived, that they will not be reduced to despair, and that their moderation and their patience will be appreciated and rewarded by the Representatives of the nation, and by his Majesty better informed."

At the Island of Mauritius, this 1st of May, 1833.

Signed, &c.

LORD PALMERSTON has done wonders; he has acknowledged 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 Peninsular war, 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. CANNING'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 every 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 *liberally* 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 Donna MARIA. Now if we, who maintain that she has no right at all, and, therefore, above all other reasons maintain the right of Don MIGUEL, are denounced as the partisans of legitimacy, it is clear that our opponents 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 who are the people who have driven him from his throne and capital? The Portuguese, his own subjects?—No. The Brazilian people exiled his worthy brother, Don PEDRO, and have thus entailed him upon Portugal; but Don MIGUEL has been defeated by French robbery and English meanness; an army of hired mercenaries have deprived him of the moment of his throne; and while our Prime Minister has had the hardihood 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 preparation has been made to secure the expulsion of our ally from his kingdom—our Navy have been instructed to land the Brazilian girl's flag the moment it was hoisted—and a Lord our marines, if the revolution were doubtful—and a Lord something RUSSELL has been established in Lisbon, with credentials to the Pretender, cut and dry, in his pocket.

However, the affair is but begun—the tocsin is only sounded, and we congratulate the departmental Ministry on what has

already 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 BERMUDEZ (generally characterised by the *Times* as a liar, a cheat, and several other equally bad 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.

We again repeat our belief that if the Portuguese nation are as firm in their support of MIGUEL as they are decided in their hatred for DON PEDRO and his Brazilian child, the cause must triumph; and so far as 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 mutamur in illis!'—What strange effects have power and place on the 'human mind.'"

Sir JAMES, whatever they may think at Rockingham or Cockermouth, is not the worst of the bunch. HORHOUSE, the anti-flogger, was more delicate, to be sure, and has not 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 bear 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 YARROROUGH, as, what is jocosely termed, Commodore of the Yacht Club, has exerted his 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 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 of exhibiting a mimic fleet, however small, humiliating itself at the desire of a revolutionary KING, whose only claim upon the gallant—Commodore's particular attention is his political affection for our present Ministers, who, in return for services performed, performing, and to be performed, are deluding Lord YARROROUGH 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 YARROROUGH, 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-acknowledged 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 our ships 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 punishment. 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 gosse should be sacrificed in earnest, upon the occasion of this dispersion, but as far as roasting one goes, we believe it has been done most effectually 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 Bill, by which the Directors have carried the important point of making their notes a legal tender, says:—

"Lord LANSDOWN says that perfect safety is ensured where the paper circulation is convertible at pleasure into gold. Be it so,—but his notes convertible 'at pleasure,' where the holder must send 300 miles to realize that convertibility? A pretty sort of 'pleasure' to be sure. Lord LANSDOWN contends for a 'perfect' convertibility; but the new Bill makes that convertibility less perfect by a great deal than it is at present; it makes a Bank of England note more valuable and expensive of sending it up to the metropolis for conversion. So it makes the same note more valuable at the distance of 50 miles from London than at 100 miles distance, and in fact creates a variation of prices and a confusion of standards all over the country. The pig-

headed folly that could induce any Minister to persist in such a clause is to our minds utterly amazing; and now it will be six or eight months, if not more, ere the mischief, however palpable—however intolerable—can be cured."

We would bet half-a-dozen of port wine to one glass of cold brandy and water—the odds will be perfectly understood—that we could name the writer of this article; it is he only who thinks he may with impunity call the English "a beast of a nation," who would, through the same medium, call His Majesty's Government "Pig-headed fools." We have elsewhere to-day said that the present Government is a departmental Government, and every member of it feels himself at liberty to abuse and vituperate as many of his colleagues as he thinks fit: here Lord ALTHORP gets it—his department is finance; the mild criticism upon his Bank Bill comes from another department—

"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:—

20th August, 1833.

AGAINST THE THIRD READING OF THE SLAVERY ABOLITION BILL.

DISSENTIENT.

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.

3d. Because the experience of all times and of all nations, 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 could not be relied upon for the cultivation of the soil; and 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.

5th. Because upon this speculation depends the value of a capital of not less than 200,000,000. 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 Exchequer, upon sugar alone, not LESS THAN 5,000,000. STERLING 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 made to the proprietors of estates in the Colonies has been VIOLATED; and a resolution, agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, and communicated to the Colonies, has been departed from, and the period of apprenticeship 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 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 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.

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 distribution 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 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.

8th. Because the extension of the Act 52d G. III. cap. 153, by the 61st clause of the Bill to the Colonies, is not necessary for the apprenticeship and emancipation of the slaves 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 indepen-

dent authority as provided by the Acts of 1773, and respected from that time to this.

WELLINGTON,
ST. VINCENT,
PENNSHURST,
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 *Jamaica Courant* of the 8th 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, Belfast, 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, in decrying a system which gave themselves and their families the means of existence! But now, when they find the extent of the mischief they have occasioned they are very sorry for it, on their own 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 Osnaburghs, those of Glasgow their dry goods, and the wool-growers of Scotland, who catch so many returns for the use of the negroes, may devour them themselves!! The people of Belfast may roll themselves in fine linen, and the magnates of Cork may now, with safety, feed their own paupers with the pork they were in the habit of sending to the West Indies. If the people of the United Kingdom imagine that we can raise crops here under the system which is now pursued towards us, they are very much mistaken, and the wool-growers of Britain, we must submit, but surely those who have been so anxious and so zealous in bringing about such an unjust measure, cannot complain, as they have lent a helping hand to the measure by which it is intended we should be robbed; and if we should retaliate and retain possession of whatever may belong to them in this land, they ought not to blame us; and in future, we should refrain from giving them further orders, and at once discontinue our remittances. He who aids the spoiler, should himself be spoiled!!"

In another place he says—
"We are sorry to learn that the Governor's Proclamation, so far from settling the minds of the slave population, has had a very opposite tendency! The Earl of MURGRAVE, by calling our negroes 'his Majesty's Slave Population' has induced, in the minds of many, a belief that they are absolved from all obedience to their owners!—and the unnecessary and gratuitous declaration, that when his Majesty's subjects, with regard to the slave population, become 'law,' it is to ME, his Majesty's Representative, that they are to 'look for information on the subject,' has induced one ill-disposed gang to apply to Lord MURGRAVE, in order to ascertain his Majesty's gracious intentions towards them, and by this means, depriving the owners of their services for several days together; and in this manner we have no doubt the Earl of MURGRAVE will find ample employment, and 'his Majesty's slave population' indeed!! How can that be called 'his Majesty's property' for which his subjects have paid ample value according to law? The thing is too absurd for comment; and we are surprised that so talented a Nobleman as the Earl of MURGRAVE should gravely assert such a downright absurdity! The laws of England compelled the poor Indians to buy slaves from British merchants, and the value of the slaves from America, and their value was paid for, the slaves became the personal property of their masters, and not that of His Majesty! But when the nation performs an act of justice, by repaying the amount which was paid for our slaves, then His Majesty will be blessed with 800,000 additional paupers. The expectations that the slaves generally would work, if free from control, is too visionary; he is seriously thought of by any one at all acquainted with their habits. The sugar and rum industries are admitted; but would they reap the benefit of it? They 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 to the Government, to declare the slaves free, until compensation is first awarded, will be nugatory. 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 die in their 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 as compensation, instead of a gift of twenty 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 WORSE 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 500,000, the number of slaves, and obtaining their equal share of the product, have received the sum of 17l. 15s. per head, on which calculation they had founded the indignation which universally prevailed in 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?

It may be answered, that we are treating only of Jamaica. Admitted; but, in treating of Jamaica, we treat of the West