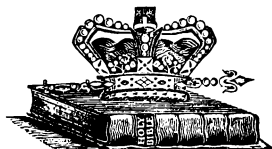


JOHN BULL.



“FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE.”

FORWARDED
TO THE
LIBRARY OF
THE
BRIITISH
MUSEUM

VOL. XI.

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the general intelligence from that ill-fated country will best

spcak. If there could have been any doubt that Roman Catholic Emancipation had nothing to do with Irish tranquillity, the present appearance of affairs in Dublin would serve at once to dissipate the delusion. To have stopped on the threshold—to have fought the battle at once, was the policy; and the concession of the Tories to the demands of the Papists was the death-blow to tranquillity, and the overthrow of the party by which this country alone can be gov-

Throughout our whole career we have—not from opinion only—but from published and authenticated facts and statements, argued against the coeuction, convinced that to yield one favour was only to strengthen the demands of the agitators for more, and that flushed with success at having alarmed the humanity of the Duke of WELLINGTON into what he hoped would be a peaceable arrangement, these disturbers would again put in practice the arts and villanies with which they had operated upon his mind.

As for Lord GREY, O'CONNELL, as we see, laughs at him—defies him—bullies him. Lord GREY has expressed his opinion with respect to the repeal of the Union, in terms as striking as any the Duke of WELLINGTON ever used in opposing the demands of the Papists; but Lord GREY will have to resort to the same change of opinion as the Duke had, if the Agitators continue the clamour, and the clamour is not to be put down by force. He must, therefore, make his election; and, although we have no reason to doubt Lord GREY's

magnanimity, we think it very probable that in an emergency so trying as that of a threatened rebellion, the Duke of WELLINGTON was not likely to be frightened at less, than will be offered to Lord GREY's consideration.

Lord ANGLESEA, and all his favours to the Papists, have no effect; batteries are raised, guns mounted, gates closed, troops augmented to protect His Excellency's person; and a procession of Trades, after the fashion of that which went to St. James's to see King WILLIAM the Fourth, march in grand state to pay a visit of ceremony to DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Something decisive must soon be done; and LORD GREY, occupied as he may be about reform in parliament, will before many weeks have clasped his hands full of Irish

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 2

work ; the accession of himself and his relations to office has stirred up the spirit anew, and the decided line which the great agitator has taken against him, must convince him of the difficulties he has to encounter. It would be something curious to see the pro-popery ministry compelled to repeal the odious popery acts, which were passed under an *ultra protestant* government—but stranger things have happened : and we hope, since it is clear that indulgence and conciliation are fruitless, such measures may be promptly taken as are absolutely necessary, not only for the maintenance of the dignity of the crown, but for the safety of a considerable portion of the empire.

WE find the absurd bill of Lord BROUGHAM'S, about the Local Courts, is, for the present, given up. Lord GREY is determined to keep the noble Lord in order. What a state

to live in is the noble Earl's, who, having made the FRANK-
ENSTEIN, because he could not help it, does not know what
to do to counteract the mischief it must do if not looked after.

THE promotion of Lord GREY'S brother to the Deanery of Hereford, he having the "cure of souls" in London.

within three days of Lord ALTHORPE'S indignant observations—(speech we suppose we must in courtesy call them)—about the abuses of the Church, pretty well shews the sort of

understanding which exists between the members of the present motley Cabinet: but there is a bit of trickery about the announcement of the thing, which, if it happened in

private life, or amongst low-minded people, would be called cunning, quite worthy of the whole affair.

The HONOURABLE and REV. MR. GREY was virtually

Dean of Hereford four and twenty hours after the news arrived of the fatal accident which made the vacancy: but with all their intrepidity, the performers of the promotion

had not the boldness to *Gazette* it, until the day after the adjournment of the House. Before it meets again, things may look very different, and the present Ministers be divested

of much responsibility. Lord ALTHORPE, if he has the spirit of a mouse, will not consent to be made ridiculous in the eyes of the whole country by the conduct of Lord GREY.

who, in the teeth of his Lordship's gentle roving in Parliament, pops his brother into a distant Deanery at the very instant his Chancellor of the Exchequer is innervating against

such a practice; and how will Lord GREY submit to have that conduct characterized, as Lord ALTHORPE characterized it, at the very moment his Lordship was pursuing it

But the case of the Bishop of EXETER deserves a little more notice than has yet been bestowed upon it, for, although

we noticed something like inconsistency in the conduct of the Right Honourable JOHN LORD DURHAM, Lord Privy Seal, with regard to his conduct towards the officers of

Wootton Bassett and Chester-le-Street, we omitted to put a case much more strongly in point, and one which involves the whole merit of the question, and which is

The individual Member of the Cabinet most earnest in his opposition to the tenure of Stanhope in *commendam* with Exeter was if we go to the other side of the House

It will be recalled that the noble Lord DURHAM, who warmly seconded the conscientious opposition of Lord DURHAM to such a flagrant abuse.

It will be recollected by some—that Lord GODERICH was about three years since *Prime Minister*—in which capacity he was celebrated for two great measures—one as relating to

our foreign policy—the other as regarded our domestic arrangements—the former of these was his conferring the Grand Cross of the Bath upon Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON,

accompanied with a reprimand—and the other was not permitting the Park-guns to be fired on the 5th of November, because his Lordship's Lady happened to have the head-

—one other thing he did connected with the Church, which, if everybody else remembers, his Lordship himself appears to have forgotten—

We mean—the elevation of his Lordship's writing-master, Dr. WARD (of what University we have once been told, but really forget), to the abundantly endowed Bishoprick of

he **FOURTH** was advised by all the **GOODIES** now in office, to issue a dispensation, permitting the elegant, estimable,

must say, that however beautiful the tri-coloured flag may appear in the eyes of Lord ALTHORPE and his creatures, the well-disposed part of the

have a tendency to degrade the SOVEREIGN, or trench upon

the assumption of such a power as has been authoritatively displayed by a select party of private individuals, naturally excites a suspicion of

Administration. We wonder it never occurred to the Cumberland Squire at the head of the Admiralty, to ask himself what they would think.

THE state of France, with all its accompanying freaks and follies, the

...the resignation of the hoary republican LA-
FAYETTE, and the declarations of M. LAFITTE, Banker

struction of the Poor, Preaching, and other Official Duties; and a full personal Character and Conduct, his Occupations, Amusements, and Intercourse with Others; with particular reference to the Ordination Vow. By RICHARD MANT, D.D. M.R.I.A. Bishop of Down and Connor.

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
MONDAY.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, in reference to some observations from Lord KING respecting Tithes, announced his intention of bringing forward a measure, similar in character to that of last Session, for a Composition of Tithe.

TUESDAY.

The Bishop of London, on the occasion of the presentation of several petitions by Lord King on the subject of Tithes, took the opportunity of giving notice that he intended, on an early day, to present to their Lordships a Bill to amend the Act of the 7th of Geo. IV. for the building and repairing of Churches and Chapels.

On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Committee of last Session, to inquire into the office of Clerk of Parliament, was re-appointed.

THURSDAY.

Lord KING, on presenting some petitions on the subject of Tithes, indulged in some severe attacks upon the Right Reverend Bishop of the Church, which were only refuted and satisfactorily answered by Lord WYNNBORO, who, in the course of his observations said, that he recently had the honour of sitting on a Committee upon the Ecclesiastical Courts with six of the Right Reverend Bishops, and justice required him to declare that he had never in the course of his life seen a more able and more judiciously conducted body of men.

The Lord Chancellor rose to put off the notice of motion which he had given for the following day, and to propose a plan for the improvement of the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery. His speech for the postponement was the indisposition of his noble and learned friend (the Earl of Eldon), who, he was sorry to say, was at present confined to his house. He was happy to be able to state that there was a prospect of his being shortly sufficiently recovered to resume his valuable duties in that House. He (the Lord Chancellor)

could most sincerely say that he anxiously desired his assistance, and would, in the hope that he might be able to attend, postpone the introduction of his measure for three or four days longer. Instead of that day week, he proposed that the notice should stand for next Tuesday week, the 22d. He hoped also that his noble and learned friend (Lord Wynford) would not bring on the discussion which stood off for that evening in the absence of the Lord Chief Justice, who was unable to attend.

After a few words from Lord Wynford, the second reading of the
Frauds on Creditors Bill was postponed to Thursday next.

FRIDAY.

No other business was transacted by their Lordships this evening,
beyond the reception of several Petitions on various subjects, and
the House adjourned at an early hour until Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Mr. RICE having laid before the House, a Copy of the Treasurer's Minutes, and other Papers relating to the reduction of Duties payable upon Barilla, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Barilla Duties Act, which was read, and the Speaker having left the Chair,

Mr. BANKES said the present question was one of great constitutional importance, and he trusted that the House would treat it as such.

social importance; which was spread upon the table, would, however, be examined, and forthwith case of great irregularity, a case of infringement upon the privileges of the House, and one which called for its interference. He would lay it down as a principle—a principle incontrovertible—that it was a gross violation of the privileges of that House, for an officer of the Crown to alter in any way whatever, during the Sitting of Parliament, the duties of which had been imposed by Parliament. And he charged those

officers of the Crown who had given directions for the alteration of the
the duties upon which without the knowledge or sanction of Parliament
the present, with a gross violation of the privilege of that House in
having presumed, while the House was sitting, to do that which is
the exclusive right of the House to direct. He hoped that every
explanation would be given that would at least show that the error
was unintentional, if that were possible, and that consequently it
would be unnecessary for the House to adopt any particular measure

Mr. P. THOMSON admitted the irregularity of the proceedings, but attempted to palliate it by referring to urgent excitations made to him by persons of high rank and importance, and by his own inexperience of the time and various precedents which he considered to be of the same nature, together with the Treasury minute issued by the late Government for continuing the drawback on barrilla used in bleaching in Ireland. The Right Hon. Genl. stated the reasons which induced him to propose to the present Com-

mitttee to confirm the Order which had been given by the Treasurer
 to reduce the duty on bulla from 51. to 21. per ton, and gave a bill
 to the duty upon that article; having done so, he now came
 forward and said that he intended to propose an oppressive duty upon
 a raw material which was essential to the British manufacture, and
 further did not interfere with any of our home produce. If he might
 venture the attention of the House [he talking was extremely loud] to an article, which, how-

over insignificant might appear so some, was of importance in our manufactures, he should be able to shew that that attention was not ill-bestowed. Not only was barilla of consequence to the bleachers in Ireland, but it gave employment to thousands of tons of British shipping, and it was the basis of the soap-manufacturers of England. It was therefore entitled to some consideration. He looked upon it as a settled point, that to tax barilla was to tax the poor; and he was not a little surprised to find that the same was not the case in politics; but still there was one raw material which it was not wise to tax heavily than another, that article was barilla. — *Brill's* *Annals*

The motion having been seconded, THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER regretted that the Hon. Member had brought the subject forward during the absence of his Hon. Friend the Secretary for Ireland, and still more did he regret that he should have done so during the absence of the Hon. Member for the county of Waterford. He had stated to the Hon. Member in private that if he would make his motion without going into any remarks upon the conduct of Government, it might be acquiesced in without

effect a repeal of the Union. Such was the fact; and, by a repeal of the Union, was meant a separation of the two countries.—(*And cheers, and cries of "No, no," from O'Gorman Mahon, which were immediately overwhelmed by cheers of assent.*)—Such being the case, could any one for a moment doubt that it was the duty of his Majesty's Government to do every thing in its power to stay, thwart, and destroy such a proceeding?—There was no man breathing who deplored war more than he did, and of all wars he looked upon a civil

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER the House resolved itself into a Committee to consider of the further supplies to be granted to His Majesty, Sir A. Grant in the Chair.

Two Commissioners of the Customs and Excise, (the latter with 1000 l. a-year.)
King's Stationers in Ireland (the Department having four Clerks).
Two Commissioners of the Navy Board.
Two Commissioners of the Transport Board.
Paymaster of the Marines, and his establishment of seven Clerks.
Seventy-one Officers employed in the Dock-yards, with salaries varying from 600. to 6000. a-year.
A Distributor of Stamps.
Forty-six Receivers General of Taxes in England.
Husband of the 41 per Cent. Duties.—(Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Friend felt certain that he should be able to effect considerable reductions. The Lord Chancellor, too, felt satisfied that his recommendations be approved by the Legislature, should enable him to effect very considerable reductions in the Noble Lord the cases of his financial statements. He proposed an alteration in the present mode of taxation, which would relieve productive industry, and to tax with a greater weight those who were better able to contribute directly to the revenue. On examination of the nature of the different taxes, it had occurred

He contemplated he felt desirous to say something upon a notice of motion of his respecting the growth of tobacco in Ireland. He was the more anxious to take that opportunity of introducing the subject, because, by so doing, he should be able to present his whole view with respect to it, to the Committee. He did not propose to prohibit the growth of tobacco in Ireland. He wished not to be misunderstood, as he found by those cheers he was. Although he did not propose to prohibit the growth of tobacco in Ireland, yet he should

to the same amount should be laid upon tobacco grown in Ireland, and be collected in seed time. Candidly speaking, he believed his proposition would have the effect of prohibiting the growth of tobacco in Ireland, although it would not do so in terms. There was another tax in the same class, the proceeds from which, it appeared to him, might be increased by an alteration of the amount of duty now imposed. It was a tax to which he himself had always had a great objection, and although he must confess it did not actually

to pay a duty of 1*s.*, every advertisement exceeding ten lines but not twenty lines to pay a duty of 2*s.*, and every advertisement exceeding twenty lines to pay a duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* He then came to the second class of taxes of which he had spoken, and doing so, he need hardly mention that the duty on sea-borne coal was the one that attracted his attention. There was no tax in existence that pressed more directly or more heavily upon the poorer classes of the community than did that.

country. He proposed to take off the whole of this tax. He then came to the third class, which was composed of those taxes which pressed upon the productive industry of the country, and took money more from the pockets of the people than they paid into the Treasury. And the first of these taxes which it appeared desirable to him to take away with was the duty upon tallow candles. That tax, undoubtedly, interfered with the growth of manufactures, but it interfered still more with the pockets of the people. If the Committee considered the subject

HOUSE OF COMMONS

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Mr. BANKS said the present question was one of great constitutional importance, and it would become the House to treat it as such. The papers which had been laid upon the table, would, he believed, when examined, set forth a case of great irregularity—a case of infringement upon the privileges of the House, and one which called for its interference. He would lay it down as a principle—a principle incontrovertible—that it was a gross violation of

any way whatever, during the Sitting of Parliament, the decision which has been imposed on Parliament. And the third objection is that of the bad quality of the distinction for the alteration of the status upon which without the knowledge or sanction of Parliament, with a gross violation of the privileges of that House having presumed, while the House was sitting, to do that which it was the exclusive right of the House to direct. He hoped that some explanation would be given that would at least show that the error

Mr. P. THOMPSON admitted the irregularity of the proceeding, but attempted to palliate it by referring to urgent solicitations made to him by persons interested in the importation of barilla; his official inexperience at the time; and various precedents which he considered to be of the same nature, together with the Treasury minute

ruled by the late Government for continuing the drawback on British
rills used in bleaching in Ireland. The Right Hon. Gent. then
announced a motion which induced him to propose to the present Com-
mittee to confirm the duty and to be given by the Treasurer
to reduce the duty on brilla from 5s. to 2s. 6d. per ton, and gave a
history of the duties upon that article; having done so, he
tended that it could never have been the intention of Government
to impose an oppressive duty upon a raw material which was essen-
tial to the British manufacturer, and further did not interfere with

any of our homeroaduce. If he might entreat the attention of the House [the talking was extremely loud] to an article, which, however insignificant it might appear to some, was of importance in our manufactures, he should be able to shew that that attention was not ill-bestowed. Not only was barilla of consequence to the bleach in Ireland, but it gave employment to thousands of tons of British shipping, and it was necessary to the soap-manufacturers of England. It was therefore entitled to some consideration. He looked

upon it as a settled point, that to tax a raw material heavily was impolitic; but if there was one raw material which it was more impolitic to tax heavily than another, that article was burilla. Burilla was not only essential to our manufactures, but it did not come into opposition against any of our home produce. We had, in fact, no substitutes for it. Besides, it was important from the way in which it was obtained, and thus useful to our country. He had stated the course of trade respecting it. Burilla came either from the coast of Spain or the Canary Islands. In the same manner, the raw cotton came

three voyance; and if they did not, they sent out manufactory goods from this country, which they exchanged for shells. Thus the trade was peculiarly advantageous to this country, for want of barter, and supplied a market for our manufactory. And in addition to this consideration, the Committee would remember, that the barilla was necessary to the bleacher and to the soap-manufacturer. Indeed, as a proof of its importance, he might state that it was admitted into the United States free from all duty. These grounds,

TUESDAY.

Mr. HUNT brought the case of the rioters and machine-breakers convicted at the late Special Commissions, before the House, in the shape of a motion for an Address to the Throne, praying a general pardon for these outrageous offenders against the laws; but the speech of Mr. Bonett, Sir J. Yorke, the Attorney-General, &c., completely refuted the state-

The SPEAKER informed the Hon. Member that the course he was pursuing was that, which the Hon. Member himself, upon reflection, would consider disorderly.

Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON insisted he was not out of order, and persisted for some time amidst loud cries of "Order," and the mild admonitions of the Speaker: the latter, however, did not avail until the Right Hon. Gent. informed the Hon. Member that if he further persevered, he (the Speaker) would take the course which he had

to him, viz., that of calling the Hon. Member by name before the House to answer for his misconduct. This had the desired effect and the Hon. Member proceeded with his motion with more temper. He then made a variety of remarks respecting the state of England

appoint another Lieutenant-Colonel to His Majesty's 76th Regiment of Foot.

Upon this being represented to the Head of all the Mayratt's, he falls to calculating, and perceives in a very short period, that although it would be a most desirable thing if his son could have contrived to draw the pay of both appointments, if that may not be, then, and in that case, the full pay of the Lieutenant-Colonel, bought with hard cash, certain, as long as his son chooses to hold it, is infinitely more profitable than the income of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, which is a post of honor, but not of Lord GREY'S Administration. So out goes Lieutenant-Colonel MABERLY!

It is said that plots are actually opened at LORD'S, to pay fifty guineas down, to receive a guinea a day till all the seats at the Ordnance Board are filled up by Lord GREY; and others—even betting—the filling up of the Board against the duration of the Government.

A Correspondent, observing upon our Notice to Correspondents of last week, inquires what we mean about the story of the Bath and the Guelph—we will tell him if he wishes to know; but it is what has appeared in the last week, we thought it would be generally new—there is very little in it—it is merely another illustration of Lord GREY'S kindness to his family and connexions, a feeling which he will the present Government came into office, we never heard spoken of, as either very unnatural, or particularly unnatural.

Earl GREY has a brother in the army—a fact not very generally known out of the family circle—who by patience and longevity has attained the rank of General, and moreover the command of the 10th Regiment of Foot. The division of places at the "coming in," either the General drew a blank or was overlooked. The General gently remonstrated and mentioned to his noble brother that having placed sons—sons—brothers-in-law, in the permanent *ad infinitum*, it did seem hard that the hero of the family should have been so entirely overlooked.

As the appeal to fraternal affection was irresistible, and Lord GREY having candidly told him that he was quite sure Lord HILL would not let him give him a Government, because he would not give him a Government which lost him his essential services at the—Ordnance—said "I will make it up to you—one thing I can do—I will make you a General Officer of the Health."

"Ah, but," says the General, "I recollect it is now thirty-eight years since I have worn my uniform, except at Court, and I never served except as Aide-de-camp to your father and as a Major."

"Yes, but," replies the Earl, "you are my brother—it is true that the regulation of the order now is that no man can be made General Officer of the Health, without command—but you are my brother—and I think—I think that is enough."

And so his Lordship did think—but then there was more up-HILL work for him—the Commander-in-Chief distinctly declared, that if the Prime Minister interfered with the distribution and regulation of military honours, especially in favour of an officer possessing no claim, except that of being that particular Prime Minister's brother, *he must resign*.

The result of this was a considerable degree of blustering on the part of Lord GREY, who, however, as we have said, still remains Commander of the Forces, and General GREY is not the red-ribband; but in order to break the fall of all expectations, he has to the concluding of the year, the second Grand Cross Lord GREY has met with in the same way, while his gallant friends have not got one between them.

It will be seen that all legal preparation is making for the trial next week of MESSRS. O'CONNELL and his associates; and, in his involuntary absence from the House of Commons, his friend MESSRS. SPEAKERS (who, naturally calls him) distinguishing himself in a most striking and meritorious manner. We are quite surprised that a person claiming to be of high descent and ancient origin should be so ignorant of the laws of the world as to draw down, not only the authoritative reprimands of the SPEAKERS, but the general indignation of his Senatorial associates.

Several of the newspapers have mentioned (but slightly) the circumstance of an American vessel, freighted from France, having been stranded in the coast of Ireland, having on board 500 dead of arms. We believe the fact to be true; that she was stranded, but that in endeavouring to run her cargo, she was seized; that the crew gave different and prevaricating answers to the questions put to her as to her destination; and that the master of her, gave as a reason for having deviated so much from his course as he must have done, had the reported cause of her destination been the right one, that she had sprung a dangerous leak. She was accordingly examined with great care, and no leak was discoverable.

These facts, compiled with intelligence, received some time previous in London, that such a vessel, laden with arms, might be expected on the Irish coast *about ten days*, render it perfectly reasonable, that the cause of Ireland has sympathy somewhere; and it is equally remarkable, that the country people in the neighbourhood of the place where she was stranded did arrive, had been evidently on the look out for her.

We merely state the circumstances, and leave our readers to draw their inferences.

It is not often that we borrow from our contemporaries—for there are many causes, but when we do, it is because we are so much pleased with their productions as to believe that our readers will be pleased too. The following is excerpted from the *Edinburgh Evening News* (a Catholic paper) to those who are prepared for its excellence by a knowledge of the proceedings at the recent Cuper Election, and by a familiarity with the language of the party, and the dialogue of the *Beggars*. "I think the party of the Opposition is the highest degree entertaining. It is one of the closest and most intelligent imitations we ever met with."

AN ELECTION SCENE FROM THE BURGHERS' OPERA. (By our Post Laureate.)

Jimmy Thistle, Crockinghrib Jack, Wat Drarry, Robin Duglass, Whimsy Ned, Harry Paddington, Mack of the Mint, Ben Budge, and the rest of the Gang discovered at a table with wine.

Jimmy Thistle, Boudy Hindeland, Honey the bar-boy, Nance the Barge, and the rest of the party, discovered at a table with pipes and tobacco.

Boudy—Bla, blyles, Jimmy, what have you done with our old

friend Dunderhead, the duntler? I have not seen him at any of our grand palaverities—he that used to scour the country as an itinerant.

Jenny—Don't mention him for heaven's sake. He met with a very odd accident—quite a thunderbolt of a stroke. He is now in a hospital, and he is being attended by the best of the very transportation. But we have still one consolation left to us.

Dunderhead—So it appears: the affair was blown, it was no go. Poor Dunderhead!

Boudy, the bar-boy—But now comes our day, gentlemen; and nobody has to say such a run of bad luck as we have. The suspicion of the party is levelled at us. We are less popular than the rest of the parties. The places we choose are our own, by the law of arms.

Boudy—We will see what we can do to get out of this. *Boudy of the Barge*—Where shall we find such another set of practical politicians as we are? We have a thorough contempt for the people!

—Sound wisdom and true.

Boudy—Of old rogues, and indefatigable knavery.

Boudy—Who is it that would make a place for his friend?

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who may sing, in all they can to prevent us from enjoying it. The Quinteto in one flat, sung by Tyrolese peasants, continues to receive the unanimous approbation of a double evening, every night, and an equivalent of the same kind, is given by the same press, but most correctly as to time and tone. Mr. WILSON has resigned, either through indisposition or for a cause more "germane to the matter," the post of vocal soloist, and is replaced by a German. He is not much improved. His voice is not so husky, and he manages it better than he used; with less forcing. He has also acquired considerable expression in his singing. Mrs. E. TAYLOR, who has been singing in the same place for some time, is also in the same place. We have seldom seen him play more severely, or with more ease and nature, than in *Colonel Forester*. Mrs. GINN, in the *Widow Kinn*, is a most excellent singer, and she believes domestic drama, who is flippant about every where, and using her tongue as if nature meant it only to be a weapon of offence. This excellent actress will do to diminish our regret for the retirement of Mrs. JAYSON.

On Friday evening a "new drama," (such things used to be called) was presented at Covent Garden. The name of the piece was *My Master's Acquaintance* with increasing effect. The name of it is *Comrade and Friends; or, Life for Life*. The plot we have no room to detail. It is evidently of French origin; and we believe a piece called *The Serenata*, founded upon the same plot, was played at the Coburg Theatre four or five years ago. Though the principal characters are sustained by ANTON, WATSON, Mrs. CRAWLEY, and Miss TAYLOR, the dialogue is too heavy, and the incidents too extravagant, to secure for it any very decided popularity. A new "serio-comic" drama, of the same kind, and which we should do sometimes if it were not for the play-bills, which provide us with descriptive epithets entitled *the King of the Alps* and the *Maidenhood*, has been played at the Adelphi Theatre. The leading character is sustained by ANTON, who is sustained by a German, we suppose the next object was to provide a character for MATTHEWS, who plays the *Maidenhood*; and he certainly looks thin, and is not much improved. His voice is not so husky, and he manages it better than he used; with less forcing. He has also acquired considerable expression in his singing. Mrs. E. TAYLOR, who has been singing in the same place for some time, is also in the same place. We have seldom seen him play more severely, or with more ease and nature, than in *Colonel Forester*. Mrs. GINN, in the *Widow Kinn*, is a most excellent singer, and she believes domestic drama, who is flippant about every where, and using her tongue as if nature meant it only to be a weapon of offence. This excellent actress will do to diminish our regret for the retirement of Mrs. JAYSON.

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There are some amusing scenes when MATTHEWS in propria persona, and YATES as his double, are on the stage. But it is not for the comparison for YATES. MATTHEWS away, and his imitation of MATTHEWS seems admirable. With the real Simon Pure before us in the same moment, and the two objects of the best possible mimicry, stand forth broad and glaring.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The season commences, as we announced in our note, on the 13th inst, with *Il Barbiere di Setaigiu*, which was repeated on Tuesday. On Saturday, the character of *Barbier* was sustained by Madame SIO VESPERSMAN, from the Theatre Royal, Munich. The indulgence of the audience, however, was bespoken for her, on account of indisposition; and much to the regret of those who had pledged a huge quarrel with all mankind. His reformation, however, is brought about (and therein lies the moral we presume) by seeing himself in the mirror, and in the mirror he sees himself. He then beholds himself—the same in dress, in flump, and in obliquity of the nose. The *Maidenhood*, who is sustained by ANTON, who is sustained by a German, we suppose the next object was to provide a character for MATTHEWS, who plays the *Maidenhood*; and he certainly looks thin, and is not much improved. His voice is not so husky, and he manages it better than he used; with less forcing. He has also acquired considerable expression in his singing. Mrs. E. TAYLOR, who has been singing in the same place for some time, is also in the same place. We have seldom seen him play more severely, or with more ease and nature, than in *Colonel Forester*. Mrs. GINN, in the *Widow Kinn*, is a most excellent singer, and she believes domestic drama, who is flippant about every where, and using her tongue as if nature meant it only to be a weapon of offence. This excellent actress will do to diminish our regret for the retirement of Mrs. JAYSON.

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Paris, 9th February, 1888.

My dear HILL.—It would be necessary for you to live among the French—to eat and drink with them—to mix in their private as well as public society—and to know what they say and even think, by constantly residing with them, in order for you to form any idea of the total dissatisfaction which they all feel at the results of the revolution of July last. Those who made the revolution, publicly avow that they regret having done so. Those who led on the mob to Ramel

On the 21st inst. Mr. John Miles, of Liverpool, aged 58 years.
On Friday, the 21st inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, aged 60 years,
of the same place.
On the 22d inst. Mrs. Ann Franklin, of Dromore-street, Queen's-
road, widow of the late Thrawell, Esq., late Vicary Clerk of St. Mary's
Church, and late of the same place, aged 70 years.
On the 23d inst. Mrs. Ann Taylor, of the same place, aged 70 years.
On the 24th inst. Mrs. Ann Taylor, of the same place, aged 70 years.
On the 25th inst. Mrs. Ann Taylor, of the same place, aged 70 years.
On the 26th inst. Mrs. Ann Taylor, of the same place, aged 70 years.
On the 27th inst. Mrs. Ann Taylor, of the same place, aged 70 years.
On the 28th inst. Mrs. Ann Taylor, of the same place, aged 70 years.
On the 29th inst. Mrs. Ann Taylor, of the same place, aged 70 years.
On the 30th inst. Mrs. Ann Taylor, of the same place, aged 70 years.
On the 31st inst. Mrs. Ann Taylor, of the same place, aged 70 years.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. The second reading was fixed for this day next—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

Sir G. MURRAY and Sir E. KNATCHBULL brought up reports for the consideration of the Committee on the subject of the Hon. the Right Hon.able Members spoke, we were under the necessity of calling any of the particular report brought up by Sir E. Knatchbull was understood to be from the Truro Election Committee, and to be in favour of the time Members. The report brought up by Sir George Murray was understood to be from the Committee on the Winclesea Election and to be in favour of the time Members.

The Marquis of GRANBY brought in a Bill to disfranchise

On Thursday the term of imprisonment expired to which Alexander (Editor and Proprietor of the *New Times*) was sentenced by the Court of King's Bench, for three political libels on members of the late Administration.

The *Times Mercury* gives an account of the devastating effect the flood in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, and states that *the river rose to a greater height than it has done for many years. Much injury was done to vessels in the river, and several keels are said to have been driven out to sea.*

BY THE KING'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,
THE ECONOMICAL NIGHT or CHAMBER LAMP.

The Patentee is desirous that families while in London should be enabled to ascertain the superiority of seeing this lamp, assuring them that the time bestowed in ascertaining its merit will not be misapplied. If an invariable certainty of light for any length of time required, and perfect security from fire without smoke or smell at an expense less than the cost of a kerosine, can be interesting, this Patentee will be happy to afford to combine all. The Patentee brings a general Lamp, and a small factory of lamps, and a large assortment of Dining-room, Parlor, and Chamber Lamps, and Sconces, in brass and iron, and sets for the dinner table, French, study, hall, &c. combining all the late improvements of all sizes and designs, from 2s. each and upwards. Orders to any extent carefully packed and forwarded to any part of the world, by T. TUCKER, 29

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PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.						
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday	Sat.
Bank Stock.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent Reduced.....	75 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
3 per Cent Consols.....	75 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
3 per Cent. 1818.....	84 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
3 per Cent. Red.....	84 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Cent.....	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Bank Long Annuitie.....	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
India Bonds.....	6	2	4	4	4	4
Ruequeper Billie.....	15 1/2	16	16	16	17	17 1/2
Consols for Account.....	75 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2

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40, FLEET-STREET, where, only, Communications to the Editor

what provision was to be made for the protection of property. They were bound to have explained what they meant by the extension of the House of Commons was to be formed, and to know why they were to be taken out of the hands of the House of Commons. They were to be taken out of the hands of the House of Commons. They were to be taken out of the hands of the House of Commons.

The purpose of making an experiment? They complained that they were equally unacquainted with the merits of the new scheme. He might be led on to say that he was not a member of the House of Commons, but he was not a member of the House of Commons. He was not a member of the House of Commons. He was not a member of the House of Commons.

The House then went into a Committee on the Civil List. The House then went into a Committee on the Civil List. The House then went into a Committee on the Civil List. The House then went into a Committee on the Civil List.

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space, and must, therefore, refer our readers to the admirable sketch of the proceedings of the Irish Reform Bill under discussion, in the *Illustrated London News*, of the 17th inst. The House then went into a Committee on the Civil List.

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REMARKABLE FOREIGN CASE.—Our readers are aware that a charge was made against the late Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham, for having been guilty of a gross breach of the public trust. The House then went into a Committee on the Civil List.

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ST. PAUL'S BELL.—The bells of St. Paul's Cathedral were rung on the occasion of the late Lord of the Admiralty's death. The House then went into a Committee on the Civil List.

INGENUOUS AMUSEMENT.

and J. FULLER beg to recommend to the Ingenious their newly-invented TRANSFER VARNISH, such as has been used of late by the Artists of all Nations, for the purpose of printing Prints and Engravings to Wood, as if the same were printed thereon; also for ornamenting Cabinets, Work Boxes, Pier Tables, Chess Boards, &c., &c. Made, and sold in bottles, with printed Directions, price 2s. 6d. per dozen. The said Varnish will transfer to any kind of wood every drawing or white Wood-work it is made, and the newest Lithographic Prints and Engravings to be had for the above purpose.

The Varnish is of a superior manner.

ASTHMATIC, OBSTINATE WINTER COUGH, AND HOOPING COUGH REMEDY.—It will hardly be credited the Medicinal that have been received in favour of this invaluable Medicine from all parts of society. Not only in Asthmatic cases and obstinate Coughs from

CONSCIENCE AND COMFORT IN SHAVING.—To those Gentlemen who experience the inconvenience Shaving, from a tawdry face cream and a rusty razor, we have the pleasure to announce the introduction of our PATENT RAZOR TABLET, which, with its late improvement, truly expels with ease from our necks as to superfluous grizzling, hooling, &c. and renders the operation of Shaving so simple, that it may be performed by any man of his age. Its use is simple, its effect certain. Try 7s. 6d. J. and T. Rigney's Patent Shaving Soap will also be found an invaluable addition. Manufactured by J. Rigney, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

EXTRACT is a liquid distilled from Flowers grown by the Proprietors, and applied in washing the Hair renders it soft, and of the most delicate tints.

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Spiral and guanoes Bedsteads.
Tables & Guanoes à la Reine.
A splendid variety of iron bedsteads,
Drawings and Paintings of light
and elegant style for sale ready.
Gilt and ornate and bronze Candle-
sticks.

&c. &c. &c.

The SPINNING GLASS ROOM, a choice of one hundred brilliant Glasses are ready for delivery.

The UPHOLSTERY Department 100 workpeople are constantly employed.
 Estimates are given to any amount, and Curtains made up (in any style) at
 the lowest prices.

In the "SPECIFIC CARPET WAREHOUSE" the Public may select from the
 greatest Stock in Europe without one farthing advance.

RUPTURES.—We recommend those who require the aid of a Truss to peruse COLE'S GAZETTE OF HEALTH on the Modern Treatment of Rupture; sold by Sherwood & Co. and all Booksellers, price Two shillings. It contains testimonials from many private individuals who have been cured of the complaint of Sir Astley Cooper and 20 other Surgeons on the subject.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN
the Week ended Mar. 18, 1851, made up from the Returns of the Inspectors
in the different Cities and Towns in England and Wales :—

Wheat	71s 8d	Oats	26s 9d	Beans	30s 3d
Rye	42s 1d	Rye	46s 1d	Peas	42s 6d
AGGREGATE AVERAGES OF THE SIX WEEKS, WHICH REGULATE DUTY.					
Wheat	73s 2d	Oats	26s 10d	Beans	30s 10d
Rye	42s 7d	Rye	47s 1d	Peas	43s 1d
Duty on Foreign Corn for the present week.					
Wheat	1s 0d	Oats	7s 9d	Beans	11s 6d

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.						
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday	Sat.
Bank Stock						
Cent. Reduced						
Cent. Consols.	78	76½	76½	77½	78½	79
Cent. 1818.						
Cent. 1844.						
Cent. 1854.						
Cent. 1864.						
Cent. 1874.						
Cent. 1884.						
Cent. 1894.						
Cent. 1904.						
Cent. 1914.						
Cent. 1924.						
Cent. 1934.						
Cent. 1944.						
Cent. 1954.						
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Cent. 1974.						
Cent. 1984.						
Cent. 1994.						
Cent. 2004.						
Cent. 2014.						
Cent. 2024.						
Cent. 2034.						
Cent. 2044.						
Cent. 2054.						
Cent. 2064.						
Cent. 2074.						
Cent. 2084.						
Cent. 2094.						
Cent. 2104.						
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Cent. 2144.						
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Cent. 2164.						
Cent. 2174.						
Cent. 2184.						
Cent. 2194.						
Cent. 2204.						
Cent. 2214.						
Cent. 2224.						
Cent. 2234.						
Cent. 2244.						
Cent. 2254.						
Cent. 2264.						
Cent. 2274.						
Cent. 2284.						
Cent. 2294.						
Cent. 2304.						
Cent. 2314.						
Cent. 2324.						
Cent. 2334.						
Cent. 2344.						
Cent. 2354.						
Cent. 2364.						
Cent. 2374.						
Cent. 2384.						
Cent. 2394.						
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Cent. 2544.						
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Cent. 2564.						
Cent. 2574.						
Cent. 2584.						
Cent. 2594.					</	

Knicker Birt.	78	76	78	78	78	78
Knicks for Account	78	76	76	77	78	78

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst. at Hayward's fields, Gloucester, the lady of C. Stephens, Esq. a son—At Cowhill, near Dumfries, on the 18th inst. the lady of Captain Johnston, R.N., of a son—On the 24th inst. the lady of W. Yaitman, Esq. near Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, of a daughter—The lady of Mr. R.

MARRIED.
On the 24th inst. at St. Bride's Church, the Rev. J. H. Watson, vicar of Wokingham, officiating, registrar of Tyd St. Giles, Cambridge, to Clarissa Ann, daughter of Mr. Henry Bland, of Fleet-street—On the 24th inst. at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. Henry

late J. Stapleton, Esq. of Calcutta—On the 23d inst. at St. George's Church, Liverpool, Mr. J. Stealins of Cannon-street, London, to Mary, youngest daughter of W. Vaughan Esq. of Tew-brook, near Liverpool—At St. Botolph's Church, on the 21th inst. B. G. Windus Esq. of Tottenham, to Miss Harriette W. Row, Esq. Page-green—At St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, on the 20th inst. Harriet, youngest daughter of R. Foxall Esq. of Mortimore, Esq. of Bermonsey, to Harriet, youngest daughter of R. Foxall Esq. of the same place—At Chiddingtons, Kent, the Rev. J. T. Wilgoss, to

James A. Stratfield, at St. George's, (Hanover-square, on the 24th inst.)
 James Dal Verme, to Eliza, eldest daughter of J. Webster, of Hill-street,
 -square—On the 23th inst. at Trinity Church, Marylebone, C. E. Man-
 gill, to Rose, youngest daughter of G. W. Newcome, Esq. of Upper Win-
 chelsea—On the 24th inst. at the Cathedral, Lichfield, the Rev. Wm. Nigel Gar-
 neth, to Sophia, daughter of the late George Reid, Esq. of Brighthelmston Lodge, Essex.

On the 20th inst. at the house of her son, T. Walker, Esq. Charming
Worthing, Sussex, Mrs. Walker, of Upper Russell-street, Bermondsey,
77th year of her age—On the 24th inst. Edward Fry, the youngest child
O. Walker, Esq. aged 14 months—On the 22d inst. the infant son of J.
Hamming, Esq. of Duke-street, Westminster—On the 22d inst. at Wood-
all, Essex, in his 77th year, J. Maitland, Esq. of Loughton-hall—On
B. Blake, Esq. of Hampton, aged 29—Augusta, the eldest daughter of

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SMACKELL, at the
40, F. the only Communications to the Editor.

IN 100. SPRING IN TOWN.

SOCIETY. In 100. **Novel.**
This is evidently the production of a man moving among the higher ranks; it presents a complete panorama of fashionable life. No female writer since the publication of "Albion's" has done so well. The style is elegant, the characters many of her portraits are perfect, and will not fail to be recognized in the circles that she has so cleverly described.

MR. HONE'S YEAR BOOK—PART IV. Edited for this, Tegg, 172, Chancery Lane, London. It is the last of the series. "The Year Book" is a collection of the best of the year's work in the field of "Every Day Book," with new designs and engravings of the spirit and execution. It will be complete in 100. The price is 10s. 6d. per volume. Consultation from Correspondents (post paid) received by Mr. Hone, 172, Chancery Lane, London.

YEAR IN SPAIN AND A YEAR IN AMERICA. By the same author. 10s. 6d. per volume. The same publisher.

DISSECTION OF THE SCOTCH REFORM BILL. With the title "The Dissection of the Scotch Reform Bill," by the same author. 10s. 6d. per volume. The same publisher.

CHRISTIAN DISCOURSES ON THE DIVINE UNITY. By the same author. 10s. 6d. per volume. The same publisher.

THE HISTORY OF THE ABANDONED CREED RECOMMENDED. A publication from the same author. 10s. 6d. per volume. The same publisher.

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THE LIFE OF ARCHBISHOP OF CROMWELL. By the same author. 10s. 6d. per volume. The same publisher.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Their MAJESTIES are in good health. His Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER has been indisposed, but is better.

WE congratulate the country on the obvious progress that the public mind is making towards its natural state of good sense. Every man who has read the History of England, and every man who, even for twenty years past, has witnessed the political agitation of this country, know that about once in ten years the PEOPLE OF ENGLAND are in the habit of going mad;—we should rather say, that noisy, dissatisfied, revolutionary class, which call themselves the PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, and to which, for the time being, the patient and quiet majority of the nation are contented to lend their name.

We beg leave to call to the recollection of our readers the phrenzy of WILKES and LIBERTY about 1770; to the riots in London in 1780, closely followed by the Irish and English Associations for Parliamentary Reform, and to the Corresponding Society and Reform Club of 1790.

About 1802 the evidence on Colonel DESPARD's conspiracy shewed what the state of one portion of the public mind was at that time, although the detection of that bloody design, and the sudden renewal of the war, prevented any general agitation.

It is worth while, however, to observe the pretences under which DESPARD's murderous plot concealed itself. The printed form under which those ruffians and assassins combined, began in terms which might be, and indeed are, employed by the agitators of the present day:—

“CONSTITUTION.

“*The Independence of Great Britain and Ireland, An Equalization of Rights, Civil, Political, and Religious.*”

Although it draws us a little aside from the course of our argument, it is not quite irrelevant to observe, that it was proved on the trial that those Patriot Reformers, the friends of Civil and Religious Liberty, who had, as Colonel DESPARD said, a regular organization through the whole country; particularly in Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and every great town in the kingdom; intended to murder the KING, by the discharge at his coach of a cannon loaded with grape and chain shot, the sentinel on which had been gained over to the conspirators.

At this part of the plan, one of the party was greatly shocked, and exclaimed, “Good GOD, do you consider how many people will be in the Park that day, and how many innocent lives you may take away?” To which the PATRIOT FRIEND OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY replied, “D—n them, let them get out of the way!”—adding, “that it would play h—ll with the houses about the Treasury!”—What do you say to that, my Lord MELBOURNE?

These considerations are important—because they shew, that a pretended love for the Constitution, a fictitious zeal for liberty, but a real desire of radical subversion, and a perfect indifference as to the atrocity of the means and the miseries of the consequences, are, and always have been, the characteristics of the reformers.

This conspiracy, however, as we have said, did not burst out into a general insanity, but the liability of what is called the public mind to periodical inflammation, was soon after exhibited, in the disgraceful agitation created by Colonel WARDLE and MARY ANNE CLARKE.

That wretched suborner of a shameless prostitute was complimented with the freedom of the City of London, presented to him, we believe, in a gold box; certainly with a great profusion of what are called civic honours; and this example was followed by a vast number of public bodies and associations, all over the kingdom, who presented Colonel WARDLE with all sorts of addresses and congratulations, and loaded him with every variety of popular gratitude.

We will venture to assert that the survivors of the WARDLEITES will be found in every county, city, and town, to be now the chief partisans and promoters of the Revolution and the petitions in favour of Parliamentary Reform.

In 1820 we all recollect the CAROLINE MANIA, in which all those who, up to that time, had signaled themselves by their hatred of Royalty in every shape, became, all at once, the enthusiastic partisans of a QUEEN. Her MAJESTY succeeded to GWILLIM LLOYD WARDLE Esq. in the affection of one devoted class of her subjects.

Then were there the same excitement, the same meetings, the same trumpeters—do you remember it Mr. Editor of the Times?—Resolutions, addresses, offerings, speeches, processions, in short every species of popular insanity. And, again, we say that if our readers, each in his own sphere, will examine who are now the loudest and most prominent Reformers, who are the movers of resolutions and the framers of addresses in favour of the RUSSELL PURGE, they will find that they are exactly the same party; and, as far as Death, Botany Bay, and bankruptcy have spared them, the very same persons who resolved, and addressed, and speechified, and bullied, and trumpeted, and libelled in the good old cause of which Colonel WARDLE and the poor QUEEN were the pagants and the puppets.

These are historical facts which cannot be controverted, and the inferences from them are so obvious, and so undeniable, that they need only to be thus generally suggested.

It is very curious to observe, that these periodical paroxysms appear to seize us at times, when those who had not read the English character in its history would, *a priori*, have concluded that we ought to enjoy the most perfect quiet and tranquillity.

The WILKES fever was in a time of peace, and was undoubtedly, as those who will refer to the proceedings of that day will see, the commencement of that disease which, under the pretence of Parliamentary Reform, has broken out at intervals ever since. To prove this, as well as to shew what an old humbug this PARLIAMENTARY REFORM is, we beg leave to quote the resolutions of a meeting of the county of Middlesex, on the 30th of April, 1773, which might with equal propriety have been moved by Mr. JOSEPH HUME at a similar meeting, on the first of April, 1831; viz:—

“Resolved—That the most effectual means for obtaining redress for all public grievances is—(just such English as JOSEPH HUME would, and DAVID HUME would not write)—is by Bills for shortening the duration of Parliaments, for excluding Placemen and Pensioners from the House of

Commons, and for a more fair and equal representation of the PEOPLE.”

It is now, we beg our readers to observe, just sixty years since this necessary remedy for intolerable grievances was discovered by the political quacks of that day; and we really put it to the country whether those sixty years have been a period of such distress, misery, slavery, and general debasement, as to have justified, in the slightest degree, the notion of the necessity of a PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Yet the fever was very general then; and a certain Alderman SAWBRIDGE was elected into Parliament, on no other merit, and for no other purpose, than that he pledged himself to make an annual motion for Parliamentary Reform!

The first year or two, SAWBRIDGE did pretty well—a few timid country gentlemen, some disappointed boroughmongers, and the old dissenting click which has dozed a fox's sleep ever since the days of CROMWELL, gave him some countenance; but the ablest and wisest men in the country, amidst all their vehemence against the Ministers of the day—Mr. FOX and Mr. BURKE for instance—abandoned the worthy Alderman to the support of the narrow classes which we have just mentioned.

In a year or two more, poor SAWBRIDGE's annual motion became the object of general ridicule; and in a year or two more, he and his motion faded into utter oblivion—And so ended act the first of the farce of PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Towards the close of the American war, the success of the Republican principle on the other side of the Atlantic revived the clamour for REFORM; and any one who will turn to the dusty files of the periodicals of that day, will find them full of just the same nonsense which had been talked ten years before, and which, as we shall see, has revived upon every similar occasion.

Mr. PITT, who when a very young man (hardly of age) and in all the heat of opposition had laid hold of this weapon, having been called to power, returned it to its scabbard; and although he was assailed by every species of obloquy for the change of his opinion, yet so weak was the hold which Parliamentary Reform really had on the country, that in a few months from having been a loud, and as it was then said, an universal popular demand, it vanished into nothing, and was even abandoned as a topic of Parliamentary warfare.

Then came the French Revolution; and with it, revived the principles (imported by LA FAYETTE) to which it owed its birth. Then, we saw Corresponding Societies, and Societies of the Friends of the People, at the head of which, one Mr. GREY made his first appearance in political life. Then the principles and machinery of the Jacobin club in France were adopted and adapted to the question of PARLIAMENTARY REFORM in England.

There were the Mother association in London, and the affiliated associations in York, Manchester, Birmingham, and all the great towns—then, first we heard of the enormous “scandal of rotten boroughs”—of the flagitious usurpation of the aristocracy—of the irresistible claims of population for a proportionate share of the representation—of the pressing necessity for abolishing small and corrupt corporations—the whole enforced by loud denunciations of the vengeance with which indignant Patriotism, with a red cap on her head and a bloody pike in her hand, would visit those, who should dare to oppose any obstruction to the incontestable RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

At this period the frenzy was very violent, and as connected with the state of France, very alarming; but as the state of France had made the mischief, so it unmade it. The good sense of JOHN BULL soon learned to compare the practical benefits of his own constitution with the bloody and disastrous theories of France; and for forty years, during which our unhappy neighbours have, in the pursuit of a phantom, undergone every species of misery that every species of bad Government could inflict, ENGLAND, sound-headed, sound-hearted, practical ENGLAND! has not merely enjoyed the greatest measure of internal happiness and external glory, but has increased in a degree almost incredible in all the moral, political, and physical elements of national freedom and public prosperity.

But, again we are doomed to suffer from the disturbing power of our neighbour, which seems to come across our orbit with something of the same kind of disorganising effect that the philosophers ascribe to comets in our planetary system.

The Revolution of July, 1830, had its first effect upon BELGIUM—unhappy, duped, deluded, desolated, BELGIUM. And again the Opposition of our day, like the Opposition of 1770 and the Opposition of 1790, seized what they thought a favourable opportunity of bolstering up its own natural incapacity and weakness by the popular excitement and deception of Parliamentary Reform.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL was obliged to confess that the PEOPLE had long ceased to shew any spontaneous anxiety about this question; that he, and Mr. LAMBTON, and Sir FRANCIS BURDETT had for years endeavoured to bring it into fashion, but had utterly failed—but the revolutions in PARIS and BELGIUM happening at the very moment when the death of his late MAJESTY involved this country in the agitation of a general election, enabled the old reformers once more to raise their heads and their voices, and excite in the public mind some portion of that feeling which had been before produced in 1792.

But still that portion of excitement was very small—it was shewn in the House of Commons, that in the Session of the present Parliament, previous to Christmas, the number of petitions for reform was exceedingly small indeed—surprisingly small; and it was not until other circumstances had thrown the Government into the hands of the present revolutionary Ministry, that, under their auspices, by their arts, and at their instigation, the question had assumed anything of an important aspect.

But even then, the hopes of the disaffected, and the fears of the friends of the existing Constitution, were very moderate—no man believed that the KING, and a Cabinet chosen by the KING, would go to any extreme or dangerous length; and the majority of the country and of the House of Commons, were prepared to resist the propositions which they expected from the Government—rather on account of the principle of change which they might involve, than from any apprehension of an immediate and radical subversion of the foundations of the Constitution. And we believe that the Ministers did not, on their first accession to office, contemplate anything like the proposition they have since made—we are quite assured that neither Lord GREY, “now old, and we thought wiser grown,” nor Lord LANSDOWNE, nor

Lord MELBOURNE, nor Lord PALMERSTON, nor Lord GODERICH, imagined that their union was to produce such monstrous consequences as have ensued; and we have reason to think that the great object of the anxiety of the Cabinet at first, was to discover how little reform they could propose, with any regard to their own consistency and the pledges which they had so recently, and, as they thought, so unfortunately given.

But whilst the Government was doubting about its theories of Reform, the ordinary business of the country was going on, or, at least, ought to have been going on, in Parliament. The new Ministry had come in, upon three pledges, given in three words—so clear as to admit neither of evasion or qualification—NON-INTERVENTION—RETRENCHMENT—REFORM.

The pledge of NON INTERVENTION was broken, in the very first month of their existence, in a manner so disgraceful to their characters, not merely as Statesmen but as men of common sense, that they would be at this moment the laughing-stocks of Europe, if it were not that the state to which they have conducted the world is so alarming, that ridicule is suppressed by the throbs of apprehension.

We will not, here, stop to enquire whether their fault or their folly was pledging themselves to non-intervention or abandoning the pledge; for our present argument, it suffices that the first of these three pledges was broken.

Then came RETRENCHMENT—retrenchment of expense, alleviation of burdens.—The first proposition of these retrenching Ministers was, an ENCREASE in the estimates for the Army, for the Navy, and for the Ordnance; those very estimates, the extravagance of which had been, FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, THE OBJECTS OF THEIR INCESSANT DENUNCIATIONS.

On the Civil List itself (the immediate lever by which they had turned out the former Ministry) they were able to make no retrenchment; and when their own Committee recommended some paltry reductions, those paltry reductions the Ministry, now better informed of the real questions involved in the Civil List, fairly, and for once, honestly REFUSED TO SANCTION.

But, right or wrong, here was the second of their pledges broken.—REFORM became then the only leg they had left to stand on. If they could have arranged BELGIUM à l'amiable, they need not have disfranchised BUCKINGHAM; if the sieges of MAESTRICHT and ANTWERP had been raised, the sieges of WAREHAM and CALLINGTON need not have been undertaken; if they could have managed the BELGIAN Congress, they would not have been obliged to dismember the British House of Commons;—the addition of eight members, two for each of the great towns, would have been thought sufficient to fulfil their promise.

Or, if they had been able to retrench the army, they need not have mutilated the House of Commons; if they could have cut down a couple of thousand sailors, they need not have cut off sixty members; if they had been able to strike off half a dozen Lords of the Bedchamber, they might have escaped the necessity of disfranchising TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND ELECTORS;—in short, had they been able to keep any portion of their two first promises, they might have maintained some degree of reason and moderation in the performance of the last. But they were like the Travellers in the Desert; two of their three camels had died, and they were obliged to heap all their baggage upon the back of the miserable survivor.

But still, we believe, that, as prudent travellers, they would have been inclined to abandon some of the heavy luggage rather than overload the poor beast; but that some other circumstances happened, which made it not a matter of necessity, but a matter of choice, to push Reform to its most extravagant extent.

Every one of the new Ministers, whose duties called him before the Public, happened, with a most unfortunate unanimity, to exhibit the most incredible incapacity and ignorance. We have already alluded to all these details, and we will not now repeat them. It is enough to say, that they became to the House of Commons and to the Patrons the objects equally of contempt and alarm—contempt for their ignorance and incapacity, and alarm at the quantity of mischief which that ignorance and incapacity might lead them to do. They were regarded with a mixture of pity and terror such as one might feel at seeing a giddy child playing with a loaded blunderbuss, which it is unable to carry, whose mechanism it does not understand, of whose effects it knows nothing, and which it handles with such active imbecility, that it seems equally dangerous to leave it in its hands, or to attempt to take it away.

In short, it was evident that, as a Ministry, they could not stand. Thwarted, exposed, ridiculed, beaten, out-argued, out-spoken, out-numbered, out-voted, it became clear even to their own tardy vanity that they could not hold their offices ten days unless they could make some desperate effort, and bring to their assistance some desperate auxiliaries.

These considerations gave a new colour and turn to the Cabinet discussions on the question of Reform. It was no longer “how little can we do?” but “how much shall we dare?” We feel that we cannot govern the country—how shall we manage to render the country ungovernable? We must go—what shall we do to embarrass our successors? We can no longer tax the Duke of WELLINGTON with Belgic intervention—we can no longer press Mr. GOULBURN for a reduction of taxation or a decrease of expenditure—we have nothing left but to sow, in an extravagant proposition for Reform, the seeds of a FUTURE OPPOSITION.”

That proposition they have made, and it has met with the support and success which everybody must have anticipated—the Grey-headed patriarchs of the Reform Associations of 1792—the middle-aged votaries of WARDLE and CAROLINE—the eternal clubs of Dissenters, and all those who for half a century have shewn themselves, on every similar occasion; re-inforced by the young ardour excited by the last French and Belgic revolutions, have gathered with affected loyalty round the KING, and with contemptuous confidence round his MINISTERS—and public meetings and inflammatory addresses have been revived in almost the same language, and in the very same places, and by the very same parties, as all those to which we have before alluded. But, as we have seen that all these successive visitations of national insanity have cured themselves, so we are glad to know that the present paroxysm is rapidly abating.

We should be very much surprised at the timidity with which certain well-disposed persons have looked to the present public excitement, if we did not recollect that in each of the former phrenzies the case was exactly the same. We remember perfectly well, how large a number of honest and

well-meaning people said, "Why not replace the Queen's name in the Liturgy—it can do no harm—it decides no question, and it will satisfy public opinion?" Satisfy public opinion! The public opinion which sided with the QUEEN, and that public opinion which now asks for PARLIAMENTARY REFORM, is not to be satisfied—it is a monster, whose appetite grows with "what it feeds on," and becomes more voracious and more destructive exactly as its cravings are indulged. We entreat our readers, and particularly those who have voices in any of the inferior bodies, the corporations and trades, now doomed to disfranchisement, as well as those who as Members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, can exercise a direct influence over this Bill, to observe what is now passing with reference to former times—not to be influenced by a clamour which is already diminished, and which will rapidly subside, as all former clamours have done, and not to be intimidated by menaces and mobs, which are certainly less formidable now than on many antecedent agitations.

Let them recollect, too, that the interests now at stake are of infinitely more importance than any that were involved in former contests of this nature. In the WARDLE agitation, or the Corn riots, or the QUEEN's trial, the matter, however important, was transient. If the mobs had been victorious the immediate mischief would not have been fatal, but the PRESENT QUESTION is VITAL—it involves all classes, all interests—the highest, the lowest, the present and the future—everything—our consideration abroad, our security at home—our laws—our policy—our riches—our glory, have all grown up in union with the present system of Parliamentary government. If that is to be changed, all these great interests must feel the shock—and if it is to be changed for a more democratical form of government, which is the professed intention of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Bill, that shock will be the shock of an earthquake, which will overthrow the whole of the beautiful Constitution under which it is our happiness so long to have flourished—it will level with the earth the Cathedral and the Castle, and will bury the Cottage of the peasant under the ruins of the neighbouring Palace.

It is generally understood, that amongst the privileges accorded to His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, as holding the lucrative sinecure of Ranger of Hyde Park, it is not now permitted to His Royal Highness to cut his UNDERWOOD. This arises, we believe, from a very recent arrangement on the part of His Royal Highness, himself; and one, at which His Royal Highness's best friends wonder!—His Royal Highness, however, has exchanged this valuable privilege for the permanent possession and control of his Deer!

THERE has been a Reform Meeting in Sussex, of which the *Times* of yesterday, gives a copious account. The same Paper favours its readers with some remarks upon the affair, the principal novelty of which was the first appearance on the political stage, of the Right Honourable Lord WILLIAM LENNOX, a new and powerful acquisition to the cause of Reform.

After announcing this fact, the *Times* indulges in a long vituperative article against Mr. JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, the son of Sir JOHN SHELLEY, and Member in this Parliament for Gatton, because he had the manliness to avow his sentiments, and declare his hostility to the Bill. Surely this is unfair, for why should not men of all parties be equally guided by conscientious motives and equally heard—surely it is unwise, as exciting comparisons not exceedingly favourable at all times to the adherents of the opposite side. Mr. SHELLEY is a gentleman of talent, of spirit, of the most amiable disposition, and of unblemished reputation. Against his honour or his character there is no man living, who dares to breathe a single word.

We who attribute the vituperation and the weakness together exhibited in this attack to the *Times* only, should be very sorry to make those suffer, who have the misfortune to be put in competition with Mr. SHELLEY by that Paper. But we think it due to Mr. SHELLEY to say thus much, and here we let the matter drop. One observation of the *Times* respecting him, however, we may venture to notice—it says:—"The lad, however, had been trained at a public school, and stood up to be badgered without flinching." Lord WILLIAM LENNOX has also had the advantage of being trained at a public school, although the *Times* may not have found it out; and, no doubt, minds badgered, in a good cause, as little as Mr. SHELLEY. But why either youth or a public education should be alleged as a crime against an English Gentleman, or an English Nobleman, we really cannot say.

One circumstance connected with this Meeting we regard with great concern—we mean the announcement at it, by Mr. CURTIS, of the death of his most worthy colleague, Mr. WALTER BURRELL: a kinder, more amiable man, never drew the breath of life, and his loss will long, very long indeed, be felt by those who knew him, and knew how to appreciate the many excellent qualities by which his mild, generous, and exemplary character was adorned.

The ministerial papers announce that Lord NORMANBY has come to England to support the Reform Bill. Lord NORMANBY is not in Parliament.

We had prepared a reply to the *Times* on the subject of MELCOMBE REGIS and WEYMOUTH; but having received a communication from Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, we have only to refer our readers to that document, which we think will amply satisfy them.

THE festivities of Easter have this year been more than usually splendid in those places where holiday games are matters of importance—most especially at Epping Forest and on Cornhill; at the former of which places a creature of the KING's, in the shape of a deer, was turned out; and at the latter, where several deer creatures of the KING's, declared their intention of staying in.

Nobody, except the waiters and some of the Common Council—and they must be very common indeed—pay any great attention to the after-dinner fustian of the Courtiers to the Corporation of London; but we must take some little credit to ourselves for having worked a revolution in City dinners, for which Mrs. KEY ought to be very much obliged to us.

We stated—really and upon a feeling for the Lady Mayoresse for the time being, whether Mrs. KEY, Mrs. THOMPSON, Mrs. RAT, or Mrs. anything else—that it was a hard case for a female holding in right of her husband—like Lady BROUGHAM, or Lady DENMAN, or any other such lady—a very high position in the country, to be doomed to

the society of her mere personal equals at table: while the LORD MAYOR, if a chimney-sweeper, or what is worse, a toad-eater and a sneak, was surrounded by all the magnates of the land. We even went so far as to instance the impossibility of inducing Lord GREY to bring his Countess and her family to the Mansion House to dinner; because it has been always the fashion for ladies of quality to abstain from civic intercourse, as much as if Lady Mayoresse underwent, when they dressed for dinner, the Yankee process of tarring, as well as feathering; and that the apprehension lest some of the nastiness might stick, had been superadded to the known dislike of the female nobility to the sort of people who usually figure as Judges, on the glorious occasions when the Punch of the Corporation exhibits in that puppet-show which delighteth much the violet gowns and their adherents.

See what has been the result—we hate egotism—we hate taking undue credit to ourselves—but it cannot be denied—WE—WE—WE were the cause of the appearance of Lady GREY and her Ladyship's amiable daughters at the Mansion House on Easter Monday.

Of this proceeding there are two versions—one, that Lord GREY, resolving to repel with indignation the character for pride and haughtiness which other Ministers have incurred for having declined to produce their wives and female children amongst the civic Solons, insisted upon the Countess and the Ladies GREY accompanying him to the feast; but we discredit this history—we rather think that the way in which we described the very disagreeable position of a Lady MAYORESS upon such occasions, had its effect upon the kind and amiable disposition of Countess GREY, and that her Ladyship resolved, under the constitutional pretext of putting us in the wrong, to do a courtesy to the Queen of the City.

We war with Lord GREY politically, but in no other way, and we give her Ladyship credit for this piece of kindness and amiability, which we believe to be quite congenial to her Ladyship's character, rather than attribute it to his Lordship's stern decree or anxious straining after a little dirty popularity, which a mind like his, ought to despise; suffice it to say, that we made the observations upon the absence of the ladies from the civic feast in November, and that at that of April the Ladies were present.

The speeches were, what Whig Ministers speeches usually are, things to be re-lid upon. Lord BROUGHAM, Mr. SCALES, Lord GREY, and Mr. WATTHAM, were extremely well received, and the thing went off with great eclat.

His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX was also present, but we are not aware whether the condescension we have noticed on the part of the Premier, was equally exhibited by his Royal Highness.

ON THE FOUNDERS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

"Exhausted Nature could no farther go,
"To make a third, she joined the other two."

SOLON for GREECE, was sent by Heaven,
For ROME's defence the GESE were given;
Behold reserv'd for ENGLAND's use,
Union of both—THE SOLON GOOSE.*

*Vulgarly spelt *Soland*—the Legislator *Inapacissimus* of LINNEUS.—This bird is nearly allied to the GREY-BILL!

IN spite of the groundless vanity of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and the modest self-sufficiency of Mr. GEOFFREY STANLEY, IRELAND is in a terrific state. Lord ANGLESEA, with a chivalrous feeling inherent in his heart, has gone into the thick of it, and will, we have no doubt, enforce, according to his own views, the authority he possesses.

As for a subscription for the distresses there—it is nonsense. A people who can raise Catholic rent to pay their patriots, are either not poor, or if they are, their patriots ought to pay for them.

TO JOHN BULL.

Thursday, Green, April 4, 1831.

DEAR B.—It is a long time since you have heard from me,—and now I do write, you will find me somewhat haltered in my principles. I have been one over by my sun-in-law to the great caws of Reform. He talks of not stopping till we have got the Ballad and General Suffrage—as to the first, I am all for the song; but with regard to the General, I cannot say I ever heard of him before; but if he is a friend of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, that is efficient—the very site of Lord JOHN is enuff—his name is a corjil, and his finger is comefort.

I reckon the day when I satanized Lord DRUM, the LORD PRIVY, and so did you, B.—you now you did—chiefly, as I think, because he was yellow. Did you ever read FOOT, B.?—Muster FOOT says, in one of his Farcies, that a good candidate, like a good oss, cannot be of a bad culler—so I say—besides, what's yellower than a jenny? I think I see you, when you read my lines, and find me althud as I am—but I am enlightened—the people *must* have reform—my shoemaker says so, and I know it must be so; and as Lord DRUM is at the bottom of the Reform Bile, I love him—he looks as if he had been making the bile for some time. Oh, B., he is an intersting crechur, and so good natured, it is quite impossible to void having a puncheon for him.

I admit at first the Cabnet was in a quandary—that POLLY THOMSON isn't poplar amongst 'em. I think they are jellies of POLLY, for he most certainly has talons—FULMER says he nose he has—he is a great ventriologist (I think they call it), which speaks many forin tonges—indeed, FULMER sometimes calls him POLLYGLOT as well as POLLY THOMSON, and he told me the other day that the KING was going to create him BARREN BARILLA, and send him out Protector of Grease, instead of Prince LOOPHOLE, who, as they call it, bagged out.

Then Lord ALTHROP—what a deal of good he has dun since he has been in Hoffys.—Look at his entrenchments—he has cut down the odd eater of the Civil List, and tuck off the dooty on koles—and wot a deal more he would have dun if the axe of parlymen of hother dace had not perwent him. And as for Lord GREY himself, I do say sich a kind-arted man as not been seen for ears and ears—not a sun, nor a cussin, nor a nevy, nor a sun-in-law, nor a wife's cussin, nor one bingyrvial belonging to him, but wot he has perwided for, somehow or another. Shew me a Prim Minster as hever hacted in sich a generous way afore—Why the Duck of WELLINGTON, with all his fine toe doos, when he was in place, never guv nothing vhatsoever to any of his relations as ever I heard of—ard-arted Dear.

And then that sweet Muster CULLCRAFT—a dear gentleman, full of Janus, and as neat and as nice as a nine-pin—he is the Ugh-1-nit which giv the majority, and all by thinking twice, which is a wise thing in a man—I was not at all

surprised when I heard that the nice crechur voted with the eyes—for, says I to my LAVY, he has very little to say to the nose, anyhow. But he was always a favourite with the ladies—a regular Feel-hander amongst them—And then his pore sun Granny too, to have lost his Love—more's the petty, for they are a nice fam'ly take 'em all to gather.—

"From grave to gay, from lively to Sevier."
I hope Lord BRUFFHAM and FOX comes up with your expectations—he certainly does with his hone—I went, the other night, into "Tommy's box;" I don't know why they called the place so—it was like a vaper bath, with certians all round it; and there I seed the Chanceller lying full-length on the Wulsack—(which I thought a hoo thing to have in sich a place)—and I am told he may be seen lying there every night—when I say lying, I mean stretching,—and poor nobleman, no wonder, for he must be a most tired out—wot with the intrests of the nayshun, and the cawses in his Court, and the trouble he is at to keep silence there—and carrion the bag—and riting leaden articles in the noospapers, and his repeals, and one thing and the other. Have you seen his pitcher in the Suffocating gallery of Artists—there he is, as like as like can be, but only careychard, which is not to be wondered at, for the pitcher is panted by Lord LONSDALE—(so the cattle-hog says)—and as his Lordship always made him look blue on the pole, its no wonder he has made him look yellow on the canvas—for blue and yellow is BRUFFHAM's cullers. The pitcher, however, is in the best place in the room, in complement to the Lord Chanceller—so that them as was ordered to hang his Lordship, have done him only justass.

Then there is Lord PUMMICESTONE—he is another of my feverits—where did you ivir see such a Foraying Minster as he—so genteel—so haymable—and with sich nice wiskers and white linen—never interfering the least with any nonsense about polyticks—never sayin a word about his hoffice, either in Parlyment or out of it, as I hears on; he troubles his head no more about the Belchians and the Ditch, or the Roosians, or the Proossians, or hany of the oosians, than I do. I'm told (by Parr and Tess) that there are no hops for the Poles—their caws is desprut—at least so the Old Engine we met last season at the sea side, told me the day before yesterday, as I seed him cumming out of the Horizontal Club in Hand-over-square;—nevertheless, I think Lord PUMMICESTONE is quite wyse for not talkin—when one nose littel, it is the safest way to say nothink. However, I may be preggudged in his fever, for his Lordship has promised to do the jalap vuth me, at an opp wich a fend of ours in Taffystalk-square is to give next month—I thoft my duncing days was gun, but woc can resist Lord PUMMICESTONE—that would be a task.

Pursenal felines, however, shud not halways way with us, but since FULMER as taken this turn towards reform, all the Minsters have been so servile to us, that we are quite churmed. Lord HOCKLAND, though no grate things in the Gyrment, is sich a haffable, warm arted cretur—sich an insinivating Pier—and Sir JIMS GRAHAM, so hunnassing, and at the same time such a fine man—how he turried that OGREMAN MAHOON—did you see how the pore fellur was put to a non-plus; and how he crood over O'KONELL like a kok—GRAME kim out of that, splendid—there isn't nothink but that to be sed about it; so did Lord ALTHROP with Mr. PLUMMET WAD—a very hominous name for a querrel—he that he cocht in his entrenchment at St. Jimses—Oh! it makes one proud to see such Neros as these.

But nothink will do—everybody wich vares shurts and has munney in their pokets abuses sich bill of Lord DRUMS; they say the bill may parse, but nobody can conster it; and they tells us that the hony claws they can understand in the bill is the Devil's claws, which has set his foot in it. To be sure B. I must say, looking at things as they stand, cutting off sixty-two members at a blow is a serous hopperation—I hone it is very like a Revelation. Old Tim with the firelock, however, will shoe the effex; and (as I says to LAVY, whenever I have a fit of coffin) wen we are in our graves, what will it signify to hus?

I am for Reform—and I hone it. The KING, they say, is for it—at wich I wonder; and the QUEEN is agin it—at wich I do not wonder. But Mr. CHRISTOPHER STUBBS, our hoppelite neigbore, is for it; and that has decided me—for he hadmires Lord PUMMICESTONE, and Mister CULLCRAFT, and Mr. SINGEING LONG—so I think he has had some new lights lately. SINGEING LONG, after having stood twice at the Hold Bayley, and having been only returned once, is going to hoffer himself for the parish of Marrowbone, as what FULMER calls the "knee plus ultra."

And now, B., let us snitch a minuet from Pollyticks, and Pollygots, and POLLY THOMSONS, for a moral inflexion or two; here is Hester come agin—Puck, as the Galls call it—the trees is begining to shoot, just as the bows is ceasing to unt; the sweet Buds (I ope you like Hornithology) are commencing their wobbings on the branches, and are hable to do wot is wise as well as pleasant—turn over a new leaf every day of their lives. IADAM and HEVE did so before them, wich is a good President.

Wot a splundid site it is to behold the wurks of natur—the great Haaips—Strumbolli—Hefna—the sparrowgrass piping out of the beds at Battersea—Burnells funnell under the Thames—and the Cosmorammy in Regent-street—but one has no time for these thinks at present. I am absobbed with the grate question, and I culd not rest till I opened myself to yew—you will call me a rat—but I'll trust you, even though I begun our corryspundence; for we are safe from your Harrows if we dont expose ourselves, and however I may cry out for reform, *enter noo*; I shall never be hass enough to be a bartizan of it before the public.

Yours truly, dear B.,

DOROTHEA L. RAMSBOTTOM.

THE Court Journal gives a sketch of Mr. BRUMMELL at Calais, from the pen of Prince somebody, and states that Mr. BRUMMELL has since been appointed Consul at Ostend—

"Quodcumque OSTENDIS mihi, &c."
—The fact is, that Mr. BRUMMELL is at Caen, and if the Court Journalist had known why he left Calais with a great degree of rapidity, perhaps we should not have had his name again thrust before us. With regret we alluded to the affair several months ago, and it is only to give a seasonable hint that we recur to it.

A SLAVE BILL has been passed by the Jamaica Legislature quite unexceptionable. The two sectarian clausers, and that which was so strongly objected to by Mr. HUSKISSON, relative to negroes preaching, have been omitted—we think the latter very improperly, because it was admitted by the various Dissenting Ministers who were desired to state their

objections to the law of 1826, that they did not approve of slaves preaching, but only that they should not be rendered liable to punishment for joining in private devotion in their own families.

The Legislature also passed an Act by which all the disabilities under which the people of colour laboured were to be removed, and now no distinction exists between them and His Majesty's white subjects.

ROYAL NAVY.

TO JOHN BULL.

Cheltenham, April 2, 1831.

SIR—You did me the favour to notice, a Sunday or two since, the total forgetfulness of the present First Lord of the Admiralty of the promise he made when, unfortunately for the service, he came into office—"all shall have a turn," said the First Lord—"no favour and affection," and all the rest of it.

Now for the proof of this pudding—PRIGOT and MINGAY I told you, were re-appointed to ships, after serving constantly for several years in the most profitable peace ships they could have—another case has occurred precisely similar,—Captain DUNN has been appointed to the Curacao, being the third post ship he has had since the Peace.

DUNN is a good fellow and a good officer, and, believe me, it is neither envy, hatred, nor uncharitableness, that makes his brother officers complain of his new appointment. It is of the emptiness of Sir JAMES GRAHAM's promises they complain, and, above all, they complain of this piece of favouritism, because, being the third instance that has occurred, it shows that this First Lord has no inclination to mend his system. As a matter of service it is more galling, because the Curacao, being an experimental ship, the giving the command to DUNN, who never yet commanded a flush-decked vessel, proves that qualification or experience has nothing to do with employment.

DUNN is acquainted with several of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, and besides, as your friend the banker would say,—he has got another friend at another board, who has not been idle—so that DUNN has done all that DUN-can—most of the Fish will know what I mean. However it is a hard case, and not what we expected from the Admiralty under a sailor-king—all we look forward to is a change, for as things are now going on, the best interests of the service are in a fine way.

Give this a place because it will ease my conscience.

Yours, ever,

A CAPTAIN OF FOURTEEN YEARS' STANDING.

The following letter appears in yesterday's Times:—

SIR,—Will you allow me through the medium of your columns to address a plain question to the author of a malignant article copied into your Paper from the *Strathmore Journal*, and intended to wound the feelings of respectable persons, with whose character it is in charity to be supposed that the writer is totally unacquainted. Is it in the estimation of "sober-minded Christians" at all derogatory to the character of St. PETER and others, his fellow-apostles, that they were "Jew Fishmongers," as the informant of the "Jew Cobbler's" marriage would term it? Does such language become the disciples of the JEW CARPENTER'S SON?

I am, Sir, with all my heart,
A HATER OF PHARISAIICAL PRIDE.

We leave the Christian readers of the *Times* Newspaper, the organ of the Ministry, and the Champion of Reform, to make their observations upon this letter.

AMONG the astonishing coonesses, we will not call them audacities, of which the present Ministry have been guilty, those connected with the appearance of the LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND in the House of Commons, seem the most surprising, and have not, that we have seen, been sufficiently noticed.

A Candidate for one of the Scotch districts of burghs was, in the beginning of the Session, ousted by petition, on the ground that one of the burghs, by the vote of which he was returned, had been legally disfranchised by a decree of the Court of Session, affirmed, we believe on appeal, in the House of Lords; and a new election was ordered.

In the teeth of this decision of the Court of Session, of the House of Lords, and of the House of Commons, the Government resolved to put forward a Candidate, whose claim must rest on the same rejected and nullified vote; and, for this defiance of municipal and Parliamentary law, whom did they select as their cat's-paw?—The great JEFFERY—the patriotic Reformer—the advocate for electoral rights—the first legal adviser of the Crown—the public guardian of the law—the LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND!!!

To have put forward any one, in such a case, would have been bad enough, but to place the highest legal authority in such incongruous, illegal, and, let us add, ridiculous circumstances, was surely an audacity which we may call astonishing.

The LORD ADVOCATE, however, forgetting his legal station, which, being quite new, we are not surprised at, but also his personal reputation, which we should not have suspected, consents to be made this cat's-paw; and, by a series of tricks and intrigues, unparalleled, we are told, in the illegalities of elections, contrives to obtain the return.

He comes into the House of Commons, and in his first and only speech denounces all the borough members of England as being pretended representatives, and so unduly and improperly elected, that they were in strict law actually incapable of voting on the question of Parliamentary Reform. And when in reply to this extraordinary and modest assertion, Mr. CROKER expressed some surprise that such a sentence should have been pronounced by any one, but above all by a lawyer—by a lawyer of such weight and eminence, and by one whose own seat was suspected of being fictitious, Mr. KENNEDY and LORD JOHN RUSSELL interposed to call the Right Honourable Gentleman to order, for pre-judging the LORD ADVOCATE's right to his seat.

The SPEAKER scouted and the House laughed at the interference—but mark what followed. In a few days after, the petition against the LORD ADVOCATE came to trial—Where now is Mr. KENNEDY? Where now is LORD JOHN RUSSELL? who were lately so indignant that Mr. JEFFERY's right should be even suspected? Where was the LORD ADVOCATE himself, to repel the charges of fraud and illegality which that petition made against him?—*Nou sunt inventi*. They are not to be found. We believe that no appearance at all—certainly no effectual and substantial opposition was made to the petition, and, as we have heard, it was not the work of five minutes to declare that the LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND had not been duly elected, and

ought not to have been returned for the Forfar district of burghs—and his adversary, Colonel OGLEVEY is seated.

Well and good, you will say—"The man has got his mare again, and all is right"—and the LORD ADVOCATE, conscious that his seat was untenable, acted becomingly in not prolonging a contest which he knew to be futile; and although he must be blamed for having lent himself to the original illegality, and although he ought to have moderated the zeal of his friend Mr. KENNEDY, still "better late than never," he is praiseworthy in having declined to continue a vexatious and fruitless contest.

Not so fast.—During the ten days that he occupied this fictitious seat, the House of Commons divided on the second reading of the Reform Bill, and that second reading was carried by a majority of One—of ONE—the LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND, who was so conscious that he had no right to vote,—that when the matter came on for trial in a few days after, his friends allege it as a merit, that he did not even for a moment pretend to any such right.

We leave the Public to draw their conclusions on this subject, trivial in its details, but of immense importance in its character and consequences.

We shall be curious to see by what means, and for what place, the LORD ADVOCATE will find his way back into Parliament. It is said he is already returned for the now famous borough of Malton, but surely he will not condescend to become one of those Representatives of Borough-mongering Peers, who, on his first irregular appearance in the House, he denounced as unfit to act, and incapable of voting.

Mr. HORNER, the something—we forget what the thing is called—but the head of the Cockney College in Gore-street, has resigned; some of the Governors or Council, or whatever they are, cut him off two hundred a year, and he has bolted. This seems silly—a thousand a year is a good salary for being at the top of a thing that is at the bottom of everything else.

It will hardly be believed—yet, after there being University chop-houses and University taps, and University oyster-shops, and all the rest of it, there is nothing likely to surprise one—but at number 16, in Upper Gore-street, or Gower-street—we do not exactly remember how the name of the region is spelt—there is, on a brass plate fixed on a little two-roomed Cockney-hole of a house, these words in large letters—"London University School."—An University School!—Number sixteen, Gore-street! But that is not all: under that, is another plate—a smaller plate, upon which this is printed—"Pupils' entrance, DOWN THE AREA!"—This is fact—truth: the Under-Graduates of the London University School go down the area steps, where the dustmen go to fetch up the dirt, and where the old women go to pay for the hare-skins and rabbit-skins, to be made erudite and fine fellows, and legislators, and members of the projected House of Delegates; and there is a bit of dirty green gauze pinned up in the kitchen window, to prevent the said undergraduates from looking at the maids as they go to their studies—and then, further on, is that most absurd of all things, the College of Cockayne itself, with a portico contrived on purpose with a variety of steps outside the building to keep the poor devils who are obliged to go up them, in the wet and fog of a suburban climate, and the stinking vapours arising from stagnant pools, half filled up with the refuse of the dust-carts. The lodges are graced with two filtering-stones (we presume) on their tops, while the gable-ends of the wings betray at once the nakedness of the design and the poverty of the projectors.

Everybody of respectability who was duped into supporting the thing, is dropping off; and everybody is quitting the neighbourhood in which the thing is placed, under the impression, no doubt, that it will be eventually converted into an hospital—for which, if its ridiculous dome was pulled down, it would be well calculated. Almost every second house in the upper part of Gore-street has a bill in the window, and we very much sympathise with the inhabitants of that once quiet village in being driven either into London or further into the country by the approach of such an unequalled nuisance.

As to the building itself, the most absurd of all absurdities, in English architecture, is trying after Palladian models. PALLADIO did not build for an English climate—huge porticos where there is no sun—large windows where there is constant cold—open corridors where there is a prevalence of fog—all these, beautiful on paper, and reasonable in Italy, are absurd here—we might as well build wigwags for villas, because the American Indians make graceful huts to suit their wants and wishes—or live in pits because the Kamschatkades find it agreeable to bury themselves during the winter—a more woful misapplication of flights of external steps we never saw than in this College (beautiful, we allow, in the design)—nor a more perfect waste of time, money, and impudence, than has been exhibited in the getting up of a humbug, which, even the dirty vagabonds who might be bettered by it, so ridicule, despise, and laugh at, that the whole thing has tumbled into the place whence it was raised—the very muddiest mud of STINKOMALEE—the unhottest hole even of Upper Gore-street.

The miseries of the country, and the absolute necessity for general reform, have been made most evident during the past week, when the grief, desolation and misery, which periodically exhibit themselves at this season, were most remarkably distinguished by the opening of no less than sixteen Theatres in London and the immediate suburbs, besides a variety of minor barns, booths, and even waggons, in the vicinity, all of which were crowded to the "highest pressure."

The Patent Theatres, now so called, we presume in jest, produced most splendid dramas, which will be found to answer all the purposes for which they were designed; and, as if bacon without butter were not enough, Covent Garden on Tuesday produced an Opera, the music by SPHON, with selections by Sir GEORGE SMART from other masters, of the most beautiful and splendid description. Miss INVERARITY, whose name really, we are told, is MONEYPENNY, is a first-rate singer, and well deserves her patronymic; for she bids fair to fill her own pockets—we beg her pardon, her receptacles for cash, whatever they may be—and the treasury of the Theatre where she performs.

We mean not to go into any analysis of all the things that were acted and done at all the sixteen Playhouses; but we really believe that so much real theatrical talent—as to actors of a certain grade—or so much theatrical expenditure in decoration and exhibition, has never been known at any period of the theatrical history of the country.—We ought

to notice, in the strongest terms of reprobation, a most beastly display at the Adelphi, the nature of which we are quite sure could not have been known to the living Adelphi who preside there, when they permitted their Theatre to be appropriated to such an affair. The watchhouse is the only Pantheon in which such an exhibition of Gods should take place; and, if nobody else should interfere, we hope that Mr. THOMAS, the superintendent of such things, (we do not mean Gods, but nuisances) will clapperclaw the performer in "white tights," and that Monsieur TONSON will never come again to that house, except in the shape of MATHEWS himself.

To anybody who fancies Bath dull, we beg to submit the following notice of the Proprietor of Sydney Gardens, in that salubrious city; by which it will be seen that such a variety of delights, animal and vegetable, have rarely been offered to a discerning public:—

"SYDNEY GARDENS, VAUXHALL, BATH."

"The nobility, gentry, and public are respectfully informed, that these Gardens will be opened for the season on Monday, the 4th of April; upon which occasion there will be a Grand Miscellaneous Concert of BRASS AND STRING MUSIC, which will commence at 12 o'clock. The Gardens during the recess, have undergone various improvements, and will be found in a state of fine order; and the Walks, Grass Glades, Bowling Greens, Swings, Grottos, Pavilions, Alcove, Labyrinth, &c. have been put in the best state of perfection. The AVIARY is newly planted, and well stocked with a rare and choice collection of Birds."

"The EXOTIC is chained in the Ivy Tower!!!
"The BEAR is quite secure, and will ascend to the head of his pole on being invited!"

"The Monkeys, &c. &c. will be disposed in the Gardens, to amuse the juvenile visitors."

"The PRESENTATION, which has been newly erected, is stocked with some rare and beautiful Gold and Silver Pheasants."

"Public Breakfasts, Concerts, Bazaars, Masquerades, &c. &c. will be provided, when called for."

"Public Galas and other FEATS of Amusement will be duly announced."

"The Promenade Band will commence playing, until further notice, daily at twelve o'clock."

"The Subscription Book lies open at the Hotel of the Gardens, AND MAY BE TAKEN TO THE HOUSE OF ANY FAMILY DESIRING IT."

"Schools admitted on moderate terms!!!"

Conceive—everything in the best state of perfection—bears secured, eagles chained, and monkeys well disposed—breakfasts and bazaars come when you call for them, and the subscription book may be taken to the house of any family desiring it—these are all such curiosities that we are not surprised at the permission granted on moderate terms to make Sydney Garden, Bath, part of the education of the rising generation.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, April 7, 1831.

MY DEAR BULL.—To-day I am going to shew you how admirably the men of the revolution have feathered their nest, and how patriotically they have robbed France.

To begin with the patriot KING. Far be it from PETER HOGG to surmise that the Duke of ORLEANS wished to be KING—conspired to be KING—conspired for fifteen years to be KING—and that he succeeded in being KING in consequence of these conspiracies. PETER HOGG is quite incapable of holding such opinions, and merely repeats the observations of others for the purpose of confuting them. Nevertheless, the Duke of ORLEANS consented to become KING because, according to a letter of his which has recently been published in the *Gazette de France*, which he addressed to the present Emperor of RUSSIA in August last, he, the Duke, was the only means by which France could be saved from anarchy and ruin. This is the Citizen KING's view of the affair. It is not for PETER HOGG, living on the fifth story of No. 55, Rue Neuve, St. Augustin, to dispute the word of a MONARCH living in the Palais Royal; but he will just venture to observe, that the royalists do not think so—that the extreme royalists do not think so—that the republicans do not think so—that the Gauche and extreme Gauche do not think so—and that it is only the party called "The LOUIS PHILIP party," that really does think so. Still PETER HOGG would not venture upon entertaining such an opinion himself, but is prepared to declare, that at least two hundred and fifty persons cried "Vive LOUIS PHILIP" when he proclaimed KING. If any persons should be disposed to think that 250 persons could not be said to represent thirty-three millions of people, PETER HOGG can only reply, that he is not accountable for Liberal arithmetic, but that it was adopted as a principle in August that 250 were sufficient.

However, we must not get into these subtleties, nor trouble ourselves about inquiring how it was that he was made KING, nor by whom. He is KING *de facto*, and his Budget will prove that he is at least as "dear" a KING as one *de jure*. When the Duke of ORLEANS was elected KING by 250 persons, those who elected him promised that he should be a very cheap as well as a very dear KING, and all the hackney-coachmen and ticket-porters assured you that in future there would be no *Civil List*, for the Duke of ORLEANS was so rich that he would scorn to take any of the money of France. This was really consoling, and the people put up with the "poverty looking Monarchy" for the sake of its vast economy. During August, September, October, November, and December last, nothing at all was said about money matters. Old LAFAYETTE and his wife Louis regulated all financial affairs, and Louis PHILIP was supposed by every one to be spending his own money. The private fortune of the Duke of ORLEANS was known to EXCEED FIVE MILLIONS OF FRANCES PER ANNUM, and his sister Madame ADELAIDE, who, as you know, is married left-handed to ———, was known to have a yet larger fortune. So, as LOUIS PHILIP was KING, and Madame ADELAIDE a KING's sister, it was actually believed by the people that they were spending their own fortunes, and were not drawing upon the public Treasury. But now, my dear BULL, what do you think? Why, the secret has come out. Yes, the Finance Committee has told all the truth—has printed, for the benefit of the present and future generations, the debtor and creditor account of the public treasury, and now we have the pleasure to learn, that in five months a CITIZEN KING DREW OUT OF THE TREASURY, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF PARLIAMENT—WITHOUT A VOTE OF PARLIAMENT—WITHOUT A WORD BEING SAID ON THE SUBJECT, the sum of NINE MILLIONS OF FRANCES—OF SIXTY THOUSAND FRANCES PER DAY—OF TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED FRANCES PER HOUR! This discovery has produced no small stir among all parties. Even the LOUIS PHILIP party admits "that it is rather dear," but still they say, "France is rich, and it was not about money that the revolution was made." To tell you all, or a hundredth part, of the uncivil things which are said about this new and "dear" order of things, would not accord with the loyalty of PETER HOGG; but I may just say, that though the Tuileries is not occupied—though there is no court—though all the pensions paid by the royal family out of the civil list have ceased—though we were promised a cheap KING and a Government which should be as economical as that of the United States, yet that the civil list exceeds in amount that which it did during the restoration. There are some wicked rogues, who have made a calculation, that not only will LOUIS PHILIP and Madame ADELAIDE save all their incomes, which formerly, when Duke and Madame, they spent in Paris and at Neuilly, and will add their incomes to their capital, as long as this

"poverty-looking monarchy" shall last, but they furthermore prove that Louis PHILIP cannot spend, and does not spend, one-half of the sum claimed for the civil list; and that if he only remains King for two or three years, he will have made a large addition to his fortune, and have made an excellent speculation of the revolution. And even some of these sad rogues, whose principles, of course, are disapproved of, both by PETER HOOG and his ROSABELLA, go as far as to say, that not more than four millions out of the mine drawn in the five last months of 1830, were actually spent, and that the remainder has been laid out in English Securities. "For age and want save while you may—no morning sun lasts a whole day."

From the Patriot King, and his civil list and expenses, let us look a little at the proceedings of his friends and partisans, who have conducted us thus far in the march of extravagance, misery, and ruin. We will say but a very few words of old LAFITTE! He is, after all, by far the most honest among them, and except that he was well fed, clothed, and lodged, (and his horse too), in Rue Mont Blanc, at the expense of the state, whilst commander in chief of the tailors, blacksmiths, and grocers, called National Guards, he made very little indeed by the revolution. Next, however, comes LAFITTE—and his history is really charming. The revolution ruined commerce, and therefore the revolution ruined him—but this was not to his mind, and so *Mister Lafitte* proposed that Government should lend thirty millions to commerce. All the Liberals who are shopkeepers supported this proposition, and to work they went to set the loan and divide the money. The house of *Lafitte and Company* was among the first to require aid, and the head of the firm, who was Minister, made it appear very clear to the head of the Finance Department, which was himself, that it was absolutely essential to assist that respectable and long-established firm with a little money. This was to be done in three ways. First, by a sort of financial juggle, by which LAFITTE was to be paid some alleged old standing debt, due, or said to be due, in respect of some Haytian loan, but which no one knew anything about, and which all Ministers had refused to pay. This amounted to five millions of francs. But this five millions of francs would be too large a sum to take out of the commercial loan fund, so LOUIS PHILIP signed an order for it to be taken out of the Treasury, and *Mister Lafitte* the Minister paid *Mister Lafitte* the banker. It is as thorough a fraud from beginning to end as was ever practised by any Whig Lord of the Treasury.

Still five millions were not sufficient, and so the house of LAFITTE was supplied with money out of the commerce fund; and yet there was still a deficiency. So then the *House of LAFITTE* thought of another scheme, which was by no means a bad one. It was this: a good many persons owed them money, and could not or would not pay; so *Mister Lafitte*, as Minister, advised them to apply to the Government for loans out of the commerce fund—and *Mister Lafitte*, the Minister, promised to second their applications with his best support—accordingly they applied, the loans were made, *Mister Lafitte*, the Minister, kindly received the amounts for them, and then, as banker, kindly retained as much as would be sufficient to pay his firm the debts due from those who made the loans, and gave over the balance to his deluded and wretched clients. By all these means, and by a loan from the Bank, the House of LAFITTE was saved from bankruptcy; and now, as a matter of course, a considerable balance remains, which *Mister Lafitte* has employed in establishing a new banking-house for his nephew, and in providing for his own comfort and luxury during the remainder of his life. After this *capot*, let us hear no more about the patriotism of the Liberals; and let no one wonder that LAFITTE gave away gunpowder and wine in the month of July. His bankruptcy, or that of the nation, was necessary. He preferred the latter—made the revolution—and has saved the firm of LAFITTE and Company. Let justice be rendered to such philanthropy, and to such patriotism!!

Before I terminate this portion of my letter, let me also remark that there is another item in the expenses of the revolution which demands a moment's attention. And this item, is a sum paid or given, "FOR FITTING OUT TWO MINISTERS." You will probably remember the rage and indignation of those self-same Liberals, because the "dining-room" of Count PEYRONNER was fitted out by the Treasury, by virtue of a Royal Ordinance, although the Hotel was a Ministerial Hotel, and although it was proved that repairs were necessary. To this very house the Chamber of Deputies has not rated those expenses. But yet a yet larger sum has been expended without the consent of Parliament, and since the revolution, by the very same men who refused to pay the charge for Count PEYRONNER, "in fitting out" two of the Ministers. This fitting out was not, however, the necessary repairs of the Ministerial Hotel, which no one in his senses could object to, but the brushing up the men and their equipages, to make them look decent before the public. The Ministers were journalists, paid at so much per line, or gamblers who were in debt and had no ready money, they wanted credit with their tailors, and credit with their coachmakers, for up to that moment the height of their ambition had been to keep a "rig;" and so these pauper patriots were rigged out at the expense of the revolution!!

Now these are facts, facts which can be substantiated, and facts which no one can dispute. Let me, then, ask you, my dear BULL, whether I am not right in saying that the maxim of the Liberals is to "profit personally from their momentary connexion with State affairs, and to leave France to get out of the scrape as well as she can?"

I am very anxious to show up these men as they ought to be. I am determined to keep to the facts of the case, and in no way to hazard an opinion, except one founded on facts; but I am resolved, that, at least in your columns, the truth shall be told about all parties and all systems. Thus, then, you perceive that even the promise of economy, which was made to us in August last, as a temptation to cry "Vive Louis PHILIP," has not been kept; and that a Monarchical, Republican, Democratic, biggledy-piggledy Government, is a vast deal dearer than that of a legitimate and hereditary Monarchy.

One of the consequences of these developments is already felt by the French people: and that is the total ruin of credit and of commercial transactions. Therefore the public funds have fallen from 84 to 47, and from 110 to 75. THEREFORE THE PEOPLE HAVE TO PAY MORE TAXES, AND, ALREADY, TWO NEW LOANS ARE ANNOUNCED. THE MOST OLD ESTABLISHED AND RESPECTABLE HOUSES OF COMMERCE HAVE FAILED. OTHERS ARE ABOUT TO SHUT UP AND LEAVE OUT BUSINESS. OTHERS ARE STRUGGLING WITH THE STREAM, BUT THE STREAM IS ALWAYS GAINING UPON THEM, AND HURRYING THEM ONWARDS TO RUIN.

In the Chamber of Deputies all is anarchy and confusion. It is really disgraceful to behold any assembly of decent or respectable people so completely disorganised. Compared with the scenes you may there witness, a bull-fight is a drawing-room, and a five-crown a Prince's names; abuse each other as traitors, as Charles, and as even threats both with voice and gesture. M. DE CORCELLES proposes out of office for belonging to an Anti-Ministerial Association, that the Prussians and Austrians in Paris would be less to be feared than the present Ministers and the present state of affairs. M. President of the Chamber to order, and tells the Chamber it is anti-national. And, in one word, the "Dames de la Halle," or the fish as those of the Deputies of France.

A party of resistance to the measures and march of democracy. It has altered all the laws sent to it, and rendered all laws democratical, and has defeated all the Ministerial projects of Finance. Last of all,

it has succeeded in rendering the new Electoral Law as unpalatable to the Liberals as it can possibly be, and will even, perhaps, render it necessary on the part of the Government to dissolve the Chambers without any Electoral Law at all.

Of Foreign news, I have thus much to say, that in Russia they are arming and marching against Poland and Germany; that in Prussia they are arming and marching without and from within; and that in Austria they are arming and marching on the frontiers of France and into Italy; that in Holland they are arming and marching against Belgium; that in Belgium they are arming and marching against Holland; that in France they are arming, and no one knows why or wherefore, except it be from fear; that in Italy they are arming only to be disarmed; and that in Spain all are armed against the Liberal Government; and that in Belgium and Belgium Portugal no arming is necessary, since peace is re-established and order universally prevails. Next week, I will say less about France, and more about Foreign news, unless I alter my mind. And now, adieu. May the first clause of the British Revolution Bill be rejected in the Committee! So prays your devoted correspondent, P. H.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—In answer to Mr. FRASER's letter in your paper of this day, I repeat, that all my expenses of my elections at Weymouth have been paid by myself. The sum, in two years and a half, considerably exceeding £8,000, all of them being lawful expenses. With Mr. FRASER's charges against Colonel GORDON, for attending to his interest at Weymouth, I have nothing to do. He never acted for me, and Colonel GORDON never paid a shilling for me. 3dly. Mr. FRASER has shifted his ground as to the proposal. He now states "that the memorandum in Mr. GORDON's hand-writing was delivered to Sir E. SUGDEN, and remained some time in his possession, and was afterwards returned to me, and Mr. GORDON got it from me along with others of the documents, which he still retains." As far as this new statement affects me it is altogether false. I never saw any such document. Colonel GORDON never asked my assistance to obtain a peerage for him, or even intimated to me, directly or indirectly, his desire to obtain one.

Mr. FRASER says he will prove the contents of the proposal against me by collateral evidence, and he quotes for this purpose a memorandum with my initials. But this memorandum is silent as to a peerage, and the words free from expense, merely meant that I was not to pay for my seat, and Colonel GORDON was never called upon to pay one shilling of my expenses as he admits, and there is not a word in that memorandum pointing to a sale of any of the seats, which was, as Col. GORDON himself has declared, never contemplated. Mr. FRASER says that Col. GORDON represented to him verbally and by writing that the understanding with me was that LORD GODERIC and GRANTHAM undertook to procure a peerage for Col. GORDON, and he adds, that such was the understanding with me will be seen by the above proposal. The evidence, therefore, is the proposal of which I never heard till recently. The Noble Lords alluded to were altogether unknown to me, and I never had any communication with either of them upon any subject. Mr. FRASER now quotes some other letters with reference to a sum of 40,000, to be paid for a peerage, but he does not pretend to connect me with that transaction. His first statement, and that which he must abide by, as it was made in a Court of Justice, was, that the proposal was answered by my letter of the 22d of May. Now the real letter addressed to me, and that answer, prove the proposal as regards me, to be a fabrication. The real letter sent to me was as follows:—

"(Private and confidential.)"
"20th May, 1828."
"SIR,—I am desirous of acquiring Messrs. JOHN and EDMUND 'HENNINGS' votes at Weymouth, and at as reasonable a price as possible, not exceeding 12,000*l.*, and if they can be purchased at that sum or under it, I am willing, until the young Baronet attains the age of 21, that the town should return two of the four members, Mr. UAR not being one of them, leaving the other two places for you and myself. I will take the lease of them as a trustee for me; I will furnish the money whenever it is required, and indemnify you in the contract.—I have the honour, &c.,"
"JOHN GORDON."

Colonel GORDON states, in his defence, that he copied this letter from one furnished to him by Mr. FRASER, in his own hand-writing. I may observe, that the property proposed to be purchased was real *bona fide* property, actually let to tenants. My answer is dated the 22nd May, and was as follows:—

"I cannot act upon the letter which I have received; it makes it a condition that one person is to be excluded. This may be the effect of the arrangement, and it would, to the extent of the proposed purchase, accomplish the object; but I cannot become a party to any stipulation excluding the town from acting as they may think proper with the property which may be left to them."

Owing to the manner in which the alleged proposal is framed, it has been made to appear that my letter of the 22d May was an answer to that proposal, but if they are examined the contents will prove that my letter could not have been an answer to it. The part which is introduced, in order to make my letter appear to be an answer to it, is that which stipulates that a Major WYLLAND should be excluded from the borough; but the real stipulation was, that Mr. UAR should be excluded, to which I refused to accede. This latter stipulation is in Colonel GORDON's own hand-writing, copied from Mr. FRASER's original. 3dly. My statement as to not having acted as Counsel in the Chancery proceedings is strictly true, as Mr. FRASER well knows. The assertion in Mr. FRASER's summons in the suit was, "that in the proceedings in Chancery, which Colonel GORDON instituted for the purpose of getting himself appointed trustee and guardian to his nephew, Mr. SUGDEN was generally retained as his Counsel;" and he now repeats, that "I was Mr. GORDON's Counsel in all matters relating to the JOHNSTONE affairs, as well as others;" and he attempts to prove this by the statement of some fees paid to me in 1829. All those fees, but the first, are in relation to Mr. DALRYMPLE's property only, and to the suits in Scotland and the West Indies, in which Colonel GORDON was engaged, but which had not the slightest connexion with the proceedings in Chancery in relation to the interests of Colonel GORDON's nephew.

The fee to which I have not yet alluded, is a guinea for a retainer, which, as Mr. FRASER states it, was "30th April, 1829, Lieutenant Colonel GORDON, of Clunty, per RICHARD WYLLAND, Esq. and Lady JOHNSTONE, Mr. SUGDEN's special retainer, £1. 3s. 6d." This suit, which was never prosecuted, had no relation, as I was informed, to the trust estates in which Colonel GORDON's nephew was interested, and it was accepted by my clerk upon that representation. Another retainer in the trust cause, in which the nephew was interested, had been previously left at my chambers, and was almost immediately afterwards returned to Mr. POOLE, as Colonel GORDON's town solicitor, and no fee was paid upon it. I stated, both to Mr. FRASER and Mr. POOLE, that I would not be concerned in the trust cause, and I afterwards personally refused a retainer on Mr. POOLE's renewed application to me, and although Mr. POOLE offered several briefs in the cause, my clerk refused to receive them. I also personally refused a retainer from the other side, which a Solicitor of great respectability in Lincoln's Inn was desirous I should take. My first statement, therefore, was strictly true, and I have never held a brief for either party or acted in the cause, although many steps have been taken in it; some of them in my presence.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD B. SUGDEN.

Guilford-street, April 9, 1831.

SIR JOHN TYLDEN.

We have received the following letter, purporting to be from Sir JOHN TYLDEN, in consequence of our copying from other papers an observation which he was reported to have made on Lord MAHON—of course we give it a place—it came *unasked*, and not knowing the Hon. Baronet's writing, we have no other evidence of its authenticity but what our readers will see.

SIR,—In the leading article of your paper of the 3d inst. you endeavour to impute to those who are in favour of Reform, and to myself personally, motives, which we not only never entertained, but feel quite as much opposed to as you pretend to be. I therefore request you will do me the favour to insert in your next paper, my most unqualified contradiction of the sentiments and language there attributed to me; and I also beg to add, that I am firmly convinced, the safety, happiness, and welfare of every individual in the kingdom, depends on the speedy enactment of the wise, great, and just measure, now before Parliament.

I remain your obedient servant,

J. W. TYLDEN.

Sandgate, 7th April.

We have just received the following letter:—

TO JOHN BULL.

Elgin, N. B., 29th March, 1831.

SIR,—From the present state of the daily press, it is difficult to know to what paper I should address myself with any hope of the following communication being inserted; but from the straightforward way in which you advocate what I consider the real interests of the country, I have no doubt you will give it a place in your valuable journal. My motive is to dissipate delusion, and support truth. In looking over a list of Addresses in favour of Reform, reported in the *Caledonian Mercury* as having been presented to His MAJESTY on Friday last, 25th current, I was surprised to see among the number an "Address from the Freeholders of Elgin."

Having had the honour for many years of being *Convener* of that County, I was well aware that NOTHING IN THE SHAPE OF A COUNTY MEETING COULD HAVE TAKEN PLACE WITHOUT MY KNOWLEDGE. In fact, SIR, NO SUCH MEETING was held till this day; when at one which I convened, upon a Requisition most respectfully signed, and at which I had the honour of being called to the chair, resolutions OPPOSED TO THE BILLS OF REFORM now before Parliament were UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED. The Meeting directed a copy of these resolutions to be inserted in the *London Courier*, by reference to which you may satisfy yourself as to the correctness of this statement.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ARCH. DUNBAR,

Convener of Elginshire.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. T. O. FOLEY to the vicarage of Llandwrn, Carmarthenshire. Patron, Sir Thos. Foley.
The Rev. HUGH MATTHEW, of Pembroke College, Oxford, to the rectory of Worthenbury, Flintshire. Patron, Sir Richard Puleston, Bart.
The Rev. ARTHUR ROBERTS to the rectory of Woodrising, Norfolk. Patron, John Weyland, Esq.
The Rev. R. G. C. ALDERSON, to the rectory of St. Matthew, Ipswich. Patron, the King.
The Rev. W. PULLEN, curate of Caversham, to the rectory of Gidding Parva, Hunts. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.
The Rev. J. T. JESSON, M.A., Incumbent, to be the Bishop of Lincoln to the Perpetual Curacy of Chousbury, Berks.
The Rev. GEORGE LILLIE WOODHOUSE FAUQUEU, to the rectory of Bradfield, Norfolk. Patron, Lord Suffield.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. C. BARLER, LL.B. Rector of Fritton, Suffolk.
The Rev. ROBERT CROFT, Canon Residentiary of York, Rector of Rowley (patron, Col. Hildyard), and Vicar of Hornsea with Preston, Yorkshire. (Patron, the Lord Chancellor).
The Rev. JOSEPH MARKE, Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. (The vicarage in the gift of that society).
The Rev. THOMAS SLATTER, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, and Rector of Shipwell.
The Rev. JOHN WALKER, B.C.L. Vicar of Hornchurch. (Patrons, New College, Oxford).

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, April 9.—Yesterday, J. E. WALKER, B.A. of Balliol College, was elected a Fellow of Oriel, and E. E. VILLIERS, B.A., was elected Probationary Fellow of Merton College.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—An election of an Exhibitor on Michel's Foundation will take place on Thursday 10th of May.
PREACHERS AT ST. MARY'S.—Rev. Mr. STOKES, Queen's College, Sunday morning. Rev. Mr. HUGHES, Trinity College, afternoon; Rev. Mr. BAILY, St. John's College, Latin Sermon, the 12th inst.

ORDINATIONS.

The following gentlemen were recently ordained by the Lord Bishop of WORCESTER:—
Deacons.—H. A. Whitmore, B.A. Christ's College; F. Duncan, B.A. Trinity College; W. Biscoe, B.A. Queen's College.
Priests.—Rev. James Gorle, B.A. Clare Hall.
At an Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of CHESTER in Clapham Church, Surrey, on Sunday last, the following gentlemen were admitted to holy orders:—W. Worsley, B.A. Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
W. Tutcliffe, B.A. Trinity College, Dublin; W. A. Wood, B.A. Queen's College, Cambridge; J. Bywater, B.A. St. John's College, Cambridge; T. Orwell, St. Hilda's Institution; F. Tolmeche, B.A. Peterhouse, Cambridge; J. W. Street, B.A. Queen's College, Cambridge. The last two by letters dim. from the Bishop of Ely.
At an Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, on Wednesday last, the following persons were ordained:—
Deacons.—Walter Allford, B.A. St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; R. J. Bartlett, B.A. St. John's College, Cambridge; H. J. Bowden, Queen's College, Cambridge; J. B. Doynton, B.A. Downing; W. V. Drapper, B.A. Wadham; J. R. Eggle, B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge; W. Irving, B.A. Jesus College, Oxford; James Morgan, Trinity College, Cambridge; T. B. Naylor, Magdalen Hall, Oxford; G. W. Newham, M.A. C.C.C. Oxford; J. Nurse, Merton; Edw. Phillott, B.A. Pembroke, Oxford; D. D. Crampton, B.A. Trinity Hall, Cambridge; R. A. Scott, M.A., Balliol College; S. Barker, B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge; F. Sturmer, B.A. Queen's College, Oxford; C. A. Hinton, B.A. Queen's College, Cambridge; A. J. Fish, B.A. Trinity College, Dublin; W. S. Hore, B.A. Queen's College, Cambridge; R. Hutton, B.A. Exeter; C. F. James, B.A. Exeter; Arthur Johnson, B.A. Christ Church, Oxford; W. J. Philpotts, B.A. Oriel College; S. Pidsley, B.A. Worcester; C. Rodd, B.A. Exeter; C. Sergeant, B.A. Exeter; H. Sweeting, B.A. Queen's College, Oxford.
Priests.—J. Betts, B.A. Queen's College, Cambridge; R. Hore, B.A. and G. M. Valentine, B.A. Trin. Coll. Camb.; R. B. Bradley, B.A. Exeter; W. J. Cheetham, M.A. Balliol; C. J. Furlong, B.A. St. Peter's; G. G. Gardner, M.A. Exeter; J. N. Gould, B.A. Wadham; T. H. Paddon, B.A. Trin. Coll. Oxf.; H. W. Stuart, B.A. Queen's College; J. W. Watts, B.A. Magd. Hall; T. Bevan, B.A. and C. J. C. Bullock, B.A. Exeter; H. Cartwright, B.A. Exeter; J. S. Cookesley, B.A. St. John's College, Cambridge; T. J. Courtenay, B.A. Exeter; W. Crowley, B.A. Wadham; A. Gruber, B.A. St. Edmund Hall; R. S. Hawker, B.A. Magd. Hall; D. Lang, B.A. St. Alban's Hall; J. Ley, M.A. Exeter; J. H. Stockham, B.A. Pembroke, Oxf.

The Right Hon. the Earl of RORNS, has appointed the Rev. T. B. MURRAY, M.A. of Pembroke College, Cambridge; one of his Lordship's Chaplains.
TAUNTON COLLEGE SCHOOL.—The Rev. W. R. CROFT, Fellow of New College, Oxford, has been appointed to the Mastership of the College in this town, and will enter upon its duties at Midsummer next.

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

Price 7d.

sign such Petition, but insist upon your Representatives supporting it. Carry your complaints to the foot of that Throne, where, as Liverymen—as Citizens—as Englishmen—you will not complain in vain.

A LIVERYMAN OF LONDON,

ENLARGEMENTS at LUDGATE HOUSE.—The extensive enlargements of those new Premises on the top of Ludgate-street being now

completed, Messrs. HITCHCOCK and ROGERS, the Proprietors, respectfully submit that they have now ample accommodation for those numerous Ladies who have so repeatedly left their Establishment from its being over crowded. They beg also to notify, that the recent stagnation of trade on the Continent has forced many lots of Goods into the above Establishment, at distressing low prices; they therefore suggest to those who buy Silk Shawls or Ribbons during the coming week, the necessity of visiting their Establishment prior to making their purchases. — LUDGATE HOUSE, corner of St. Paul's.

W. J. REYNOLDS respectfully announces to the Nobility and Gentry, that the above Premises (so many years known as **Davies's East-India Warehouse**) will be **OPENED** on **MONDAY** next, the 18th instant with an elegant Stock of **BRITISH and FRENCH SHAWLS, MORNING and EVENING DRESSES, LINENS, SILKS, &c.** entirely new. The **Business** will be conducted for ready money, consequently **W. J. R.** will be enabled to offer Goods of the very best description at a most important reduction in the prices.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY,
and ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

The universal demand for the above esteemed articles has tempted many persons to vend spurious imitations; therefore be careful to ask for Robinson's Patent Barley, or Robinson's Patent Groats; and observe that each packet bear the signature of Matts. Robinson—Manufacturer, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn.

THE DIABLO AND DIABOL BOTTLEING DEPOT,

THE DIAPHANE PARASOL.—By His Majesty's Patent.—
CRAWFORD, 28, CHEAPSIDE, has the honour to inform the Nobility and Public this perfectly novel and elegant article, so different from any other kind of PARASOL, is now ready for inspection. Being manufactured on the principle of lace they will never chafe or look rough, and will wear three

times as long as any other Parosol now made. To prevent them getting common or into the hands of Drapers, Haberdashers, or small Makers, the PATENTEE has determined not to supply the Trade in London. They can therefore only be had at the Manufactory, 28, Cheapside; but may be seen at the National Repository, Charing-cross.—Every other description of Umbrella and Parosol in the

MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM FOR FILLING DECAYED

MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM FOR FILLING DECAYED TEETH.—Monsieur MALLAN and SON, Surgical Dentists, No. 32, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, Bloomsbury, grateful for the high and extensive patronage which has so eminently distinguished their professional exertions since their arrival in the British Metropolis, respectfully announce to their numerous friends and the Public in general that they still continue to prepare, Dispense and

Teeth with their MINERAL SUBSTANCE, so universally recommended by the Faculty of London and Paris. The operation of filling Teeth is performed in a few seconds, without the slightest pain, heat, or pressure: Also faster Loss of Teeth in a manner so regularly efficient, and supply whole or partial Sets of Teeth in the above Incurable Manners, or Natural Substances, without Wire or other ligatures, and guaranteed to answer every purpose of articulating and mastication. The Faculty are respectfully invited to witness the successful

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(TENDER and DECAYED TEETH, supplanting the necessity of the

A NEW METHOD OF TREATING the TOOTH-ACHE
TENDER, and DECAYED TEETH, superseding the necessity of the painful operation of Extraction by the application of an Antiseptic White Enamel, discovered and used with the greatest success, by Mr. HOWARD Surgeon Dentist, 14, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. It will be found very far superior to the various Cements which have been so unsuccessfully applied, and

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 A Vegetable preparation, possessing salubrious and wonderfully nutritive prop-
 erties, which prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, &c., and giving it
 most fascinating and delectable appearance. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. and 21s.

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ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE,
For changing Red or Grey Whiskers to Black or Brown. Price 4s., 7s. 6d.
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the MANSION HOUSE.—The Proprietors of this capacious & most elegant City Establishment, with its unique and splendid GALLERY of British, Indian, and Continental Curiosities, Cabinets and China, and its magnificent SHOW ROOMS of superb Dresses, Millinery, Opera Cloaks, &c., have the honour most respectfully to announce to the Royal Family, Nobility, and Gentry, that in consequence of the late alterations, the new and improved

quency of announcing to the Royal Family, Nobility and Public, that in consequence of Messrs. Todd and Co., the largest and cheapest City Merchants, having discontinued their Retail Business, they have resolved on RETAILING all sort of Haberdashery, Lace, Hosiery, and Gloves, with a prodigious Stock of the most exquisite, as well as useful, Silks, Linens, Cottons, Woollens, &c., at the WHOLESALE and MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, for READY MONEY

As it is necessary this assertion should be duly appreciated, they have deemed it indispensable to subjoin a List of some of the numerous bargains of fashionable and domestic Articles they are enabled to offer (from their well-known peculiar advantages) which, on inspection, will be found, not of inferior, but of superior fabrics: no Goods of doubtful quality or such as have been injured under Bankruptcy: and the undersigned, the ROYAL EMPORIUM.

China Ribbons in all colours, quite perfect, the piece of 36 yds. only 0 4 1/2
A large Stock of stout and fine
Excellent and fashionable Ducape
Bonnet Ribbons, from 4d. to 1
A quantity of handsome Gold and

Furniture Dimities, at only 3d,	Silver Tissue ditto, at only	0
4d, and 0 4½	Good Black and White Satins,	
A lot of handsome Gold and Silver	from	1s. to 2
Tissue Gauze Scarfs, worth 5s,	Persians, at	.. 0 0
for only	The best ditto, from	8d to 0 1

Elegant Palmyrines in great variety at 9d. and 1 0	The best and, from 1 0
The very best Italian Nets at 5½d & 6½	Light Gauze, various colours 4½d & 0
Crepe de Lyons of the best quality 0 9	Good black Bombazine, 6d, 9d and 1
The best & richest figured French	Real Valenciennes Edgings, low as 0
	Lace Veils, in great variety, exceedingly cheap.

Brocades, at 2s 9d, 3s, 3s 3d and 3 6	Good Bobbin Nets for Caps, &c.
An immense stock of the most	at .. 6d, 9d, and 1
splendid Spitalfields ditto, such	Excellent Fancy White Window
as are usually sold at 6s, for only 4 3	Muslins, yard and a half wide,
Gros de Naples (for Evening	the piece of 12 yards only .. 3
Claske) at .. 1s 2d and 1 6	Prints, foot and a half wide, at 2d 2 1/2, 3d 3 1/2, &c.

Most durable ditto, for Dresses,	18. 3d. and	1 6	Prints, fast colours, at 2d. 3d. 4d. & 6
Very rich and fashionable shaded	1s 9d, 2s, and	2 3	Handsome new patterns ditto, on
ditto, both plain and Mille Rayé,	2s 3d. 2s 6d. and	2 9	Cambric cloths, at only 6d 7 3d. & 0
at			Superior fast coloured Printed
			Furnitures at the same prices.
			Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes.

Superior fancy and Bengal Ginghams, at only .. 0 6
The most fashionable Chintz and other Muslins equally moderate.
A beautiful assortment of large & small Damask, and
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A large lot of Breakfast Table Cloths at .. 1s. 2d. and 1
Rich Damask pattern dinner ditto .. 1s. 6d. and 1

exquisitely soft Tibet Shawls,	(all linen) at only	5s. and 6
from .. 10s 6d to £1 5 0	Superior double Damask ditto,	
Excellent Silk ditto from 2s 6d to 15 0	all sizes, uncommonly cheap.	
The French imitation of India	Irish Linens, with Scotch and Fo-	
Cachmere, Long and Square	reign Hollands, of warranted	
Shawls, a very great bargain	fabrics, a real bargain, & some	

Genuine China Cape Handkerchiefs, at 2 6	very durable .. from 10d to 1
Cape Shawls and Scarfs of every kind cheap in proportion.	Wide mock Russia Sheet- ing, from 6d to 1
Ell-wide soft British Merinos, very	Excellent Irish ditto from 1s to 1
	The 10 & 12qr. wide Russia Sheet-

good, of the most fashionable colours, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7d, 9d and 1 0	ings, of every quality, extremely cheap.
The Double width do., both French & English, of every shade, very cheap.	Russia Towelling 0 3 Linen Dusters, each 0 1 Strong check ditto 0 Ladies' white and fancy coloured
The highest fashionable Gauze	

The richest fashionable Gaiters	Leaves white and fancy colors
Ribbons, at .. 4d and 0 5	Silk Hose, from .. 1
The broadest and best elegant	Fancy Kid Gloves, quite perfect,
ditto, at only .. 6d and 0 7½	as low as .. 0

FAMILY MOURNING in every variety, good, and very cheap.

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PELISSES, CLOAKS, &c. is by far the most elegant in the Metropolis, and the prices are exceedingly moderate.

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Mercers, and Haberdashers, to Her Most Excellent MAJESTY QUEEN
ADELAIDE, and Proprietors of the CITY of LONDON ROYAL EMPORIUM
Nos. 9 and 10, Mansion-House-street, Poultry.
April 16. 1831.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that we are unable, to-day, to notice the proceedings at Exeter Hall—we shall do so next week.

We decline the observations upon the Separation; they can do no good—(they may do much harm)—perhaps our Correspondent may recollect the story of the Priest and the Ostler at Confession about the Oats.

"Hunt the Slipper" is mischievous—ill-natured—not witty, and besides involves the private amusements of private society.

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, APRIL 17.

THEIR MAJESTIES came to town on Tuesday—on which day his MAJESTY received the KNIGHTS GRAND CROSSES of the Order of the Bath, at dinner at St. James's Palace.

On Wednesday the KING held a Levee—and on Thursday her MAJESTY held a Drawing Room.

It is with great pleasure we can state that his MAJESTY is in excellent health and spirits.

It will not, perhaps, be out of place here to notice, in the strongest terms of reprehension, the shameless and wanton attacks which have more than once been made upon Her Gracious MAJESTY in one or two of the leading ministerial newspapers, reflecting upon Her MAJESTY's supposed interference in the fate of the Reform Bill. It is most natural that a QUEEN and a WIFE—such as Her Gracious MAJESTY is known to be—should feel anxiously alive to a question so intimately connected with the constitutional existence of the country, and in the issue of which her SOVEREIGN and her HUSBAND is so deeply implicated; but it is most certain, that upon no occasion has Her MAJESTY exerted any undue or unbecoming influence on the subject. On the contrary, the QUEEN, like the Country, relies implicitly on the firmness of the KING, to maintain and support our glorious CONSTITUTION in all its purity and integrity.

We trust that these observations may have their effect in a quarter to which they have been before suggested. We are not prepared to say to what, a high spirit, wounded by insult and injustice, may be led; but we are quite sure that intimidation is not a weapon likely to be successful (even in the hands of those who talk of riding rough-shod through palaces) either at ST. JAMES'S or WINDSOR.

We have most cordially and sincerely to congratulate our readers upon that salutary change in popular opinion upon the projected Reform Bill, for which, knowing the character of the public mind pretty well, and being aware of its temporary estrangements, we were anxiously but confidently looking. The delusion is rapidly clearing away, and the good sense and good feeling of the English nation are resuming their influence and control. The ill effects produced upon the minds of the timid, are now counteracted by the many avowals and declarations of those who, in the moment of danger, have come forward to declare their feelings and sentiments upon the destructive measure which it was the intention of Ministers, under the influence of terror on one hand, and a pretext of loyalty on the other, to thrust down our throats, not as a definitive assault upon the rights and liberties of Englishmen, but as one of a series of measures—all consequent, however, on the success of the first—by which the whole Constitution was to be overturned, and that system of Government under which our happy country has so long and so gloriously prospered, crumbled to atoms.

Luckily, however, the persons to whom the great work of disorganization has been entrusted, are not possessed of heads adequate to the accomplishment of the desires of their hearts; and the intrinsic absurdity of the Reform Bill, equalled only by its wickedness, has opened the eyes of all who have read it and considered it, and has produced that vast re-action in the opinion of the people, to which Mr. HUNT, their champion and representative, has borne such decided and unqualified testimony in the House of Commons.

The speech of that gentleman is so clear, so distinct, and so decisive, that we think it right to give an extract from it in this place, that such of our readers as may not see the daily papers (in which alone there is space sufficient for copious Parliamentary Reports) may satisfy themselves from a perusal of it, that we have been all along justified in stating that time only was necessary to disabuse the public understanding, and convince the people of the true character of the shameful and delusive scheme, their temporary support of which, was obtained by every trick and artifice which may be supposed worthy of so base and so unnatural a cause.

Mr. HUNT said he had lately been in Staffordshire, Lancashire, and Warwickshire, where he addressed large multitudes of people, not less than 20,000, and not one of them, whom the Bill excluded, approved of the measure. There was a re-echo—THE COUNTRY WAS NOT SO MAD FOR IT AS IT WAS. Not one who was kept out of the franchise was pleased with it, nor one opposed to it who was let in. This was not to be wondered at. If one million who were to get the franchise approved of it, there were seven or eight millions who disapproved of it. He was not opposed to the Bill, but still he thought it did not go far enough. It should have included all who paid scot and lot. Notwithstanding this objection, he hoped it WOULD PASS, as it WOULD MAKE THE FIRST INROAD into that disgraceful system of representation which had brought contempt on that House both at home and abroad. Whatever satisfaction THE BILL MIGHT HAVE GIVEN AT FIRST, THERE WAS NOW A REACTION. At Bolton, Preston, and Manchester, THE PEOPLE SAID THEY WERE DECEIVED. They were taught to expect from the measure cheap bread, cheap meat, cheap clothes, fewer hours of labour, and better pay. COULD THESE HOPES BE REALIZED BY THE BILL? He asked these people whether they wished to delegate the power of sending Members to Parliament to the ten-pounders, AND THEIR ANSWER WAS—NO. He had seen a deputation that day from Spitalfields, from which it appeared that the sentiments were the same there as in Preston, Bolton, and Manchester.

Comment upon this statement would be needless, while the loyal declarations of counties and towns are taking the place of Reform Petitions, and while the PEOPLE, undecieved as to the REAL FEELINGS of the MONARCH, are no longer to be duped into the belief that the KING is a Radical Reformer.

But while the face of affairs is thus changed out of the House of Commons, let us see what is happening within it, and what has already happened to the Bill itself.

General GASCOYNE, struck with the mischievous excess of influence which the Bill would, in its first shape, afford to Ireland, by the cashiering of sixty English Members—seeing that, as it is, Ireland pays about one-twelfth of the taxes, and would then have furnished more than one-fifth of the representation, gave notice of a motion for an instruction to the Committee, the effect of which was to retain the sixty Members, whose dismissal formed one of the leading principles of the Bill. The Ministers, when they heard of

this notice, which shook the Bill to its foundations—did what?—resist manfully the threatened assault upon their measure, defend the principle, or vindicate the necessity of the change?—No—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, that the opinion of the Ministers upon the subject, which they had most seriously considered, REMAINED UNALTERED, but—but that still holding the same opinion of the great importance of the reduction, yet if the wish of the House of Commons should be to retain the present number of Members, THEY SHOULD NOT OBJECT.—Really! this condescension to the wish—that is to the vote of the House of Commons, if it comes to a division—is most modest and Whig like. If Parliament disapproved the measure, the Ministers would be so amiable as to withdraw it.

Why we needed no ghost, nor no Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to tell us this; but the dull part of the affair is, that the present Ministers are defeated night after night—if not by divisions, by concessions, which virtually come to the same point. Lord ALTHORP's Budget has been beaten in detail, and every proposition he has made has been lost, just as much as the Canada Timber Duty, when they had—because they could not help it—the boldness to go to a division, and were left in a Minority of 26. And then these people fancy that they are carrying on the Government. At this moment Lord ALTHORP has just as much idea where the resources for the current year's expenses are to come from, as he has of finding the philosopher's stone. To be sure, reducing the next dividends fifty per cent. might do something; but it is a most singular sight, to see a CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER still holding office, who, up to the middle of April, has not been able to carry one proposition in the House of Commons connected with the Finances of the Country.

But to return. The Noble Lords, and Honourable and Right Honourable Gentlemen, who have brought forward the Reform Bill, by which they are all contented to stand or fall, have already intimated that if the House of Commons disapprove of one of the great principles of the Bill, and one upon which Lord JOHN RUSSELL descanted most luminously, and one, of the great importance of which, the Ministers are still convinced, they are ready to abandon it.

But even this cringing, yielding system will avail them nothing—every hour multiplies their difficulties—the frost is breaking up—the sun of reason has broken through the clouds, and the Bill is dissolving—the fine, smooth, and to the eye, solid surface, on which thousands have been skating during the last month, and making figures, not of eight, but of ten, unimpaired of the depths below, is cracking—and parting—and before a fortnight is over, will be seen sweeping away down the stream, in shapeless lumps, to melt, and be lost in the great sea of common sense, into which all such phenomena never fail to vanish.

Some ugly cracks shewed themselves on Friday night, when poor Lord JOHN was driven to endeavour to explain—which it is needless to add, for the best possible reason, his Lordship did not—certain principles which he had adopted in the formation of the Bill.

Amongst other awkward circumstances connected with the subject, it appears that many of the returns which they took as data for mangling the representation are incorrect; for instance, the return of BEERALSTON, one of the disfranchised boroughs in Schedule A, is confined to the number of inhabitants in the borough. BEERALSTON is under the influence of a Tory interest. The return of CALNE, a Whig interest, contains the numbers of inhabitants in the Parish as well as the borough, which brings it up to the qualification for TWO MEMBERS. If BEERALSTON had been treated in the same way, and the parish had been included, BEERALSTON would have returned 2,198 inhabitants; and if Whig CALNE had been treated in the same way as Tory BEERALSTON, that is to say, returned only the borough inhabitants, their number would have been 997 males. Yet upon this shewing, and the clearest exposition of the fact, Lord JOHN RUSSELL still refuses to exempt BEERALSTON from schedule A, and declines meddling with either of the two Members for CALNE!

We presume, if the HOUSE OF COMMONS wish it, Lord JOHN RUSSELL will obligingly concede this point—and perhaps HORSHAM, and two or three other similar cases—but at present the whole affair is in such an entanglement, that we should not be surprised if Lord GREY—particularly after that most important declaration recently made to him—were, even before this paper is published, to abandon the perplexing task of attempting to unravel it, and cut the GORDIAN knot by resigning his office.

Lord GREY, we repeat, has declared that he will stand or fall by the Bill—it seems to us, that its fate is quite sufficiently ascertained to justify his retirement, graceful and gracious as it might appear—and his surrendering to the KING a responsibility which, four years ago, he avowed himself incapacitated from maintaining, and which must be rendered more embarrassing from the consciousness which his Lordship must at present feel of the deplorable imbecility of those—mis-called his Lordships supporters. But a Whig is as tenacious of place as an eel is of life, and a Radical Cabinet is like a brood of wild ducks in a large pond—you may knock them over every day of your life, but the chance of getting them out is very small indeed.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret we have to announce the death of the Right Hon. HENRY, EARL OF MULGRAVE, G.C.B., a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 31st Regiment of Foot.

His Lordship, who was in his 77th year, entered the army in the American war, and at that period, as well as at Toulon, distinguished himself as a gallant and enterprising officer. His Lordship afterwards became a member of Mr. PITT's administration, and filled successively the offices of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Master General of the Ordnance, which office he resigned in 1818, since when his health has been gradually declining.

His Lordship was one of the kindest-hearted and most amiable of men. He was an accomplished scholar, a most agreeable companion, and a finished gentleman. The excellence of his temper may best be appreciated by the exemplary patience and submission with which he bore the long lingering illness which at length terminated his existence.

His Lordship is succeeded by Lord NORMANBY, now EARL OF MULGRAVE.

THE last grand financial exhibition which his MAJESTY'S Ministers have made—perhaps nearly the last they ever may

make—they played off, to a small audience on Wednesday, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, in the shape of the Ordnance Estimates; which Mr. TENNYSON, with an eye to economy, both of money and time, had (as he himself said) prepared in so simple a manner as to render any ample details unnecessary.

The Hon. Gentleman announced to the Committee, that it was the intention of Ministers to recommend to his MAJESTY an entire Reform in the Ordnance Department—but what that Reform was to be, or what its nature or character, he, Mr. TENNYSON, "as near as he could guess, could not positively say." All he did say was, that Ministers had contrived to effect a saving of nearly 300,000*l.* upon the annual estimates, in the present year.

This slapping assertion was met by Sir HENRY HARDINGE with a few extremely awkward objections and observations: the Right Hon. and gallant General not only expressed a considerable share of incredulity as to the extent of the saving announced by Mr. TENNYSON, but distinctly denied that any saving whatever had been effected in the department, beyond the reduction of the salaries of the Lieutenant-General and the Clerk of the Deliveries; amounting, together, to three thousand, instead of three hundred thousand, pounds per annum.

In the first place, the present Government called for 30,000*l.* for the Irish Survey, instead of 50,000*l.* as the late Government did. Now is this a saving? The Irish Survey is making, under the authority of Parliament, for the purpose of completing an authentic map of Ireland—which, at this moment, does not exist—the expenses of this Survey are 50,000*l.* per annum, and were so to be considered for three years from the commencement of the business. What effect does diminishing the annual charge produce upon this service?—None—except a delay, which it is more desirable to avoid. The reduced vote will necessarily reduce the means of carrying on the work, and consequently spread over five years, an undertaking which it is essential to the country should be finished in three. Mr. HUME himself, if he gave himself half an hour to think, would see that paying 30,000*l.* a-year for five years, for doing work slowly, which ought to be done rapidly, and paying 50,000*l.* a-year for three years, and having the work done as it ought to be, into the bargain, comes to much the same amount as a "tottle of the whole."

Then there appears a reduction under another head to the amount of between sixty and seventy thousand pounds—this is startling, and looks uncommonly well upon paper; but what does it turn out to arise from—any saving—any curtailment of expense—any diminution of outlay? No—not a bit of it; it arises from the receipt—the actual receipt of a sum of money paid by the French Government to ours, for the purchase of a certain number of thousand stand of arms. Whether such sale be legal or constitutional, or by whom authorised, we know not—but such is the fact—so that these sixty or seventy thousand pounds, stated as part of a reduced expenditure, are, in fact, neither more nor less than the proceeds of the sale of articles for which we have paid in the expenditure of some former year.

If this is to be called saving, we could suggest a very easy mode of reducing the national expenditure for the current Session, by selling thirty or forty of our men of war, now lying in ordinary at the different ports, to any foreign powers inclined to purchase them; but we think such a process for decreasing the outlay of the country, however much in character with the rest of the proceedings of the present Ministry, is not likely, in the end, to answer their purpose, or indeed that of any body else in the world.

In the same manner much less is charged this Session for the repairs of barracks and supplies of barrack-furniture—this is all deception and trick; because, in point of fact, as the present Ministers have increased the Army, it is quite necessary, and indeed, the natural consequence of such increase, that the accommodations for the soldiers should be increased also; but no, instead of doing this, the present men prefer the system of living from hand to mouth, using up everything on hand, by which means the Estimates next year will be infinitely higher than they ought to be. While, by delaying the repairs absolutely essential to the buildings, the furniture, and other military stores, the damage and dilapidations will inevitably increase in importance, and the Estimates for the next year will not only be infinitely higher than those of the present year, but infinitely higher in proportion to the increase than they need be, because the delay to which we have already referred having added to the extent of the "wear and tear" of stores and buildings, will require additional means to remedy the additional defects, which, as every practical man knows, protracted neglect cannot fail, under the influence of time and weather, greatly to increase and magnify.

In the same way, a reduction of the works—by which the Ministers fancy they can shew upon paper a reduction of expense—will turn out to be not only an increased charge eventually, but an increased charge for articles which cannot be procured seasoned and serviceable at the moment they are wanted—A stoppage has been put to the manufacture of gun-carriages, and that too at a moment when war is far from improbable, and when several line-of-battle ships are actually under orders for the Scheldt.

Mr. TENNYSON may fancy, perhaps, that a Master-General of the Ordnance can send to a shop for two or three thousand gun-carriages, as he might for an umbrella or a warming-pan, and be supplied forthwith; this, we can assure Mr. TENNYSON, is not exactly the case: not only does the construction of gun-carriages require time in itself, but the timber of which they are made requires seasoning after they are constructed.

We should be wasting time in further exposing these absurdities and delusions, for Sir HENRY HARDINGE set the matter perfectly to-rights in the Committee; but still, though like a second ULYSSES the Right Honourable and Gallant General applied his brand to the really vulnerable parts, and overthrew the statements of his great opponent, the Parliamentary reports—it being late into Thursday morning—have not shewn the details with anything like sufficient clearness.

Mr. TENNYSON, who began by taking credit for a saving of three hundred thousand pounds, left off with hoping that he might take credit for a saving of one hundred thousand; but Sir HENRY would not bate an inch of his original contract, and TENNYSON left off (as they say of the funds), at a reduction of three thousand pounds in the estimate—being about the ninth part of the amount actually saved by the late Government, in the same department, in less than three years.

And so much for the Ordnance Estimates.

LINES.

My country, thou sleepest! arouse thee in time!
Wilt thou stand, like a traitor, all mute and aghast,
The wonder and scorn of each nation and clime
Whose envy and terror so lately thou wast?

Wilt thou sleep? wilt thou linger, while all that was dear,
While all, that of sacred and noble was thine
Shall yield to the anarchists' lawless career,
And trampled alike be the Throne and the Shrine?

Thy glory, by centuries ripen'd and crowned,
The labour of sages, of warriors the meed—
Shall perforce throw the proud pile to the ground
While thy sons in base apathy witness the deed?

Are there hearts in the bosoms of Britons, indeed,
Too cold to defend what their forefathers won?
Why, then, let the work of destruction proceed,
And Britain, weak, wicked, and scorned, be undone!

But no—For a moment, thy Sons in amaze
Behold the black Scroll of Perdition unroll'd!
But the spark is alive, and shall burst in a blaze
That shall rank them again with the loyal and bold!

Let it burst, then, *this moment!* The hour is at hand—
The hour which, once pass'd, no remorse can redeem;
Let us rush to the conflict and rescue our land,
Or the glory of Britain is henceforth a dream!

WE wish we had room to call our readers' attention to the details of what is going on in France—the state of its Government—the spirit of its Chambers, and the disposition of the people—the annihilation of all confidence—the stagnation of all commerce—the insecurity of all property—the impotency of all law—and in short, every symptom of a state of social disorganization. The old Revolution was wittily said to have, like *Saturn*, devoured his own children—the present Revolution is of the same voracious family. The Ministers of July were overthrown in October—the Ministers of October were overthrown in December—the Ministers of December were overthrown in March, and the Ministers of March, if we are not much mistaken, will be overthrown in April.

And yet, certainly, none of these Ministers were otherwise to blame, than as they originally gave their sanction to the principle of the Revolution of July—that principle, in one word, was—"THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE"—and every month that has since elapsed, has proved, that when that principle is brought into immediate operation, no Government whatsoever, can last long enough to do either mischief or good.

France is very nearly in the state, as to representation, to which Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S Bill would reduce England; and, if that Bill succeeds, we shall see England in exactly the same state of political epilepsy in which France is now suffering.

The French KING may mean well, but his title is incompatible with his station—his successive Ministers may have meant well, but their power has been inadequate to their wishes—the Chambers have rectitude, honour, and even courage, but their composition, depending altogether upon one class of the community, renders them incapable of maintaining any fixed course of government; and we have lately seen them, with a strange kind of devotion, humbly entreating a Minister who had their confidence, to be graciously pleased to dissolve them.

Such a phenomenon is of itself a proof that the whole Government is in a state of dissolution.

But a more alarming, and we hope instructive, circumstance has occurred very recently, to which we beg the attention of the PEOPLE and PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

It is singular enough, that about the time when our Ministry produced the Bill for Parliamentary Reform, the French Ministers proposed one of a similar nature; not, indeed, so violent and radical as ours, but one which they called moderate Reform, and of which the chief provision was to encrease the number of electors by lowering the rate of property necessary to confer the elective franchise.

The proposition made to this effect by the Liberal Government appeared not sufficiently democratical to the Chamber of Deputies, and they amended the Ministers' proposition by lowering still further the electoral rate; but, with this exception, they passed the Bill as proposed by the Government; and they also have rejected several propositions which were made to encrease the number of electors in certain populous districts. The Bill, thus amended, was sent to the House of Peers. Many of our readers might have thought that an empty form; they know that the House of Peers in France has no weight, that its very existence is provisional, and that, with the sword of DAMOCLES suspended over its head, it drags on a painful and precarious being—waiting, in humble submission, till it shall please the Sovereign people to decide on its ultimate fate.

But, mark the consequences of a degraded aristocracy, cut off from all community of interests with the Lower Chamber. The Election Bill, radically amended, comes up to their Chamber—How do they deal with it? Restore it to its original state, and impart to it some degree of aristocratical consistency?—No; they dare not. Pass it as it stands?—No; for, on examination, it turned out to be satisfactory to neither party—it went too far to please the lovers of order, and not far enough to satisfy the agitators; besides, if it were only to shew that they were still alive, the Peers must do something.

There was but one thing left to be done.—They made the Bill more democratic than even the democratic party of the Chamber of Deputies had proposed,—they lowered still more the electoral rate,—and they adopted the proposition, rejected in the Deputies, of encreasing the members for the popular places. By this means, the Peers hope to outbid the Deputies in popularity, and as by the present Charter their future existence is to be decided in the course of the present year, they hope to wash out the old stain of being *plus royalistes que le Roi*, by being now *plus démocratiques que les Ducs*; and probably expect to be allowed, in consideration of their debasement, to live for a session or two longer. And against these amendments of the Bill, the Duke of FITZJAMES had the honour to stand up alone.

Let us not be misunderstood.—The Peers of France have not been all actuated by a base motive in this extraordinary proceeding: some of them, like our Lord GREY and Lord DURHAM, are really friends to the nearest possible approach to universal suffrage.—Others, like Lords GODEFRICH and MELBOURNE, are such undecided, timid creatures, that they think no price too dear for even a temporary popularity,—and there are many others for whom we will not look for a parallel in our House of Lords, who, with

a sly malice, pleasant enough, but not suitable to such grave affairs, are glad of an opportunity of driving the argument *ad absurdum*, and of making the elective law so exceedingly popular that it will be found to be wholly impracticable.

The great length to which our former observations have gone, prevents our following up this very curious subject: but one observation we must add.

Is it not madness in us, when the French are so good-natured as to make upon themselves an experiment *in pari materia* as that which now occupies us, that having quietly borne the present state of representation from the reign of King JOHN, in 1200, down to the reign of King WILLIAM THE FOURTH, in 1831, that we should not have the patience and prudence to wait only for six months to see how the French experiment is likely to succeed. If we find by the example of France that a Chamber of Representatives emanating directly from the middle classes of the PEOPLE, and uninfluenced in its composition by the KING or the Peers, is consistent with good Government, and with the balance of legislative power, then indeed the adversaries of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S Bill would lose their strongest arguments; but, at least, we may say, that, as the experiment has, up to the present hour, failed in France, and wherever else it has been tried, and as France is now about to attempt the solution of the problem on an amended system, it seems little short of insanity that we should make such inconsiderate haste, and dash into the torrent before we have seen whether those who are going before us have found a ford.

THE protracted and unexpected absence of Lord BROUGHAM from London at a period when the business of the Court of Chancery is so materially affected by such a circumstance, has created much dissatisfaction, not only amongst the suitors, who have been put to considerable needless expence, but amongst the barristers, who have been subjected to considerable inconvenience.

But neither this nor the unprecedented disrespect to the House of Lords evinced by his Lordship's absence, as Speaker, have excited so powerful a feeling in the public as the absence of his Lordship from the Court at which the KING received the Recorder's Report, and at which it has been the invariable custom, as it is the official duty, of the LORD CHANCELLOR to be present.

Lord BROUGHAM passed the time he should have devoted to the important duties of his station in receiving the freedom of York in a box, said to have been formerly presented to Colonel WARDLE, and since re-purchased of that gentleman, and in enjoying himself at the hospitable board of the Lady of Studley.

When we hear the LORD CHANCELLOR again talking of the sacrifice he makes for the public advantage, we shall beg leave to remind his Lordship of this tour of pleasure and popularity.

THE proceedings at Northampton, on Wednesday last, furnished the first fair example of an English County Meeting upon the subject of the Reform Bill. The only division of sentiment which has existed in almost any English county is that between the mob, who were all for the Bill, and the gentry and respectable yeomanry, who are nearly all against it; but, until the Northampton Meeting, the opponents of the measure have staid away, not feeling disposed to encounter the manifestation of liberal opinions in the form of violent shouting, hard blows, and abduction of coat-tails. At Northampton, the Meeting was, as usual, "got up" by the Ministerial side, and the Requisition to the Sheriff was signed by about a dozen respectable names, to which was added a tail of about five dozen, consisting of small farmers, shoemakers, tailors, and others of similar weight and quality in the county. The Tory gentry determined that they would not suffer the Resolutions of such a Meeting as this was evidently intended to be, to go forth as the sentiments of the County of Northampton, and the leading Noblemen and Gentlemen of the neighbourhood, with a zeal and courage which we hope will be imitated as well as praised, resolved that they would even at the hazard of personal annoyance, if not violence, come forward, and take their fitting place in expressing the opinion of the county.

The meeting took place in the Town-hall, and, to the amazement and discomfort of the reforming shoemakers of Northampton, they had not a majority present to pass their resolutions. They knew, however, that there was plenty of mob outside, including a large body from Lord SPENCER'S estates in Warwickshire and Buckinghamshire, who, on every account, were particularly well qualified to express the sentiments of the county of Northampton; deafening yells of "adjourn," "adjourn," were therefore immediately set up—benches were broken up, and the fragments flung at the heads of the Tory party—while some of the more prudent tailors present, who were professionally acquainted with the geography of most of the coats and breeches in the assembly, picked pockets during the confusion.

The Tory party moved a dissolution of the meeting; but the Sheriff, a young and sickly gentleman, whose nerves are rather susceptible to clamour, gave way to the noise of the shoemakers, and adjourned to the Market-place; while the Tory party, feeling that the meeting was no longer a meeting of the county, and that it had been improperly adjourned, prepared and signed a declaration of their sentiments on the Reform Bill.

Happily, no one was seriously hurt in the row, though the missiles flew both thick and fast. Sir CHARLES KNIGHTLEY was struck on the shoulder, but the blow was not of consequence; his exertion to prevent the county being put under the domination of mob authority has rendered him particularly obnoxious to the bench-breaking classes of the town of Northampton.

The leaders of the mob having paid, or promised to pay, five guineas for the use of the balcony of the Peacock Inn, which overlooks the Market-place, proceeded to harangue the crowd beneath, who, notwithstanding the heavy rain, waited to have their minds enlightened upon political subjects. This is a proof of what CORNBET has often said, that the race of shoemakers are, above all others, an intellectual race. Lord MILTON, the courteous, mild, Lord MILTON, who thought he might enjoy the glory of making a speech, without the martyrdom of being wet to the skin, addressed their shoemakership—

"Wrapped in his virtue and a close surtout."

But one of his auditory, who felt that when he was getting wet for the sole end of hearing a speech, thought that the liberty of receiving the rain ought to be accompanied by an equality of clothing, cried out "D—n you, why do you talk

to gentlemen, with your great coat on?" Whereupon his Lordship, with that condescending affability which is so marked a characteristic of his general behaviour, complied with the gentleman's desire, and addressed him without that enigma of lordly superiority, his upper garment.

Even the market-place crowd was not unanimous. Some person, of particularly overflowing zeal, took the business out of the hands of the under sheriff, and insisted on a second shew of hands, in order to prove the meeting "unanimous"—but unanimity could not be found "though they did call for it," and they were obliged to be satisfied with a majority.

AWKWARD REMINISCENCE.

Extract from the Times Newspaper, of 21st August, 1830.

"As to the Whigs, we plainly, and in the face of the people of England, deny that the country looks to them as its saviours in any great emergency. The experience of nearly fifty years has proved the real character of this party. At once, haughty and pusillanimous, rash and short sighted—noisy democrats when out of place—insolent aristocrats when in—ignorant of the noble qualities of their own countrymen and timid depreciators of their glory, while they are ever vehement and ready to applaud and magnify the successes of foreigners. Such are the men whom we are told England is to regard with veneration and affection."

A DISCUSSION on the West Indies is reported to have taken place on Friday evening, Mr. BUXTON, in a silvery apologetical speech, charged the West Indians, not with one or two murders, as usual, but with the manslaughter of 45,000 blacks in ten years, which he accurately reduced to ten per day, and moved for the abolition of slavery.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER is stated to have moved an amendment to supersede the resolutions of 1823, by which the Colonists were secured in compensation in the event of any spoilation of their property—resolutions sanctified by the Bench of Bishops and the Houses of Parliament—this amendment, declared in the noble contempt of truth, that the Colonial Legislatures had done nothing to ameliorate the condition of the slaves, that unless they adopted the provisions of an Order in Council, *contents unknown*, and like the Reform Bill, not finally decided upon—the planters' annuities—widows, orphans, and others, having claims on West India estates here, should be mulcted by discriminating duties, and punished for the legislatures' endeavouring, for with them it rests, to preserve to the planters their property against the insane proceedings in this country.

The speakers were said to be numerous, and may be apportioned into three classes—the reasonable—the revolutionary—and the rabid.

MR. BUXTON was ably and eloquently refuted by Mr. BURGE, who showed conclusively that the complaint of Mr. BUXTON, who we believe is a brewer, against the negro night-work as tending to diminish the population; a work in which brewers' servants are beneficially employed near Spitalfields; was as true in the manufacture of the sweet, as in Mr. BUXTON'S own manufacture of the strong—that the population returns were inaccurate in Jamaica, and in the Colonies, as similar returns had been proved to be in England and Ireland—that the returns from Mauritius had been proved to be equally inaccurate, and were, therefore, very judiciously hidden under a bushel by the mover; a return of which, the anti-slavery people said, that the whole island, judging from the mortality of Port Louis, ought not to have a slave alive in ten years—omitting to state that all the slaves from the districts were sent to the Hospital there, and that many of them died of the cholera, a sort of black vomit, which was fatal to the slaves and population of India, and has been endemic in Russia, and has been more than a plague in Turkey. When the slaves die, they are murdered—when they increase, it is the slave trade—this is passing fair.

MR. BURGE'S local knowledge, from 22 years residence in Jamaica, as the KING'S first law officer, enabled him to dispose of Mr. BUXTON and Lord ALTHORP, as children disposed of toys, breaking them to pieces, and putting them aside to be glued together again. He was exceedingly effective, and proved himself an orator of distinguished tact and ability. Mr. STEWART, another West Indian, fleshed his maiden sword that night with a performance and a promise which drew forth the approbation of the House, from the gentlemanly character of his manner, and the method and quality of his matter. Lord HOWICK was like one just weaned from dry nursing, and naturally enough alluded to whipping, which he called a fundamental principle in the system; and to which he objected, as all men and women, as well as children do, when it becomes a local question.

SIR ROBERT PEEL seized on the weak points of his adversaries arguments, and it did not require his usual acuteness to do so, for there were no strong ones, and fluttered their dove-cotes in Corioli—their flimsy arguments were dispersed like chaff before the wind, and with much sarcastic playfulness the Right Hon. Baronet brought the colony of Jamaica in juxtaposition with schedule A. in the Reform Bill.

MR. TWISS shewed a perfect knowledge of his subject, and undeceived the House as to the Colonial Legislatures having done nothing, by reading the *encomiums expressed by successive Secretaries of State on the Melioration Bills passed by the colonies during the periods at which his successor said they had done nothing*.

MR. BARKING made, as usual, a very sensible antithetical speech, beginning with a statement, shewing that the 6,000 anti-slavery petitions proceeded, as we shewed on a former occasion, from the petition manufactory in Aldermanbury, and that they no more spoke the sentiments of the people of England than a cribbed school-boy's exercise proved his knowledge of the subject. He called for enquiry into the state of the slaves in the colonies, which we have always advocated, and which Mr. STEWART supported—but to which the Anti-Slavery speakers objected, LEST THE TRUTH SHOULD PREVAIL; and expressed considerable surprise that they should receive such favourable reports from officers in the army and navy, and from persons visiting the Colonies, as to the happy state of the population, if the slaves were so unhappy and so ill-used.

The colonists are infamously treated, and if they are driven to petition for the withdrawal of their allegiance, we hope they will have a more just step-mother than their natural, or rather unnatural parent, who will not even inquire before she condemns and punishes.

As to certain speakers of the rabid class, had they exhibited such symptoms as visitors to St. Luke's, they would have been detained there. We are unwilling to spend the remainder of this Session in Newgate, or we should particularize

THE LANCET

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

Vol. XI.—No. 541.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1831.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—The Public is most respectfully informed that Mr. C. KEMBLE'S BENEFIT is fixed for WEDNESDAY, May 11th, when will be performed a variety of Entertainments, particulars of which will be announced in the bills.—Places and Private Boxes to be had of Mr. C. Kemble, 79, Great Russell-street, Doomsday; and at the Box Office, Hay-street.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—To-morrow, the Tragic-Comedy of *THE MAID OF HONOUR*, Berthold, Mr. C. Kemble; Camilla, Mrs. F. Kemble. With *THE OMNIBUS*, AND *NEUHAUS CAVE*, or the South Sea Mutineers.—Tuesday, the new Opera of *AZOR* and *ZEMIRA*, Miss Inverarity, Wednesday, *The Maid of Honour*, with a Ballet, and Thursday, the new Opera of *AZOR* and *ZEMIRA*, Friday, *The Maid of Honour*, with the Irish Tutor.—Saturday, the new Opera of *AZOR* and *ZEMIRA*.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-morrow Evening, *WILLIAM TELL*, William Tell, Mr. Mearns, with PERFECTION. And *THE ICE WITCH*.—Tuesday, *The School for Scandal*, with a Ballet, and the Legion of Honour.—Wednesday, a new Historical Play, to be called *Alfred the Great*, or the Patriot King; with *Stanford's Diorama*, and *Masanello*.—Thursday, a new Historical Play, and the Legion of Honour.—Friday, a new Historical Play, and *The Brizard*.—Saturday, a Play, and the Legion of Honour.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Messrs. MATHEWS and MATHEWS have the honour to publish the Second Volume of his COMIC ANNUAL in two Parts, embellished with new Designs and humorous Cuts. After which will be presented an entirely new Monopoliology, or the History of the Italian, or the Harlequin, the Characters by Mr. Yates.—Doors open at a quarter past 7—commence a quarter before 8.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Re-engagement of the Spanish Hercules. To-morrow and following Evenings, will be repeated the Ballet Divertissement NATIONALS, by Mrs. Searle and her Pupils, &c. After which will be the interesting Drama of *THE LADIES*, Mr. W. H. Williams; *Phoebe*, Mrs. Wilkinson. —THE SENOR VALLI, the Spanish Hercules, will exhibit his wonderful Evolutions and astonishing Display of Strength. After which, the BRIGAND'S WIFE, Alessandro Massaroni, Mr. Campbell. To conclude with *THE BROTHERS*, or the Children of the Alps.

THE LAST JUDGMENT.—This celebrated ORATORIO, by SPOHR, as translated and adapted from the Original German Score, by Mr. EDW. TAYLOR for the Norwich and Liverpool Festivals, and since performed at the Philharmonic Concert, is just published, and may be had of Mr. E. Taylor, 7, York-place, City-road; and Mr. J. A. Novello, 67, Finsbury-street, Soho. Price 2s.

NEW FOREIGN MUSIC for the PIANO-FORTE, viz.:—By Chaudon, "Les Chénobises," contr. dances variées. These elegant Quadrilles are so much admired as to be danced twice and thrice during the evening. 4s. 12 new Waltzes, 3s. Also, by the same Author, 30 dances, each 2s. and 3s.—By François Huetten, Trois Airs Nationaux, each 2s. 6d. Ouvertures de Rossini, as Duets, each 4s.; and 40 other pieces, each 2s. and 4s.—By Herz, 20 Pieces, each 2s. and 3s.—By Hummel, 31 Pieces, each 2s. and 3s.—By Czerny, 20 Pieces, each 2s. and 4s. (including their popular songs)—Repetitor for Les Femmes, a Collection of elegant Melodies arranged by Herz, Hülster, Hummel, Chaudon, &c. intended for Ladies to play by memory; 6 Books, each 1s.—Second Edition of Clarke's Catechism, 1s.—Exercises in Harmony, 5 Nos. each 1s.; and his Instruction Book for the Piano-forte (the growth of 25 years' experience), 6s.—Also a splendid Collection of Flute Solos; ditto for Flute and Piano; ditto Violin and Piano; and ditto for Violoncello and Piano.—London: published by R. COOKS and Co., 20, Princes-street, Hanover-square.

CHARLES E. HORN'S most Popular SONGS, now singing at the Theatre Royal:—
God bless our noble Sovereign Mr. Rogers .. 2 0
My dark-haired girl (2d edition) Mr. Sapia .. 2 0
The Drum beat loud .. The Warrior Mr. Brahm .. 2 0
The New Drop Miss Paton and Made Malbran .. 2 0
The Minstrel's Tear Miss Paton .. 2 0
I love my Love in the Morning Madame Vestris .. 2 0
Wings of Liberty Miss Paton .. 2 0
Standard of England, dedicated by permission to the King .. Mr. Horn .. 2 0
Love and Friendship Miss Matly .. 2 0
Love's hat a Blossom Miss Matly .. 2 0
Fair Dafoill Miss Paton .. 1 6
Cupid is the Conqueror still Made Vestris .. 2 0
Also, 20 new Songs, J. de Pinna .. 2 6
What fairy-like Music! Song or Duett (2d edition) J. de Pinna .. 2 6
Awake! awake! mine own love (3d edition) J. de Pinna .. 2 6
The rain to deck thy brow with pearls (2d edition) J. de Pinna .. 2 6
Highland Bonnet, sung by Victor J. J. Pinna .. 2 0
Fresh brooch is my mark of love, sung by Mr. Phillips J. J. Pinna .. 2 0
London: published by KEITH, PROWSE, and Co. 131, Cheap-side.

ROSE SOFTLY BLOOMING.—Cavatina, sung by Miss Inverarity Price 2 0
The Persian Maid—Ballad, sung by Mr. Wilson Price 2 0
Night's lingering shades—Trio, sung by Miss Inverarity & the Misses Cawson 3 6
Now come and soon again you'll see—Canon, sung by Messrs. Wilson, Morley, and Penson Price 2 0
In Spohr's admired Opera of *AZOR* and *ZEMIRA*, adapted to the English Stage by Sir George Smart.
* * * * *
The Overture and rest of the Music are also published.
I'm saddest when I sing—Ballad, by T. Haydn Price 2 0
SIX GLEES: the poetry by T. H. Bayly, the music by H. B. Bishop .. 10 6

PIANO-FORTE.
AZOR and *ZEMIRA*—the Airs in, arranged with Flute (ad lib.), and as Duets, by T. F. Burrows Price 4 0
CINDERELLA—ditto ditto Price 4 0
HERZ, V. Vars. de Concerto on a celebrated March by Rossini, Op. 57 .. 5 0
on the admired Fiancé in *Cinderella*, Op. 60 ditto .. 4 0
John Weipert's *LA LONDONNIÈRE*, as played at the Grand Fete at HORTON, 47th, or UNION QUADRILLES.
Admired Set from *CINDERELLA*, Price 4 0

* * * * *
All the previous Sets by John Weipert are likewise in full circulation.
The celebrated *TAGLIONI WALTZ*, composed by Rossini for the P. forte by Henri Herz, Piazzi, Czerny, and Payer; for the Harp, and Harp and P. forte, by Deuch, Naterman, and Stett; and with Italian and English words.
GOLDSMIDT and GOSWOLD, 20, Soho-square.
Piano-fortes of every description for sale or hire.

EASY LEARN MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—SIMPSON'S IMPROVED PATENT TENOR FLAGEOLET.—260, Regent-street, near Oxford-street.—The increasing patronage with which Simpson's Tenor Flageolet is honoured by the Nobility and Gentry, also by the first Professors and Amateurs of Music, is a test of its superiority. This fashionable Instrument possesses the following advantages, viz.: It is much more easily learnt than any other Flageolet, as it is not encumbered with too many useless keys; its deep rich tone (which is so desirable both to learners and amateurs) is decidedly superior to the shrill tone of the Flageolet; and with Simpson's new Upper Joints, learners are prevented from playing it out of tune.
As Music is now so universally practised as a recreation, learners are informed that the Tenor Flageolet is easily acquired without the aid of a master, Gentleman may teach themselves to play, although previously they have had no knowledge of music.—Just published, No. 25 of "The Musical," a collection of National Airs for the above Instrument. Price 1s.
Be particular in the above Instrument. Price 1s.
Oxford-street. German Flutes of superior workmanship and second-hand Circles, at the lowest manufacturers' prices. Instruments Repaired and Exchanged.

HILL-STREET, Berkeley-square.—To be LET, Furnished, for the Season, an excellent FAMILY HOUSE, recently fitted up, and Dowlaghen and Co., Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

RESIDENCE NEAR THE LAKES.—FOX GHYLL.—To be LET, and entered upon immediately, a convenient and comfortable residence, containing comfortable sitting rooms, five bed rooms, one dressing room, a coach-house, and every accommodation for a small genteel family, together of the Rother, 1½ mile from Windermere, admirably situated on the banks of the lake.—N.B. A field of 5 acres may be rented along it.—Apply (post paid) to Mr. Christopher Woodburn, Ambleside, near Kendal.

WANTED TO RENT.—By the Year, or for a term it approved A FURNISHED HOUSE, North of London, distant between 50 and 100 miles, morning room, five or six bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen, parlour, and offices, and stabling for six horses, double coach-house, large proportion, good pleasure grounds, 15 or 20 acres of grass land, small farm, with exclusive right of shooting.—N.B. The Counties of Northampton, Warwick, or Leicester, would be most preferred.—Address, post paid, to F. S., at Andrews' Library, 167, New Bond-street.

MRS. ANDERSON, Pianiste to Her Majesty, has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and her Friends, that her MORNING CONCERT will take place in the Great Concert Room, KING'S THEATRE, on FRIDAY, May 6th, 1831, on the grand scale of former years. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mrs. Anderson, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, and at the principal Music Shops. Full particulars will be speedily advertised.—Mrs. Anderson solicits the favour of an early application for Boxes.

KING'S CONCERT ROOM, OPERA HOUSE.
MR. T. COOKE'S MORNING CONCERT, SATURDAY NEXT, April 30th—in the course of which will be performed the Overture to "Der Vampyr" (Lindpainter). "Euryantia" (V. eber). Favourite Airs, Duets, Trios, and Glee, by Madame Stockhausen, Miss Hughes, and Mr. Wylett; Misses Robinson, Bruce, and Miss Schuchman; Messrs. Beatty, Bennett, Hobbs, Robinson, and Bellamy; Messrs. Singlet, R. Phillips, and E. Segun.—Fantasias—Piano-forte, Mr. Schulz; Violin, the celebrated Master Cooper (pupil of Signor Spagnoletti). New Swiss Air, Madame Stockhausen. "The Mont Cenis," accompanied by the Harp by Mr. Stockhausen. "Ottomans" as performed at the Philharmonic Concerts, two Oboes, two Clarinets, two French Horns, and two Bassoons; Messrs. G. Cooke, Irwin, Willman, Powell, Platt, &c. Godfrey, and Tully. Messrs. Hartl, Mayer, Munklaue, and Wex, (of the King of Bavaria's Chapel) will sing two of their most admired German Glee.—Laughing Trio, "Vedra vi di qui," Mr. Martini—Grand March, T. Cooke, composed on the accession of his Most Gracious Majesty King William IV.—"Laudate," Mr. Begrez and full Chorus, as sung at the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-street.—Glee, "Fill me, boy," "Deo," T. Cooke; the latter of which gained the prize given by the Noblemen's Club Club.—Mr. Cooke will by desire sing his Mock Italian Trio. The Band and Chorus will be numerous and complete. Conductor, Mr. Bishop; Leader, Mr. T. Cooke. Further particulars in future bills. To commence at 2 o'clock.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. T. Cooke, 92, Great Portland-street, and at the principal Music Shops.

MR. J. N. HUMMEL has the honour respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that his CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of May, at the Great Concert Room, KING'S THEATRE.—Full particulars will be duly announced.

MR. MOSCHLES respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and their Friends in general, that his MORNING CONCERT will take place on THURSDAY, the 3rd of May, at the King's Concert Room, KING'S THEATRE, when he will be kindly assisted by the following eminent Vocal and Instrumental Performers:—Mad. Puzzi, Miss Crazer, Miss Mason, and Miss Inverarity, Signor de Bognis, Mr. Parry, jun. (who will sing a new MS. Cantata, entitled, *NAPOLÉON'S MIDNIGHT REVUE*, composed by the Chevalier Ninkourne), and Signor Rubini (who is also expected, and will be engaged immediately on his arrival); Violoncello, Mr. Lindley; Flute, Mr. Bohm (Principal Flute of the King of Bavaria); Harp, Miss E. Bisset; Cantata, entitled, *NAPOLÉON'S MIDNIGHT REVUE*, composed by the Chevalier Ninkourne, and Signor Rubini (who is also expected, and will be engaged immediately on his arrival); Violoncello, Mr. Lindley; Flute, Mr. Bohm (Principal Flute of the King of Bavaria); Harp, Miss E. 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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We unavoidably postpone our observations on the Church building bill: the dissolution of Parliament renders the delay of no consequence. The parody touches on too exalted a subject.

A correspondent enquires how it was that the KING not yet crowned wore the crown in the House of Lords on Friday—we leave the point to those more skilful in ceremonies than ourselves.

ANON is right, the Attorney General's destiny has been the cause of the dissolution.

The report of the trial Neale v. Shackell, with certain observations upon it, is postponed until next week.

The letter of our French correspondent by some accident arrived too late for insertion.

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, APRIL 24.

THEIR MAJESTIES came to town on Tuesday, and in the evening honoured the Opera House with their presence; the opera of *La Gazza Ladra*, although part of the music is extremely good, is rather heavy, and its effect upon some of the audience was unequivocal.

THEIR MAJESTIES were attended by a numerous Court, who took their respective places in a splendidly fitted-up box. The Duke of DEVONSHIRE, as Lord Chamberlain, stood behind HIS MAJESTY'S chair during the whole of the evening, as did Earl HOWE, near that of HER MAJESTY, with whom, and the young Princess, his Lordship had the honour of frequently conversing. Lord HILL, as Gold Stick, and Lord CLANRICARDE, as Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, were also in the Royal box. God save the King was sung at the arrival and departure of their MAJESTIES. The house was not particularly full.

On Wednesday the KING held a Levee, and in the evening HIS MAJESTY received the Officers of the Grenadier Guards at dinner. The Duke of WELLINGTON sat on the right hand of the KING, who was graciously pleased to drink the health of his Grace twice during the course of the evening.

On Thursday his MAJESTY gave a grand dinner to the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other official persons, and on Friday his MAJESTY was advised to go in state to prorogue the Parliament preparatory to the dissolution.

The extraordinary rapidity with which this resolution was formed, precluded the possibility of making any suitable preparations. The Guards were assembled by small divisions, the Horse Guards came down at a trot, the Speaker of the House of Commons was not apprized of the intended visit of the KING until three-quarters of an hour before his MAJESTY'S arrival, and the consequent hurry and bustle spoiled the effect of the procession.

Some people were engaged to follow Lord BROUGHAM'S carriage, and that of Lord DURHAM, to their respective houses, which might have given something of eclat to the scene, which was marked with mingled gloom and surprise, had they properly done their duty; but their purpose was too evident to deceive anybody. As the procession passed the Banqueting House at Whitehall, the Reformers in the crowd cheered loudly, and everything went off in a hurry, but without any mischief at the time.

It may not be uninteresting to our readers to know, that when Lord GREY went to press the dissolution finally upon his MAJESTY, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT and Mr. HORROUSE were actually within the Palace, waiting to hear the result from the Premier.

Mr. GOULBURN and Mr. WILLIAM PEEL have started for Cambridge University, and we conscientiously believe, with every prospect of success. Lord PALMERSTON so much participates in our feelings, that it is said he has secured an English Peerage to break his fall.

THE tri-coloured ministry have filled the measure of their boldness by dissolving Parliament—and the measure of their ignorance, violence, and folly, in the mode in which they perpetrated that act.

We do not quarrel with the dissolution itself—it is an exercise of the Royal prerogative, and however much we may lament the time and circumstances—and for those we, with Sir ROBERT PEEL, hold the Ministers to be deeply and capitally responsible—still we shall not follow the example of these revolutionary Ministers in endeavouring to impair any part of the just rights of the Crown; and moreover, we are firmly convinced that every object the Ministers can have had in advising this dissolution will be defeated. We boldly foretell, that although the radicals may, in particular places, increase their numbers, the Ministers, if we can venture to distinguish them from the Radicals, will find their diminished.

The country sees very clearly that Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S Bill has divided the country into two parties—those who wish to maintain, and those who desire to overturn, the Constitution, and all the elections will take one or other of those colours. The friends of KING, LORDS, and COMMONS are one side—the friends of a REPUBLIC, or of FRENCH and AMERICAN FRATERNITY, on the other.

The Ministry and their adherents profess to belong to an intermediate party, who fancy that they can blow up half the magazine without igniting the rest. If they are sincere in believing such an absurdity, the approaching elections will deceive them; we promise them that whatever changes may be made in the House, not one Member will be returned on this latter principle; and we are convinced that when Parliament shall be re-assembled, the Ministry, as a Ministry, will find itself in a decided minority, and more incapable (if that be possible) than they lately were, of carrying on the business of the country.

But the circumstances which, in both Houses, preceded the prorogation, are the most extraordinary, and, if we believed that the Ministers possessed any abilities whatever, we should say the most alarming, of any that we have ever seen exhibited within the walls of Parliament.

Our readers will find elsewhere in to-day's BULL, a report of the circumstances to which we allude; we therefore think it unnecessary to enter into the details; but we must observe that there was, in both Houses, a concerted scheme on the part of the Ministers and their adherents, to stifle discussion, and to prevent both the hereditary and the elected representatives of the PEOPLE, from exercising that freedom of speech, and from availing themselves of the privileges with which, for the benefit of the People, the CONSTITUTION has invested them.

It was not enough that the KING should be advised to dissolve the Parliament—his Ministers must attempt to

GAG IT for the half hour that it had to live. It was not enough that the Ministers had been, during the whole session, shamefully discomfited in every trial with the Opposition, either of numbers or talents—their evil stars destined them, even in the last ten minutes of the Session, to show that they winced, with the terror of chastised children, from the very aspects of Lord MANSFIELD and Sir ROBERT PEEL.

In the debate in the House of Lords, with closed doors, on Thursday, Lord MANSFIELD gave the heartless charlatan who occupies the highest station in the country, a moral chastisement, much more severe than any he has ever corporally received; and smarting under such an infliction, we were not surprised at seeing the victim exhibit such extraordinary irregularities as were played off, previous to the appearance of his MAJESTY in the House of Lords.

We are informed that they are wholly unprecedented—we hope it is true—for more shuffling and unworthy proceedings than the newspapers attribute to the Ministerial Lords, we never before heard of; but the most extraordinary of all these extraordinary circumstances is, that the newspapers in their reports, make the Lord High Chancellor of England assert from his place on the woolsack, with the great seal of England in his hand, a flagrant and notorious falsehood. His Lordship, in one of those pantomime appearances which he seems to have made, now running behind the scenes, and now bolting on the stage again, is reported to have stated that Parliament was dissolved because the House of Commons had refused the supplies!

If the Newspapers are correct in attributing this statement to LORD CHANCELLOR BROUGHAM, and if that personage did make the assertion, WE HAVE HIM. He, at least, whatever other Ministers may be, will be in the next Parliament, and there he will have to answer for this groundless assertion, at a time when no Park guns shall fire, to drown the voices of his accusers, and no Court Pageantry burst into the House of Lords to afford prevaricating Ministers a short-lived respite from public indignation.

These are strong terms, but we use them advisedly, because the words attributed to Lord BROUGHAM could hardly have been out of his Lordship's mouth, when his sacred MAJESTY, in a speech from the Throne, solemnly and distinctly confirmed, what indeed the whole world knew before, that Parliament was dissolved, for the purpose of taking the sense of the Country upon the subject of PARLIAMENTARY REFORM, and, with equal solemnity and distinctness, thanked the House of Commons for the supplies which they had furnished for the public service.

But there is another contradiction to the alleged statement of Lord BROUGHAM, even more powerful than the sacred voice of the KING—the evidence of facts—NO SUPPLY HAS BEEN REFUSED, nay, they have been all granted with a degree of facility unprecedented in the annals of the House of Commons—not only, therefore, do we give the reporters of Lord BROUGHAM'S speech the LIE DIRECT, as to stopping the Supplies, but we challenge them to shew any Session of Parliament since the Revolution, in which the Opposition have so candidly and so readily granted every Vote of Supply which the Ministry proposed.

Amongst the Ministry in the House of Commons, there was no man mad enough to attempt any allegation of this sort; nor was it possible that the SPEAKER of that House should be induced to run in and out of the Chair, and to skip backwards and forwards, for the purpose of interrupting, or rather, silencing the debates. That eminent and excellent person exhibited, in the last moments of this Parliament, the same dignified propriety, the same gentlemanlike impartiality, the same constitutional spirit, which have marked the course of his whole public career.

We could expatiate with pleasure on the character and conduct of the SPEAKER of the House of Commons; but we shall content ourselves by summing up all praise in one line, that they have been the very reverse of those which the newspapers attribute to the Speaker of the House of Lords!

But, what was the result of this propriety and impartiality on the part of the SPEAKER? Why, that the Ministers exhibited an unheard of example of indecorum and impropriety—and, it would seem, would have ventured directly to insult the Chair, if the first accents of reproach had not been drowned by a burst of indignation from the immense majority of one of the fullest Houses ever seen.

We have been informed that the sight at this moment was one of the most interesting and exciting that ever was beheld. The firm and collected dignity of the Speaker—the manly and imposing tone and attitude of Sir ROBERT PEEL—the gloomy, distracted, and shrinking impotence of the Ministers, and the burst of enthusiasm from the constitutional representatives of the PEOPLE, formed a scene of greater interest than ever had occurred within those walls since the last time that profligate demagogues had attempted to decimate the HOUSE OF COMMONS.

But, thank Heaven, although their measures would probably produce the same results, our Ministers are no CROMWELLS—they seemed very well disposed to treat the Mace as a bauble, but they want strength as well as spirit; and their genius stood rebuked before the authority of the SPEAKER.

During the whole Session they have exhibited so much ignorance, such want of information, and such penury of talents, that they have been at once pitiable and ridiculous. Of the Cabinet, only two, Lord PALMERSTON and Sir JAMES GRAHAM, have even attempted speeches, and better it had been for them had they remained silent; for their efforts were in the last degree wretched both in manner and matter. Night after night has the Treasury bench sat in dumb display, unable to defend any proposition of their own, unable to move one single step in public business, and they have now actually dissolved Parliament without having passed one single Bill except the Regency and Civil List Bills, which had been prepared, and the first of them introduced by THEIR PREDECESSORS, BEFORE THEY LEFT OFFICE IN THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER LAST.

All the supplies which the Ministers proposed have been voted, under the approbation of Mr. GOULBURN; their encrease of the army and navy has been ratified, after it had received the sanction of Sir ROBERT PEEL; but we are informed that they have not passed half the votes of the year, and that large departments of the Public Service have not, or, at least, cannot, legally have received the sums necessary either for the maintenance of persons, the payment of Bills, or the purchase of materials. We believe the Judges of the land are, at this moment, at the mercy of the Treasury for their salaries; the Miscellaneous Estimates have not been touched, and we believe the Colonial Estimates are in the same condition. How all these various and important

interests are to be managed, we profess ourselves unable to guess; and, to crown all, the sudden dissolution of Parliament has prevented the passing of an Appropriation Act for the legal application of the supplies which have been already voted.

If the Appropriation Act, which is annually passed to embody and legalize all votes of supply which may have been passed in the Session, be not a complete farce—if it had any meaning or effect whatsoever, the Ministers are in a most serious and awful predicament, and the country is reduced to a state of difficulty and peril, unparalleled, we believe, since the revolution.

It is said Mr. STANLEY has resigned in disgust;—his abandonment of his colleagues will do him infinite credit, if, as it is reported, he always declared he would do so, should they have recourse to the weak and wicked scheme of dissolution to keep their places.—We should be inclined to give implicit credit to the report, if we could fancy it true that Ministers had sold themselves to the Devil, by coming to terms with Mr. O'CONNELL.

THE shameful LIE which has been circulated about the refusal of the supplies, is so impudently repeated, that it seems more than ever necessary to repel the dirty falsehood.—There is not the slightest ground for the insult which Lord BROUGHAM has dared to cast upon the House of Commons, and for which he will live (we hope) to answer—his satellites and myrmidons have circulated the allegation because the Ordnance Estimates are not voted—we suppose.

No opposition Member opposed them—they were brought forward, after twelve o'clock at night, and every body knows that when the Whigs were in opposition, they firmly rejected the principle of voting money at that hour of the night; but on this occasion no objection was made; on the contrary, Sir HENRY HARDINGE, who had shivered the economy of the new Ministers to atoms, in the Committee on these very Estimates, declared that, although the Whigs had strenuously objected to vote money after midnight, he should offer no objection—all he wished to do was, to ask one question of Mr. TENNYSON.—He had stated that the present MASTER-GENERAL had given it as his opinion, that the LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE could be dispensed with—the MASTER-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE denies that he ever authorized Mr. TENNYSON to say any such thing, and to this point, as we hear, Sir HENRY HARDINGE wished to bring him; but as to any idea of refusing supplies, the KING'S SPEECH gives it the LIE, we give it the LIE, and facts give it the LIE, and there an end.

As the Parliament is virtually dissolved, and the Members of the House of Commons will have immediately to present themselves to their constituents, we can give them no more wholesome advice than to do what Sir ROBERT PEEL suggested the other night:—Go to them with a copy of the odious and ridiculous Reform Bill in their hands, and claim their votes and support, upon the plain, simple ground of having contributed to overthrow that Revolutionary attempt, which, while it infallibly would have upset the Government, had for its unquestionable object the robbery of the PEOPLE of rights, which, by no act of their own they had forfeited.

In a Tract, just published by ROAKE and VARTY, in the Strand, called "The Advantages of Reform," and of which many thousands have already been sold, we find the protest of a very great man in his own estimation, dated the 13th of April, 1829—just two years ago—which, as it bears pretty strongly upon the case in point, we shall take leave to extract, together with the observations by which it is introduced. The Tract says:—

"At this moment every man in England is capable of voting at an election; by residence, by birth, by servitude, or by marriage. The new Bill puts an end to all this; and no man can vote, for the new-fangled districts, who is not possessed of a house, rated at 10*l.* a year by the tax-gatherers."

"What a monstrous spoliation is this wholly unconstitutional, and, as we believe, and as Lord BROUGHAM himself believes—or says he believes, which is not always quite the same thing—illegal proposition of annulling, abrogating, annulling, and utterly destroying, the rights and privileges of corporate bodies all over the country—such rights and privileges having been guaranteed to them by the KING'S own seal and signature. And what a monstrous shame it is, that a reader, or I, born to a vote—entitled to a vote by servitude—or possessed of a vote by the sweetest of all servitudes, marriage, having never unjustly exerted our privilege—having honestly, fairly, and to the best of our judgment exercised the power inherent in us, are now, at the will of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, (who, at this moment, could not sit in Parliament if his father had not a rotten borough, as it is called, to put him up for)—to be robbed—annulled—there is no other word for it—of a right which is as perfectly good, and as granted to us by the very same means, and by the same prerogative and authority, by which the DUKEDOM of Bedford was granted to his Lordship's amiable and generous parent."

"We are not sufficiently vain to trust to our own feelings and opinions upon such points, and, therefore, we beg here to give the view taken of this spoliation, from a Protest which we first entered by a Noble Duke on the 13th of April, 1829—two years ago—which somewhat corroborates our notions. The Protest says, 'That to seize upon and confiscate INDIVISIBLE RIGHTS and FRANCHISES OF UNOFFENDING CITIZENS, is an UTTER SUBVERSION OF THE IMMUTABLE LAW OF JUSTICE.'"

"(How the subversion of anything immutable was to be effected, the Noble Protester does not explain; but the nonsense of the Noble Protester's language does not at all weaken the force of his Grace's opinions.)"

"That an arbitrary enactment for the destruction without compensation of the VESTED RIGHTS; of life interests; and hereditary privileges, which belong to fee simple estate, is contrary to the spirit and practice of the British Constitution, and severe in its operation upon those who are affected by it."

"That the Elective Franchise of ENGLAND is built upon no more secure foundation than those we are about to tear away; and that this, therefore, at a future moment of public apathy may be drawn into a DANGEROUS PRECEDENT TO JUSTIFY A CORRESPONDING CURTAILMENT OF THE ELECTIVE RIGHTS OF THE YEOMANRY OF ENGLAND."

"That the security of all PUBLIC and PRIVATE PROPERTY rests upon no other basis than the MORAL INVIOLENTIY of those principles which we now attempt to overthrow."

"These are the words written and recorded by His Grace CHARLES DUKE of RICHMOND, late Captain on half-pay of the 52d Foot, and some time aid-de-camp to His Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON—now Post Master General, a Knight of the Garter, and one of the strenuous advocates for that Reform in Parliament which is to ROB YOU, AND ME OF OUR ELECTIVE RIGHTS OF THE YEOMANRY OF ENGLAND."

This, as the writer says, being the registered opinion of one of the KING'S present Cabinet Ministers, what has actually come to pass?—Why a proposition has been made to rob the people; which has, luckily for their sakes, been thrown out by this Parliament, but which, if the Yeomen of England will not take care of themselves, will be carried into effect by the next.

Now, we never talk without book—we never try to theorize—we always stick to facts, and to the facts, which we are going to adduce, we call the serious attention of those

honest electors who, if they encourage the pretensions of a debased and defeated faction, will be stripped of their inherent privileges. We call their attention, we say, to the following statement, collected from the official returns, upon which the odious, and, for the present, trampled upon Bill, was founded:—

Here is a list of thirty-five of the boroughs and towns to be **ROBBED—ROBBED, READER**—there is no other word—of their just rights—their legal rights—their indefeasible rights—Look at it:—

	Number of Voters at present.	Number of Voters proposed by the Bill.
CHICHESTER	1188	24
CALLINGTON	1053	32
SHOREHAM	1041	26
SANDWICH	955	125
TANWORTH	470	137
EAST RETFORD	806	184
PONTFRAC	485	36
WENLOCK	485	36
AYLESBURY	888	108
SUDBURY	730	120
EYESHAM	695	175
MARLOW	384	94
GRIMSBY	841	156
ROCHESTER	3113	133
MALDON	625	146
MALTON	316	26
ST. IVES	331	120
HEDON	348	190
ARUNDEL	389	185
STAFFORD	713	228
LEOMINSTER	864	239
GRANTHAM	914	309
BEDFORD	986	230
BRIDGNORTH	626	240
LEWES	543	261
PETERBOROUGH	573	267
CHESTER	800	273
NEWCASTLE	659	262
HEWORTH	318	262
TEWKESBURY	623	75
ST. ALBANS	1886	212
SHAFTESBURY	408	173
DOVER	454	112
PENRYN		

By this recapitulation we see two things. One, the reduction of the constituency; and the other, the shameful spoliation of popular rights. If anybody will cast up these figures, he will see that at this moment the constituents of the thirty-five boroughs and towns we have enumerated, amount in number to 27,340 voters; by the new-fangled plan, the voters *naturally* in these places would amount to 5,182, being a robbery of rights of individuals to the amount of 21,158 votes; but the planners of this atrocious measure do not stop there—for, in order to palliate this shameless robbery, they propose, in order to make up the number of voters in every town to 300, to bring in, under a particular clause in their kicked-out Bill (kicked-out only to be brought back, if the electors of England are fools enough to let it), any fellows they choose, to make up the electors to what that sponee Lord JOHN RUSSELL, fixed as his notion—his notion!—as a right number of voters, namely, 300 in each place.

The writer of the *Advantages of Reform*, to which we have before referred, explains the impertinence and absurdity of this attempt, equalled only by its tyranny and oppression. He says:—

"As to the proposition of disfranchising 200,000 electors, the impudence of the thing is nearly counterbalanced by the ignorance which marks its arrangement. The ten-pound householders are to be trampled upon, who have an ancient and unquestionable right to the votes—and why? But there is, thank God, one saving clause in this intended enactment, which makes it as absurd as it is shameful. IT CANNOT HAPPEN."

"This precious Bill says, that if there are but three hundred electoral houses, that is, houses rated at ten pounds a year in a borough, then that two or three of the King's Privy Counsellors—a very sweet arrangement to make the Poor's independent of the Crown—are to go about the country, like play actors strolling, with a beadle or a constable in attendance upon them, to TAKE INTO the said town or borough enough of voters to make up the number of the statute to make up three hundred; and they are to take these fancy voters out of the neighbouring Chapelry or Hundreds, or indeed wherever they can find them."

"Now look at this abominable nonsense, and see how it works when it is attempted to reduce it to practice. There is a place called Downton, in which there are *three* houses rated at ten pounds a year; the consequence is, that the different parishes and chapelrys, CAULCRAFT, and MICHAEL, ASHLEY, TAYLOR, and SPRING RICE, perhaps, are to go to Downton, and sitting themselves down at the sign of the Pig's Head, or whatever it may be, are to call in, as voters, two hundred and ninety-one persons out of the neighbouring villages, towns, or parishes, and make up the number of voters requisite to form a constituency."

"Look at this! Don't you see the absurdity of it in the twinkling of an eye? How is the selection to be made? There is no rule or limitation for the guidance of the King's itinerant Counsellors in their choice. No, they may select whom they please, according to their own fancies and feelings, or according to the policy by which they may be directed; and when they have got the two hundred and ninety-one voters, where do they get them from, and who are they? Why, as they are derived from the different parishes and chapelrys in the district (whereas we are told in the 'Notes on the Bill,' in some instances from a distance of forty miles), they are what? inhabitants of Downton?—not a bit of it. Can they, according to the provisions of the Bill, be voters, because they are selected *pro hoc vice*, that is to say, for this express purpose, by Messrs. RICE, CALCARAFT, TAYLOR, and Co.? Not they; because, by another clause in the very same Bill, non-residents cannot vote AT ALL. It is quite clear, that in elections, as in every thing else, a misis is as good as a mile, and if a man three miles off is to be called a resident voter, there is no reason why a man three hundred miles off should lose his privilege."

All this is not to be contradicted—but we will go even farther, and shew that in the towns which are COMPLETE according to this Lord—by courtesy—JOHN RUSSELL'S own system—if that can be called system which system is none—that in those towns which do not want the aid of the cob-riding Counsellors, the ROBBERY, if possible, is greater—and here we give some instances:—

	Old Voters.	Proposed Voters.
BEVERLEY	1420	321
LICHFIELD	763	321
TAUNTON	739	336
NEWARK	1362	551
WARWICK	1400	554
LINCOLN	1223	423
BARNSTAPLE	731	344
STAMFORD	867	346
YARMOUTH	1705	346
BERWICK	1143	415

Now here are ten towns, which, upon the new scale, possess the full number of 101. houses and more—let us see the effect of the proposed absurd and shameful change upon these. At this moment the members for these places are returned by a constituency of 11,160 voters. By the new system these people are to be deprived of their votes—their rights are to be violated, and their privileges torn from them—for what?—To increase the number of electors?—to extend the elective privilege?—not a bit of it. Look at the proof—if the electors of England return to Parliament the men who support this rascally measure, they will taste the

fruits of what we now shew them—that instead of 11,160 voters for these ten populous places, the present Government, by their mouth-piece—the penny-trumpet of Woburn—have announced their determination, that the power of returning the Members shall be given to 3,332 people—robbing, therefore, no fewer than 7,828 HONEST MEN OF THEIR RIGHTS, exactly upon the principle which the Duke of WELLINGTON'S *protegé* and *aid-de-camp*, the Duke of RICHMOND, so justly anticipated and so honestly deprecated two years ago.

But this is not half the injustice proposed to be done to the people. No, not one quarter. The freeholders of counties have been tickled by the notion of having their *representatives doubled*; this nonsensical scheme has been riddled to atoms by General GASCORNE'S motion; but, of course, if they are encouraged at the General Election, which they have had—not art—but cunning enough to force upon the KING, by persuading him that changes in Ministers are inconvenient—if, we say, the freeholders are fools enough to favour the cause, or not to see their own interests, they will be ground to dust, in a way which they little anticipate.

Look here!—We have shewn that when a borough runs short of its complement of 300 voters, three hacks, selected out of the Privy Council, are to make up the number from the Chapelry, Hundred, Parish, or District, as they may best like; but does the freeholder recollect, that every man so selected, by these Counsellors, **LOSES HIS VOTE FOR THE COUNTY**—and that these Counsellors can be ordered to select exactly as they please, and so deprive every freeholder they choose, of his LEGITIMATE, ENGLISH RIGHT?

For instance—we will shew the thing by facts:—Eight boroughs in Cornwall short in number of electoral houses—that is, houses rated at £10 a year—would require 2400 householders to qualify them. Reader, there are but 2852 such houses in the whole county; this leaves but 452 votes for the county.

In Sussex, six boroughs would require, to complete their number, 1800; the whole county of Sussex, exclusive of CHICHESTER, HASTINGS, and BRIGHTON (a proposed new borough), which are complete, has but 3006 householders so rated. This leaves for the county 1806!

In Wiltshire, seven boroughs would require 2100 householders, and the whole county contains only 3622 (exclusive of Salisbury, which is complete), which leaves 1522; and in Buckinghamshire, the county voters will be reduced to 694, since there are but 1894 householders, and its four boroughs will require 1200.—ANGLESEY, CARDIGANSHIRE, and RADNORSHIRE, have not in the whole counties houses enough to complete the boroughs, so that while the contemptible absurdity of destroying the chartered rights of boroughs fails entirely, these counties would be reduced by its vexatious operation to the moral and physical impossibility of returning any members at all.

Again we repeat, how right was Sir ROBERT PEELE when he said that the best possible recommendation to constituents at the approaching election would be the Bill itself, and a declaration that the candidate for their votes had opposed it. Luckily, the odious thing is printed—it may be circulated far and wide—its absurdities will furnish food for ridicule from the Squire's drawing-room to the pot-house tap;—it is before the country—its fallacy—its absurdity—its injustice—its DEFEAT, are all for the country to look at; and we are quite sure that the honest independent electors of Great Britain who once see it, and understand it, will be perfectly satisfied that, to return any man who supported that Bill, would be to commit a suicidal act, and encourage those who would first rob them of their means of resistance, and then shackle them with the fetters of the worst of all tyranny—the tyranny of demagogues—the bloodthirsty vengeance of Revolutionists.

We say to the Electors of England—read the Bill—consider its conditions—and then ask yourselves what the men who proposed it, have done for you while they have been in office—we will explain that next week. In the mean-while, keep in your memories, the words—THOMSON, TALLOW, BARILLA, ALTHORP, PORT WINE, STEAM-BOATS, CANADA TIMBER, STAMP DUTIES ON STOCK-TRANSFERS, TAXES ON COLONIAL PRODUCE, BUDGET broken to pieces, ARMY AUGMENTED, ESTIMATES ENCREASED, ORDNANCE UNPAID AND UNREDUCED, NAVY EXPENSES MAGNIFIED—SHIPS OF WAR IN READINESS—the YEOMANRY OUT—and no possibility of carrying on the affairs of the country without a Bill of Indemnity!—In short, recollect what these people have done, and judge for yourselves, and then ask what you can expect they should do—but above all, stick to the KING and CONSTITUTION—do not be deceived by what you see or hear of the KING'S support of the Ministers—they have him at the moment—and they have alarmed His MAJESTY with the notion that frequent changes of Ministry are bad for the country—but rely upon it, the KING CANNOT LIKE REFORM, NOR THE MINISTERS WHO ADVOCATE IT.

We shall once more borrow a bit from the "*Advantages of Reform*," which is applicable to this point, and then take our leave, begging the Electors of England to read attentively the returns we have given, and to disbelieve that it is any mark of loyalty to the KING, to aid and abet those who would overturn the CONSTITUTION.

The writer of the Tract says:—
"As to the approbation of the KING—we disbelieve the fact—he may consent, because his advisers tell him it is right and prudent to do so, and because, so long as those advisers are permitted to have his confidence, he cannot dissent from a proposition so earnestly made for the good of the Chinese with a great tumor, contented to have it cut off last week, at Guy's Hospital, because the doctors told him he must die if he did not, and that it was a fine thing to reform his figure, and improve his constitution, by getting rid of what they told him was a huge mass of corruption. Loo Poo Choo of course consented—what else could he do? the doctors had got him in their clutches—but nobody can be fool enough to think that it was an agreeable thing for Loo Poo Choo to have fifty-six pounds of flesh and blood cut off from his upper person. He of course submitted to the counsel of his surgeons, and the operation was of course performed—but pray recollect that poor Loo Poo Choo died."
In a similar manner KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH may so far sanction the measure as to say, "If you think it necessary, Gentlemen, the Administration is in your hands—if you think the tumor must come away, I am ready to lie down on the table and permit you to cut." But neither KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH, nor any KING that ever wore a head, or expected to keep one on his shoulders, can be pleased with a total change in a Government of which he is a component part, or in a Constitution under which the Country he rules, has been for centuries the RICHEST, the FINEST, and the happiest upon earth."

The thing is impossible—and we warn the electors of England against the influence of the MONARCH'S name during the ensuing contests—we conjure them to be LOYAL TO THE KING, and true to the COUNTRY, and the PRE-

SENT MINISTERS MUST BE BEATEN again, as they HAVE BEEN BEFORE, and ARE NOW.

THE Exeter paper of Thursday has the following:—
On Tuesday night, between nine and ten o'clock, the metropolis was visited by a thunder storm, which continued about an hour. The rain fell in torrents, accompanied by long and frequent flashes of lightning, followed by loud claps of thunder. The whole atmosphere was frequently illuminated. The storm was very severe on the North road; but it is not a little singular, that while the storm raged in this direction, the great Western road, on the other side of Newbury, was enveloped in a fog so dense that the Bath mail could not proceed, and the guard was obliged to come on with the bags in a chair, and a low carriage.
—This is no doubt true; but how the drivers of the chaise and four, in which the guard travelled, contrived to see their way through the fog so much better than the coachman who drove the mail, we are not informed.

It will be seen that His MAJESTY'S Ministers have considered it right to send several ships of war to Lisbon, in order, as it seems, to obtain an explanation of some alleged unjust conduct on the part of the Portuguese Government towards certain British subjects.

The French Ministry have also sent some ships of war to the Tagus for some similar purpose, as it is said; but, in our belief, with the view of picking a quarrel with DON MIGUEL, and getting him into a war. If this suspicion should be just, our sending a squadron of observation there, is a statesman-like measure; because, however we may sneer at, and insult Portugal, it is as well she should be our ally as that of France.

But, there is one thing which renders this expedition peculiarly satisfactory to all parties; for if the French should manifest any inclination to bully or insult the Portuguese, England is bound to protect her—England is bound by treaty to send to her assistance a stipulated force of Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery; and this in all cases, whether the war in which she happens to be engaged, is a just or unjust one.

It is curious enough that the possibility of hostilities exists, in which our liberal Ministers must take part with Monarchical PORTUGAL against Tri-coloured FRANCE. It is quite impossible, regardless or ignorant as they may be of the necessity for so doing, that they should refuse, at a time when they are sending ships to demand explanations and satisfaction for the alleged violations of the *very treaties which enforce their aid and assistance*. If we had not guaranteed that aid and that assistance, we should not possess those privileges, of the violation of which, we have just sent an armed force to complain.

The case is a curious one, and its results will be looked for with anxiety by those who have sense enough to comprehend what the advantages are, which an alliance with Portugal gives to England, and what destructive consequences must inevitably arise from her falling into the hands of tri-coloured France.

In the Tract to which we have to-day elsewhere alluded, called, *The Advantages of Reform*, we find the following passage:—

"If we compare the cries and watch-words of these days with those of 1648, we shall see a fearful similarity existing between them. How did the REFORMERS, who, in the end, MURDERED the MONARCH, begin the process which they carried to that bloody termination? Why, by charging every species of crime and corruption on the House of Commons, as it was then constituted. Nor did these Reformers about their cry until they had secured the support of Aristocracy, and robbed them of their prerogative and influence."

"What happened then? Why, the KING, who had conceded, and conceded as he was advised by his Counsellors, was at last himself to be impeached. The Commons proposed this course; and, as you know, the Lords unanimously rejected the proposition. And what happened then? The reformers charged the Commons with usurpation, as being the choice of the People, and with usurping the AUTHORITY OF THE REALM; and moreover enacted, that what they decreed had the full force of law without the concurrence of either KING OR LORDS."

"This being the theory, what was the practice? Why, the KING was brought to trial by the Commons, by the order and authority of the Commons alone. By the Commons the LORDS were voted useless—by the Commons the Crown was torn from the King—by the Commons the KING was butchered on the scaffold here, at Whitehall, in the front of his own banqueting house."

The writer of the Tract talks here of comparing the "cries and watch words" of these days to those of 1648. We are enabled to go still farther, and exhibit in the plainest and most unequivocal colours, the real views and intentions of these genuine Reformers, who clamoured for "*the Bill*," "*the whole Bill*, and nothing but the Bill," and who claim the support of the electors of England upon the very grounds taken up by the Reformers of those days to which, the above extract refers us.

Mr. HOWARD ELPHINSTONE, the only son of Colonel Sir HOWARD ELPHINSTONE, of the Royal Engineers, and brother-in-law to Mr. CURTIS, M.P. for Sussex, has published the following Address to the inhabitants of HASTINGS and ST. LEONARD'S:—

"TO THE INHABITANTS OF HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARD'S."

"GENTLEMEN—Having lately been privately requested by some individuals in Hastings, to offer myself as a Candidate for the honour of representing you in Parliament, and as I unfortunately have the honour of being personally known to so few among you, I beg leave now to state what my opinions are:—

"1. I profess myself to be a Radical Reformer of all abuses."

"2. I support the Reform Bill introduced by His Majesty's Government—"*The Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill*,"

"3. After this Bill shall have become the law of the land, I think that the votes ought to be taken by ballot; that the duration of Parliaments ought to be shortened, and that persons paying rates or taxes ought to possess the right of voting."

"4. I detest all monopolies, and more especially that of the East India Company."

"5. I am an advocate for free trade; I consider the tax on the importation of foreign corn a wicked robbery of the people, an injury to the farmer, and detrimental to the interests of the landowners."

"6. I have a rooted aversion to the law of Primogeniture, and consequently a deep dislike to an Hereditary Legislature."

"7. I think the taxes ought to be so arranged as to fall as lightly as possible on the working classes."

"Such, Gentlemen, is the general outline of my political principles. I have, therefore, only to state, that if it be your wish to find a Representative who will fearlessly and honestly advocate such opinions, I shall have much pleasure in coming forward at any time, provided I am honoured with a public invitation; but if these opinions be not in accordance with your own, or if you imagine that your interests will be better represented by men whose political sentiments differ from mine, I must respectfully decline the honour of being a Candidate. It remains for you, Gentlemen, entirely with yourselves to decide whether I am to come forward or not. I remain, Gentlemen, your faithful servant."

"HOWARD ELPHINSTONE, Jun."

"University Club, Pall-mall East, April 15, 1831."

This gentleman, who is one of the foremost champions of the great cause, proclaims himself a Radical Reformer, and proceeds to explain minutely the principles by which persons professing that creed are governed and regulated.

In the first place he tells his constituents that *are to be*, that he accepts the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill, not

Several Members then rose to address the House, when a

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 other Narratives illustrative of the History of Scotland; from the Restoration to
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and 18d. each.—Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All other are counterfeit.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have already done what CIVIS wishes.
We cannot insert G.'s letter, addressed to another paper.
The Foe to Hamburg must authenticate his statement.—C. U.
We have given a place to the address which was enclosed to us, but we have no power of securing its insertion in either of the newspapers named in the envelope. We have no connexion whatever with any paper or party, but remain, as we ever have, and ever will be, FREE and INDEPENDENT of ALL PARTIES; to act upon the principles we have always professed, to the best of our judgment—combination with us there is none; control over us no living individual has.
We had seen the paper sent from Cambridge before.
The letter from "The Man in the Moon," on the illuminations, must be a forgery—his residence was extremely well lighted up on Wednesday.
A correspondent informs us that the London election will be void, as far as VEXABLES is concerned, on the ground of his being a Government contractor.
We decline inserting a letter signed "Common Sense," which declares the writer's independence of the Tory party—we believe all the common sense of the country to be consolidated amongst the Tories, and "common sense is the best sense after all."
MISS FLETCHER next week.
The letter from Lancaster is wholly illegible.
A. B. C. will perceive that a candidate of his principles has offered himself for Worcester.
Fly by Night is thanked.
The complaint of the nasty habit of a very great man, signed LANCELOT GONNO, is almost as nasty as the habit.
The "Times," and the PROTECTOR, is excellent—it shall appear next week, May 8.
The trial of the REV. ERSKINE NEALE, if possible, next week.
The letter, of which we were desired "not to alter a word," is omitted altogether, on account of its indecency in some parts, and the uselessness of most of its observations in consequence of what has taken place in London since it was written.

♣ 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 1.

THE KING held a Levee on Wednesday, and the QUEEN a Drawing-Room on Thursday. Their MAJESTIES went on Friday to Somerset House, to see the pictures previous to the opening of the exhibition; and in the afternoon left town for Windsor.

It rarely falls to the lot of an English Journalist to record a scene of ignorance, wantonness, riot and confusion, prepared and got up under the authority and regulation of the SECRETARY OF STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT and the LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Such a sight was to be seen on Wednesday; when by the order, and under the sanction, of these "potent, grave, and venerable" magnates of the land, the streets of the metropolis were delivered up to the rabble, the houses of the peaceable inhabitants declared in a state of siege, and the thieves and incendiaries within the bills of mortality turned adrift to commit all sorts of outrages, under the soothing promise of not being interrupted or interfered with.

That we speak only the truth we proceed to shew, by presenting here a notice most extensively circulated throughout the City on Wednesday; to this, in the first instance, we beg to call public attention:—

"ILLUMINATION."

"The Lord Mayor gives notice that on the present occasion of general rejoicing the City police have orders to confine their care to keeping the carriage ways free, and that therefore they cannot be expected to protect the premises of such persons as shall be so disrespectful to public opinion as to form an exception to the general conduct expected from free citizens.

"N.B. The county police have the same orders.
 "Bourne, Printer, Clerkenwell-green."

While this summons to battle was spreading itself in the city, several noblemen and gentlemen proceeded to Lord MELBOURNE, in order to claim the protection of the police from the Government. The reception they met with was anything but satisfactory; and the result of that interview will be a call, on the meeting of Parliament, for the production of Lord MELBOURNE's directions to the force placed by Act of Parliament at his disposal, for the protection of the inhabitants of Westminster and its environs.

That Lord MELBOURNE, a Tory at heart, and a gentleman in spirit and principle, should, for the sake of holding office, continue the colleague of the present Ministers, and fall into their views, and further their plans, seems almost impossible. We grieve to find him where he is, and grieve still more to see him involving himself in a responsibility most fearful in its consequences—personally to him. So it is—and, as we have already said, the inevitable consequences of such misplaced leniency, or rather negative encouragement, took place.

A desperate mob, who cared as little about Reform as they understood what it means, proceeded in a sort of military array through the streets—thronged with neutralized policemen, directed, as we are told, not to interfere—and proceeded to break all the windows which were not illuminated. At Northumberland House the work of destruction commenced, and such was the outrage and confusion that the Duchess of NORTHUMBERLAND was compelled to postpone a party, at which were expected all the branches of the Royal Family, except their MAJESTIES, lest they should be exposed to the unchecked licentiousness of a lawless rabble; the Noble Lady having, moreover, been selected as the governess of our future SOVEREIGN, and whose known principles, therefore, may be supposed to be in accordance with the real and genuine feelings of those by whom her Grace has been appointed.

The Union Club—wrapt in resolute darkness—was next assailed, and scarcely a window remained whole in its extensive fronts—the United Service Club then attracted the mob anger, and the gallant veterans who had fought and bled for their country, saw with unconcern the savage outrages of the friends of Reform, while they smashed every pane of glass within their reach. The United Service Club allowed the broken windows to remain unattended, that like honourable wounds, gained in more active service, they might exhibit to the public the following day the determination by which that most valuable and important community had been guided.

The ATHENÆUM next suffered for its resolution: the Guards Club also was martyred, and CROCKFORD's splendid windows felt victims to the rabble. The fact, however, that none of the clubs illuminated, is a most convincing one—some men, for the sake of their families, consented to light up their dwelling-houses scantily, but in the Clubs their detestation of the measure was evinced; and when it is recol-

lected that the Clubs of London embody by far the greatest portion of rank, wealth, and intelligence, in the country, the universal resolution to exhibit a marked opposition to the revolutionary measure now proposed, is highly satisfactory, and extremely cheering to the lovers of the KING and CONSTITUTION.

That the miscreants, acting under the sufferance of Lord MELBOURNE and Lord KEY, were led to the different points of attack by well-disciplined and well-informed guides, there can be little doubt—the houses of Lord FALMOUTH, of Lord JERSEY, of the Duke of NEWCASTLE, of the Duke of GLOUCESTER, of the Duke of WELLINGTON—in which lay the corpse of the late Duchess—of Lord LONDONDERRY, of the Bishop of LONDON; all these were attacked and destroyed, as far as the means at hand presented themselves to the people—the Duke of WELLINGTON outraged by the mob—the Bishop of LONDON outraged by the mob—a man whose earnest exertions for the spiritual benefits of the people, have been little less meritorious than the more splendid achievements of the illustrious Prince of WATERLOO;—that the residence of those who have contributed to raise the country in the scale of nations—that the hero who, after nearly half a century's service, has himself unconquered, obtained to the nation an honourable peace of fifteen years—that his house—sacred, not by his victories alone—not alone by the greatness of his mind, the valour of his heart, the nobleness of his nature, or the immeasurable extent of his victories—but by the solemn visitation of death itself, should be attacked and violated, under the sanction of Lord Viscount MELBOURNE and Mr. KEY, the stationer, seems—if we did not know the fact—incredible.

And what was the object of this illumination: or what point did the Ministers—who have lured and tempted the silly conceited man, who has at length been enabled, by some change in his affairs, to become Chief Magistrate of the City—expect to gain by such a display? What have the people gained—supposing them to be ever so much in love with Reform—what have they yet gained to rejoice about, or in what position do the Ministers stand, that they should wish for a triumph?

The illumination was to celebrate the dissolution of Parliament—if that dissolution of Parliament had not been permitted, the Ministers were beaten and annihilated. It is clear, therefore, that in celebrating the dissolution, the people proclaim the wretched state of the Whigs, who were so reduced and so defeated, that nothing but the dissolution could have given them the least chance of remaining one day longer in office.

This seems a pretty subject for rejoicing!—But we had forgotten—The fallow trade must be encouraged at all hazards; and the town is to be kept in a state of alarm for a whole night in order that Mr. KEY, the most violent opponent these very Ministers, when they were out of office, ever had, may be made a Baronet after dinner on the 20th of May, when the KING has been advised to dine with that person, whose everlasting nickname of DON KEY was fastened upon him not six months ago by the Whigs whom now he loves, and who have promised to make his JOAN a Lady.

It should be clearly understood that the Hundred of Ossulston must pay for all the damages done to Westminster and its liberties; that the claim must be made within seven days of the mischief; and that it is necessary to commence the proceedings against some individual in office. In the present case, the Secretary of State for the Home Department is the person most prominent. In the City, the LORD MAYOR, in like manner, should be applied to; his immense wealth, so long proverbial in the mercantile world, will enable him to do this justice to his fellow-citizens who have suffered by his very extraordinary zeal, and whose active exertions in the great cause of humbug, fully justified the answer we heard one man give another on Wednesday night, who asked him if he "knew what all those lights were for?"—"To keep the People in the dark!"—was the reply.

It is a remarkable historical fact, that when on the murder of the King of FRANCE, the Members of the House of Commons of England appeared in their places in deep mourning—one individual alone formed the exception to the general rule—Mr. GREY, now Earl GREY, appeared in coloured clothes.

THE approaching struggle for the University of Cambridge excites great attention, both parties are expecting the result with much anxiety. There are above two thousand members of the Senate, all necessarily men of education, drafted from all ranks of society, scattered here and there through the several districts of the country, and in consequence representing in exquisite proportion the intelligent classes of this mighty empire. By the dissolution of Parliament they are called upon to answer the question, whether the Reform Bill of Lord JOHN RUSSELL is "founded upon the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, and will tend to uphold the just rights and prerogatives of the Crown, and give security to the liberties of the people." We know what is the opinion of the majority on this question, we know that their wishes are in favour of Mr. GOULBURN and Mr. PEAR, but we know also that the mere expression of their sentiments by letter is not enough, they must each and every of them, setting at nought all personal inconvenience, come manfully to the Poll, and there record them. Let them remember that the Ministry is leaving unassayed no effort by which they can hope to corrupt, cajole, or intimidate the electors of the University into a decision destructive alike of their safety and character.

Let them remember that their adversaries are zealous and determined that the Poll-book alone shall be the record of their exertions. If the friends of order and of our ancient institutions be not equally zealous—if from apathy, or too great confidence in success, they abstain from coming to the Poll, it will be a subject of unavailing remorse that the University is again represented by persons whose political opinions are at variance with those of a majority of her members; follow then the example of your enemies, come one and all to the Poll, and success is yours.

A circumstance has occurred within the last few days which has given rise to much conversation, and may, probably, afford some business for the Court of Chancery.

It is known to the public that there are certain boroughs in the Isle of Wight belonging to Miss HOLMES, the daughter and heiress of the late Sir LEONARD HOLMES. It is also known that Miss HOLMES is an infant, and that her property is under the control of three trustees, of whom

Lord YARBOROUGH is the influential one, and who accordingly manages the whole of her great inheritance.

It has pleased Lord YARBOROUGH to dispose of Miss HOLMES's interest in these boroughs to the present Government, for the sum of twenty thousand pounds, and an Earl, for himself, in direct opposition to the feelings and principles of Lady HOLMES, the young lady's mother, who, although, in point of law, she has no controul over the proceedings of the trustees, might, perhaps, in delicacy or decency, have been consulted upon such an occasion.

Now, putting political feelings out of the matter altogether, a question naturally arises as to property; and the question is, whether a trustee may not be made answerable for the sale of a presentation, to that which, so sold, is to conduce to the entire annihilation of the property itself; and whether a trustee is justified in accepting an offer of personal aggrandizement as part of the purchase of his ward's property.

These are questions of vital importance to the character of trustees and to the nature of trusts, and we suspect that the Earl's coronet, which the Noble Baron has thus bespoken, may produce a head-ache such as his Lordship scarcely anticipates. But the proceeding, like all other Whig proceedings, is as anomalous as it is questionable. Lord YARBOROUGH sells four seats in Parliament to vindicate the purity of election, and takes in part payment an additional seat in the peerage which will not last five years after the Reform Bill passes. We leave the Noble Lord to the full enjoyment, not only of his own feelings upon the occasion, but to the enjoyment of those feelings which his conduct upon the occasion has excited in every body else.

The case of Mr. HAWKINS, who repeated a very well written speech by heart one night in the House of Commons on the Reform question, is of a very different nature, because the trustees in his case are certainly blameless for their share of the business.

Mr. HAWKINS, who distinguished himself among the English friends of the Revolution in Paris last year, sat in the last Parliament for the borough of St. Michael's, and it may be recollected that, like Mr. JOHN SMITH, Mr. HAWKINS nobly expressed his readiness to sacrifice that borough on the sacred altar of patriotism—and the House cheered, and the country admired, the nobleness of the determination.

Now, what is his case?—St. Michael's is a family borough, and belonged to Sir CHRISTOPHER HAWKINS, Mr. HAWKINS's uncle; but Sir CHRISTOPHER bequeathed not this property to Mr. HAWKINS, his brother—nor to his brother's eldest son, the Mr. HAWKINS who repeated the speech—he had his reasons, no doubt, for not doing so;—and the consequence was, that Mr. HAWKINS, who repeated the speech which contained the chivalrous offer, procured the representation of St. Michael's through the courtesy of the trustees of his younger brother, who is now at school. So that the readiness of this Mr. HAWKINS to sacrifice what is not his own, is no proof of self-denial or personal patriotism, but a flourish at the expense of his brother, and to the damage of his brother's trustees, who had imprudently ventured to trust the property of their ward to the delicacy and gratitude of his elder brother, this Mr. HAWKINS.—This case, we repeat, is extremely different from that of Lord YARBOROUGH; but it is important, as characterizing the patriotism and independence of the Reformers.

In the course of these observations we have had occasion to mention the name of Mr. J. SMITH, another most exemplary person, who, with zeal and feelings equal to those of Mr. HAWKINS, has offered up Midhurst at the shrine of purity. We have never received an answer to a question which we put some time since to this admirable gentleman, but which we shall beg leave to ask again:—Does not Mr. JOHN SMITH's interest at Midhurst cease and determine on the death of the venerable Earl of EGREMONT, who is now in his eightieth year?

A reply to this simple question might serve to inform us whether the disinterestedness of Mr. SMITH is not about equal to that of Mr. HAWKINS.

A most ridiculous, or rather most mischievous, report, has been spread by the Whigs, that the Right Hon. CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON intends to relinquish the Chair.—This report is circulated in order to induce the credulous to promise their support to Mr. LITTLETON, the Whig-Radical candidate for the Speakership.—We are enabled to state that Mr. MANNERS SUTTON will be proposed, and, we are very strongly of opinion, that he will be elected SPEAKER by a majority of about three to one.

The reception the Right Hon. Gentleman has met with at Scarborough, has been most flattering and gratifying.

It may be remembered, that a short time since, Lord BROUGHAM was pleased to quote Scripture in the House of Lords; and, while descending upon the purity of intentions, introduced the following extract from the Gospel according to St. John:—

"Then saith one of his disciples, Judas Iscariot, Simon's son, which should betray him.
 "Why was not this ointment sold for three hundred pence, and given to the poor?"
 "This, he said, not that he cared for the poor, but because he was a thief."

The effect produced by this quotation, and the manner of its delivery, was as powerful as Lord BROUGHAM could have hoped it to be; but if his Lordship had given the whole of the verses, of which the above are only the two first and part of the third, the effect would, perhaps, have been even more powerful still.

"This, he said, not that he cared for the poor, but because he was a thief. And had the bag, and bare what was put therein!?"—St. John, chap. XII. verse iv. v. vi.

We have the satisfaction to announce, with a conviction of its truth, a report that Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON has been appointed to the command of a Squadron of Observation destined for the Tagus—a command which is specified to last five months, in order to make up to that distinguished Officer some broken period of time which some "untoward events" happened a year or two back to interfere with.

This appointment is particularly judicious—the delicacy of the undertaking, and the peculiar situation of this country relatively to Portugal, renders it absolutely necessary that the command of such an Expedition should be conferred upon an Admiral, who, to the unquestioned valour of a British sailor, should join that calm and dispassionate temper which is alone suited to negotiations, such as he will probably be engaged in, a pacific disposition, undisturbed by any excessive thirst for distinction, a perfect impartiality on

political questions, a mind sufficiently cool and temperate to seize on all favourable points in diplomacy, and a memory adequate to the retention of the important events which such a mission is likely to elicit.

No man, therefore, could have been selected, so fit for the business as Sir EDWARD CORDINGTON; but, nevertheless, we look forward with some anxiety to the results, although, as our ancient ally has not in the Tagus any score or two of ships at anchor well calculated to yield a noisy and not very difficult victory, we may be spared the liberal effusion of friendly blood—still we apprehend that Sir EDWARD CORDINGTON may, although he never meddles with politics, have imbibed some strong prejudices against the King of PORTUGAL, which may induce him to forget, in his zeal for the service, that ENGLAND is prevented by Treaty from combining with FRANCE against PORTUGAL, and that if he should find the French Admiral so good-natured as to lend him a scheme of attack, or even offer to lead that attack, he must decline the favour and the assistance, and protect the King of PORTUGAL against the force of FRANCE.

This may frustrate the combination, but it may add to the glory; and in any other hands than those of Sir EDWARD CORDINGTON, we should fear that some "unlucky event" might occur, which should at once bring us into a war with FRANCE, and it might be, lose us the alliance with PORTUGAL and SPAIN, and yield into the hands of the French the whole of the Peninsula, the recovery of which out of their hands, cost this country years of war, oceans of blood, and millions of treasure. But, with a knowledge of Sir EDWARD CORDINGTON's temperance, prudence, and wisdom; and, above all, with the recollection of the gratifying results of the affair at NAVARINO, strong in our minds, we have no apprehensions of any entanglement or embroilment whatever.

It will be seen that a report has been circulated of the KING's intention to dine with the LORD MAYOR. The day first fixed was the 10th; it was then postponed until the 17th; and it now stands for the 20th—We should think it will be eventually postponed altogether.

We are led to this conclusion, first, because His MAJESTY is no where said to have given his consent to this most unnecessary pageantry; and secondly, because we have heard it stated upon good authority, that the KING has caused his extreme displeasure to be communicated to Mr. KEY, that he, the Chief Magistrate of the City, should set the example of doing, what must inevitably produce so much public excitement. The reply given by the stupid man was, an entreaty that it might be represented to His MAJESTY that he thought he was only following an example—not setting one.

SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY.

We presume that an opinion, in which something prophetic seems to mingle—coming from a man so eminent in his profession, so liberal in his politics, and so popular with the PEOPLE, touching the requisites for a LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND—may be read with interest at this moment. We therefore refer the reader to the following extract from a speech delivered by Sir SAMUEL on the 11th of February, 1813, on the question of establishing a Vice-Chancellor's Court:—

"Divest-d of those functions which have hitherto been considered as most essential to it, the office of Chancellor will degenerate from one of a legal into one altogether of a political nature; and I fear that time may not be far distant when the art of dextrously conducting an intrigue, or at best of skillfully managing a debate, will perhaps be a stronger recommendation to preferment than all the learning, integrity, and attainments of a SOMERS or a HARDWICK. The Chancellor, I repeat, will become a political rather than a judicial officer—he will become an inhabitant of the political part of the metropolis. But will such a person be the best fitted for the duties of that high station?—No: the man filling the office of Chancellor ought to be one deeply versed in the law of real property, a knowledge only to be acquired and attained by the severest study and most uninterrupted practice. He should be a PERFECT MASTER of the rules of equity, rules not laid down in any statutes, but to be collected from the decisions of his predecessors, and only to be kept alive in his mind by habitual and unceasing exercise. Ought the powers of this office to be placed in the hands of a man ignorant of the Court of Chancery, without any practical knowledge to assist him in expediting its business or correcting its abuses?—Of some hackneyed politician, some notorious intriguer, despising rules and doctrines, to which he is himself a stranger, and only bent on rendering his office subservient to the interests of his party. This cannot be the case in the time of Lord ELDON—it may not occur in the time of his successor; but—SOONER OR LATER IT WILL OCCUR."

TO JOHN BULL.

ON THE LIGHT VAIN TAKEN OF OLD CHARTERS.

Wootton Basset its right by old Charters inherits,
And can they now justly be undone?
How is RICHMOND a Duke? a French ancestress' merits
Got the Charter and Coal tax on London.
Parchment and wax,
Patent and tax,
Charter and Poll tax on London.

If Reform be so greatly wanted now, how much more was it needed when such grants passed unnoticed!—If rights acquired with honour, and enjoyed without incurring forfeiture or even imputation of guilt, can be confiscated, what plea can be urged when supposed expediency insists on further measures?

A RESPECTER OF RIGHTS HOWEVER OLD ACQUIRED.
• Bought up by the nation after being levied a century.

WE lament to announce the dissolution of her Grace, CATHERINE, Duchess of WELLINGTON, which occurred on Sunday last, to the unfeigned sorrow of the members of her illustrious family. The Duchess had been in a declining state of health for some time, but no immediate danger was apprehended. Her Grace was born in 1772, and was the second daughter of the late Lord LONGFORD, and sister of the present Earl of that title. The Duke, it is said, proposed for her hand previously to his departure for India, and on his return home from his splendid services in the East, he renewed his addresses to the Hon. Miss PAKENHAM. The distinguished pair were accordingly united the 10th of April, 1806, the Duke at that period being in his thirty-seventh year, and his lamented consort in her thirty-fourth. The issue of this marriage are two sons, ARTHUR, Marquis of DOURO, a Major in the Army, born the 3d of February, 1807; and Lord CHARLES WELLESLEY, Captain in the Rifle Brigade, born the 16th of February, 1808. Her Grace has left two surviving sisters, the Honourable Mrs. HENRY

STEWART, and the Honourable Mrs. HENRY HAMILTON. The Honourable Colonel HERCULES ROBERT PAKENHAM, Aide-de-Camp to the KING, and the Hon. and Rev. HENRY PAKENHAM, Archdeacon of Ely, are the Duchess's younger brothers. Major-General Sir EDWARD PAKENHAM, G.C.B., who was unfortunately killed in action near New Orleans, the 8th Jan., 1815, and the Hon. Capt. WM. PAKENHAM, who was unhappily shipwrecked in His Majesty's ship *Saldanha*, near Lough Swilly, the 4th of December, 1811, were also brothers of the Duchess and the Earl of LONGFORD. Her Grace's character was revered by all those who were honoured and delighted with her friendship; and the general solemnity which prevails in the villages surrounding Strathfieldsay, where the Duchess chiefly resided, in the daily exercise of charity and benevolence, is strong proof of the attachment which the humbler classes evince towards her exalted merit.

THE *Brighton Gazette* contains a statement to prove that we have told, what the correspondent of that paper calls—with a very handsome qualification on the part of the editor—a shameful lie, with regard to the operation of the new Bill upon Shoreham, as stated by us last Sunday. We stated, that the new Bill would reduce the voters at Shoreham, from 1041 to 26: for a reply to the statement of the writer in the *Brighton Gazette*, we refer him to the returns upon which the Bill itself is founded. We certainly do not mean to apply the strong term of the writer in the *Brighton Gazette* to the Parliamentary Returns; but, as they have been already proved, in the House of Commons, to be miserably defective, perhaps the fault may be in those, instead of being in JOHN BULL. We certainly never intentionally misrepresent or garble any statement connected with the question; all we ask is, a fair discussion, founded upon authenticated facts and official documents.

The Elections have commenced, and several have terminated.

In London the good sense and good feeling of the corporation, which is to be deprived of its rights in the event of the success of the Reform Bill, have exchanged the manly, able, honourable, and worthy WILLIAM WARD, for the *ci-devant* LORD WENABLES, the Wyager to Hoxford—and certainly if any one thing could stamp the character of the great measure more strongly than another, it would be this exchange, which, contrary to the proverb, amounts, as we conceive, to an actual robbery.

The importance, the patriotism, and the virtues, public and private, of Mr. Alderman WATTHAM—the consistent, political integrity of that uncompromising Tory, Mr. Alderman THOMPSON, and the resplendent talents and deep erudition of Mr. Alderman WENABLES, are quite in keeping with the attributes of the Magnus Apollo of the year, Mr. Alderman KEY, upon whom, it is said, Lord WENABLES—who is considered quite what is called a Vag in those parts—has written the following epigram:—

Of Metamorphoses most strange and queer,
Old Hovid wrote—but none more strange than that
Of which in these re-forming times we hear,
A stupid Dox Key has become a rat.

With Mr. WOOD, or his return, we have no quarrel—the worthy Alderman played an unnecessary part in a great excitement, but he played for a high stake, and lost it, and there an end—at all events he is consistent, and consistency in politics, like charity in morals, covereth a multitude of sins.

In Southwark, Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHAM, recently made a Master in Chancery, by his Noble and Learned Brother, is returned in the room of Sir ROBERT WILSON, who lost his seat for only expressing his opinions in a speech—for the Gallant General did not vote against the Bill. However, for want of candidates, Master WILLIAM is seated; and so, for the same reason, will many more men of his brother's politics—of Master WILLIAM's we know nothing—secure quiet returns, inasmuch as men are not over anxious to incur trouble and expense for a seat in Parliament, which, under any circumstances, must be extremely short.

This, however, is a most dangerous plan; and we earnestly call upon the Tories to be on the alert, and not to hesitate encountering difficulty, and expense if necessary, in the preservation of the Constitution.

The Cambridge town election is over, and the Marquis of GRAHAM and Colonel TRENCH, two staunch Anti-reformers, are returned. At Dover, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade and a Captain STANHOPE have been elected. A splendid dinner was given to Sir JOHN RAE REID, the late Tory Member, at which 150 Gentlemen, comprising the majority of the talent, wealth, and respectability of the inhabitants, were present. The KING and QUEEN were drunk with enthusiasm, and the loyal and truly Constitutional party remained enjoying the meeting until a late hour.

The Radical papers proclaim offhand in their accounts of election proceedings, that Sir THOMAS this thing and Lord JOHN t'other thing, both staunch Reformers, will be returned for such a place, as if they were certain and sure; but, as we have often said, it is one thing to say and another to do. And now, first and foremost, for CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY:—

It will be recollected, that His MAJESTY has declared, that he shall consider the result of the Cambridge University election as more strongly indicative of the real merits of the Reform Bill than anything that has yet occurred, because the liberality, and even Whiggishness, of Cambridge, have been for years proverbial. The success of Messrs. GOULBURN and PERL, we sincerely believe to be unquestionable; indeed, it is said, that Lord PALMERSTON has already declared an intention of declining the contest, in the hope of securing Mr. CAVENDISH. Of this, however, we know nothing.

An account from Cambridge, which appears in the *Cambridge Chronicle* of Friday, says:—

"The Election at Cambridge will be a decision of this question on its merits by a competent Jury. Let us look, first, to the Candidates. Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. CAVENDISH are pledged to the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill. Lord P. being, in form at least, one of its authors; and Mr. CAVENDISH having declared, not his qualified, but his unqualified, assent to it. The Candidates on the other side, Mr. GOULBURN and Mr. PERL, while they decidedly oppose this sweeping Bill, are ready to concur in giving effect to such well-considered improvements in our system, as may extend the basis of the Representation, and secure to respectability, intelligence, and wealth, their just influence, while they tend to the security of our venerable establishments in Church and State. The question, therefore, is fairly put before the Jury. And of whom is that Jury composed? It is composed, not only of those Monks resident at Cambridge, whom Lord JOHN RUSSELL was pleased to consider as quite unequal to form an opinion, but who yet are bold enough to think that their education and acquirements are such as have not only

given them the right of judging, but have made them at least as well acquainted with human nature, and the Constitution of England, as his Lordship has shewn himself to be—but it consists likewise of that large and important class of the community, the members of which are the three great professions, and of the educated gentlemen of England—whose dispersion over the whole country and situation in life, between the highest and the lowest, as well as their education, best qualify them to judge what is defective in our present system, and whether, from what they know of the various interests of the country, such a Reform as is now contemplated would go to strengthen or to destroy them.

"Such being the case, we cannot for a moment suppose, that any circumstance of personal inconvenience, any difference of opinion on minor points, or any remembrances of the past, will prevent those persons from coming to give their vote on this great question, who object to the Reform Bill—who feel that it involves as its necessary consequence, the destruction of almost all we hold dear as men and citizens; and wish to preserve those precious blessings. The KING has appealed to his people, and let every man who does not wish himself to be the slave of a tyrannical press—every man who does not wish to live in a state of things where no human wisdom can foresee what direction the new governing power will take for six months or six weeks together—every man who desires that the State of England and the Church of England should be preserved and improved and strengthened, answer to the KING's appeal, and record his opinion in the poll-books of the University."

The people of Bury are highly indignant at the efforts making on the part of their noble patron to obtain their suffrages, having publicly denounced them, and declared his anxious desire for the passing of that Bill which is to deprive them of their rights and privileges.

The Bury newspaper says:—

"Finding that some of the burgesses have not a very distinct recollection of the solemn obligation which they entered into, we have thought it proper to republish that taken by burgesses chosen to serve in Parliament, from which that taken by corporators differs in no essential word or point. After reading that oath, we ask any gentleman to say whether he can take it and afterwards vote for Reform in Parliament—a Reform which shall extinguish those exclusive privileges—without laying perjury on his soul. The responsibility is of course equally awful upon the burgesses who elect such a candidate."

"THE OATH OF A BURGESS CHOSEN TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.
"You are chosen a free Burgess, and of the Common Council of this Borough; and you shall swear that from this day forward you shall be faithful and true to our Sovereign Lord the King and to his heirs and successors, Kings of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and the common franchises, rights and liberties of this Borough; and you shall lawfully, to the best of your skill, power and knowledge, maintain and defend the same franchises, rights and liberties [as well in Parliament as at other times and places convenient]; and you shall not by any means impeach or prejudice the same FRANCHISES, RIGHTS OR LIBERTIES, OR ANY OF THEM, OR CONSENT TO ANY THING THAT SHALL BE TO THE IMPEACHING OR PREJUDICING OF THEM OR ANY OF THEM."

The effect produced by this memorandum has been very powerful; the majority of the Corporation have pledged themselves not to vote for any man who does not pledge himself to oppose Reform."

It is intended to request Sir THOMAS GOOCH to stand for the county, in conjunction with Sir CHARLES VERE, and the requisition is already numerously signed.

At Worcester, Mr. ROBINSON will be opposed by a good Tory, with every prospect of success.

At Ipswich, Mr. MACKINNON and Captain FITZROY have experienced the most favourable reception; their success is, we believe, beyond a doubt. Their radical opponents have contented themselves with assurances of moving forward on the day of election; but the spirited reformers have not ventured to shew themselves in that loyal and independent borough.

Mr. PHILIPOTT, nephew we believe of the Bishop of Exeter, has retired from Gloucester, and Mr. WEBB and Captain BERKLEY expected to trot over the course, easy—but Mr. LAWRENCE, of Sandycott Park, has come forward upon Tory principles, and with every prospect of sharing the representation with one of the other candidates.

EVESHAM, which by the dissolution has gotten its writ again, will afford a contest—at least a reformer of the name of HUDSON has been put forward. Sir CHAS. COCKERELL, we suppose, will be returned.

An opposition has been got up in Gloucestershire against Lord R. E. SOMERSET, and a son of Lord DUCIE (the happy purchaser of a portrait of a sirloin of beef in the Suffolk-street gallery) is to stand on the radical interest. Sir W. GUSE and Lord R. SOMERSET are, however, considered secure.

Sir CHARLES GREVILLE is opposed at Warwick by a Mr. KING.—Mr. DICKINSON declines Somersetshire, and Sir CHARLES MORGAN, having voted for the Bill, in order, as he fancied, to keep his seat, retires from Monmouthshire.—A Mr. BENJAMIN HALL (an ironmonger we believe.) opposes the Marquess of WORCESTER at Monmouth town, with no very great chance of success we should suppose.

Mr. JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, who sat for Grafton in the last Parliament, and who by his manly and independent spirit gave promise of a goodly future, stands for GRIMSBY with Capt. HARRIS, against the interest of the Lord YARROUGH, who has sold his ward's boroughs in the Isle of Wight to secure himself an Earldom. Success is certain to the two candidates who oppose the influence of a patron exerting himself so zealously to disfranchise them.

Mr. NORTON, a Police Magistrate, has offered himself again, as a Reformer, for Guildford, for which he was once before returned on Lord GRANTLY's interest as an anti-reformer. Mr. DOTTIN retires from Southampton, and has advertised his house in that neighbourhood for sale; thus justly and properly withdrawing himself from an ungrateful nest of deluded people, to whom he and Mrs. DOTTIN have for years been the kindest of benefactors.

Mr. TYRELL, the anti-reformer, stands for Essex—so does Mr. LONG WELLESLEY, who has, in the most surprising manner, appointed SCALES the butcher, who is struggling for the Aldermanic gown, Chairman of his London Committee. A coalition is said to have taken place between WESTERN and WELLESLEY, but this is not so—the voters will give plumpers for each, and TYRELL is secure, so that the contest lies between WELLESLEY and WESTERN—at least so we are told.

Sir THOMAS ACLAND retires from Devonshire; and Sir JOHN SHELLEY has given up Leves, and we cannot do better than give the account of that surrender from a paper opposed to him in politics:—

"On Sunday evening, about 9 o'clock, Sir JOHN and Lady SHELLEY came into the town. Rumours were soon afloat that Sir JOHN's friend was absent. This was ominous; and even before they were ready made as to the ultimate result. On Monday reports were circulated that it was the intention of the Hon. Baronet to resign; these were confirmed about 11 o'clock; and about three Sir JOHN and Lady SHELLEY left town for Maresfield, proceeding thence to London. Since which time the Hon. Baronet's formal declaration has been published. Our old representative states therein that he shall, at some future period, again present himself. We have lost a gentleman, an honourable man, and an upright representative, in Sir JOHN SHELLEY; and we regret to lose him; but the public voice was against his principles on the subject of Reform, although he stated himself to be a moderate reformer, and anxious that rotten boroughs might be done away. He

therefore retired in a very praiseworthy manner, but we are convinced he left us with regret, having represented the town in six parliaments. We trust that Sir JOHN will, in retiring into private life, enjoy that happiness which he merits. *He was a friend to the trade of Lewes, and did every thing in his power to maintain and encourage it. We hope that our future representatives may follow his steps.*

The people of Lewes have thus suffered "a friend to their trade," "a gentleman," "an honourable man," and "an upright representative," to quit them; and take a stranger, in the hope that he may follow in his steps. Why, what mad folly this. If any town possesses a member, qualified as Sir JOHN SHELLEY is here described to be, we think the suffering him to leave them, in a manner equal to rejection, in the hope of *probably* finding somebody nearly as good, is a suicidal act, only to be compared to the support of the disfranchising system altogether.

Admiral SOTHERON retires from Nottinghamshire. A Mr. LUMLEY, who was the late member, and Mr. DENNISON, late candidate for Liverpool, are in the field; but it is hoped that a constitutional Tory will disturb the serenity of their hopes.

Mr. MUNDY retires from Derbyshire, and Lord GEORGE CAVENTISH and the Hon. GEORGE VERNON are announced as candidates.

Colonel SIBTHORPE and Mr. FARDELL offer again for Lincoln. A reformer is threatened in the person of Mr. HENEAGE, but with no great chance of success.

Lord ROBERT MANNERS, Mr. PAGET, and Mr. PHILLIPS, are candidates for Leicestershire.

In Oxford University no change will take place.

Mr. PASCAL GRENFELL stands for Buckinghamshire; and Mr. BUCKINGHAM offers himself to Woodstock, in opposition to Lord STORMONT and Lord CHARLES CHURCHILL, on some plea about the charter of that corporation; and states that the Lord Chancellor, with that profound knowledge of the law for which all the world, not excepting Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, gives him credit, has decided in favour of the charter, which, his Lordship says, is as plain as the nose in his face.

Mr. JOHN SMITH, the worthy gentleman in powder and sticking-plaster breeches, whose breath was taken away with delight when the Reform Bill passed, is a candidate for Buckinghamshire, and produced a Sir HARRY VERNY to bear him company—the Baronet, however, has bolted, and Mr. PASCAL GRENFELL is in the field, who will probably throw out the said excitable Mr. JOHN SMITH, and be returned with that true, tried friend of the country and its Constitution—Lord CHANDOS.

Sir THOMAS FREEMANTLE and Sir GEORGE NUGENT, were returned on Friday for the Town of Buckingham—marked for disfranchisement—200 electors dined with the new members for the last time, if the odious measure is carried.

The reception Lord NORREYES has met with on his canvass for Oxfordshire has been most flattering, and just what might be expected as a return for his loyal, spirited, and constitutional conduct in Parliament.

Colonel PEEL and Mr. FREDERICK POLLOCK will be returned for Huntingdon—the powerful talents of the latter gentleman, who has not yet sat in Parliament, will be of the greatest service to the Constitution—powerful ability such as his, added to indefatigable devotion to the cause, may do great things in these days of mad and blind factionism.

The borough of St. Ives, considered the property of Mr. LONG WELLESLEY, will throw off the yoke of a patron whose avowed object is the destruction of its elective rights, and Mr. MORRISON, the linen-draper, who sat for it, in the last Parliament, has commenced a canvass at Ipswich, in which, as we have already observed, neither he nor Mr. WASON have personally appeared, but in which they have been by letter very unsuccessful.

Sir CHARLES WYTHERRILL and Mr. SADLER stand for Norwich, against Messrs. GRANT and GURNEY; and if the citizens of Norwich have the spirit of mice, they will reject with indignation men who have sanctioned, by their vote, the tyrannical and unconstitutional measure of disfranchisement, upon which the odious Bill for what is called Reform is grounded. It is especially necessary to throw out Mr. GRANT, as being one of the subordinate members of the Government.

The Right Honourable Lord WILLIAM LENNOX has offered himself for Lynn in Norfolk (Colonel WALPOLE having retired); it is said his Lordship will be returned *without opposition*—this we think extremely probable—with one, he certainly would not. Mr. WOOD is returned for Preston with Mr. HUNT.

Mr. HERRIES and Mr. DAWSON, are sure of their return for Harwich, which Mr. EDWARD ELLICE had put down in his list of what he called Treasury boroughs. That most able and highly-gifted gentleman, Sir JOHN WALSH, and JOHN NORMAN MACLEOD, Esq. stand for Sudbury.

Mr. WITTOL HARVEY is opposed at Colchester by Mr. MAYHEW, with every chance of success.

BERKSHIRE is to be contested by a Papist, recommended by Sir FRANCIS BURDETT—the *Berkshire Chronicle* has the following remarks upon this singularly Constitutional recommendation:

"The attention of this county is directed towards the approaching contest, for its representation, which will be the most severe that has occurred for a great many years. The friends of Mr. PALMER may well be proud of the high character of that gentleman, and of the cause which is embarked with him. We defy the bitterness of his political adversaries to bring any charge against his Parliamentary conduct; in fact, they confine their attacks to the single circumstance of his voting against a reduction of the numbers of the House of Commons. For the liberty of believing in preference to their assertions, the person of Mr. THURCKMORTON, a gentleman totally unknown to the county, without any reasonable claim upon the freeholders; and, moreover, with what must be to every sincere Protestant an insuperable objection—he is of the ROMAN CATHOLIC PERSUASION. We are sure that this will weigh, as it ought, with the freeholders of Berks. They certainly will not allow this to be the first English county to return a Roman Catholic to legislate for Protestants; nor will they reject their old and tried Representative, even if their opinions on some points do not quite accord with his; for the nominee of a certain party, which, until the present excitement, was utterly powerless in the county. We entreat them not to be deceived by the wilful misrepresentations of those who assert that Mr. PALMER is an enemy to Reform. We have that gentleman's declaration (which we take the liberty of believing in preference to their assertions), that he is friendly to Reform, and we are willing to allow him every other reflecting person, that freedom of opinion on details, which is the undoubted right of every Englishman.

"We call public attention to the arrogant and dictatorial manner in which 'the Bill, the whole Bill, &c.' is forced upon the country by the supporters of Ministers. The unreasonableness of supposing any Bill to be absolutely perfect, is too ridiculous to require further demonstration. To attempt unsuited to an unrepresentable Member as Mr. PALMER, because he dissents from this absurd proposition, is a stretch of tyranny over the minds of free men that has been re-

served for those who boast of the exclusive liberality of THEIR principles to exhibit in the nineteenth century.

"WE WILL NOW PROCEED TO DEMOLISH THE 'TOWER OF STRENGTH,' OF WHICH THEY SO LOUDLY BOAST—THE KING'S NAME. HIS MAJESTY HAS, IN THE EXERCISE OF HIS UNDOUBTED PREROGATIVE, PERMITTED MINISTERS TO APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE; TRUTH, WITH GREAT WISDOM, REFERRING THE QUESTION TO THOSE WHOM IT CHIEFLY CONCERNS. THAT HIS MAJESTY IS COMMITTED TO THIS, OR, INDEED, ANY SPECIFIC MEASURE OF REFORM, BEFORE IT HAS RECEIVED THE SANCTION OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, IS NOT ONLY AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL, BUT A TOTALLY UNFOUNDED ASSERTION. LET NONE BE DECEIVED, THEREFORE, BY THE SOPHISTRY OF THOSE WHOSE INTEREST IT IS TO DELUDE THE PEOPLE ON THIS IMPORTANT POINT.

The Honourable ROBERT SMITH has declined to stand again for Buckinghamshire, but he has appeared again on another stage, and intends to oust that highly respectable country gentleman, Sir JOHN DASHWOOD KING, from his seat as a Representative for High Wycombe, which he has filled with equal credit to himself and his constituents for thirty-three years. The great offence of which Sir JOHN has been found guilty, is his vote against the Reform Bill. So much for Liberalism. When the march of intellect has, as it bids fair to do, severed those ties of affection and respect which bind men to each other, what will remain but the choice of two evils—anarchy and despotism.

At Wallingford, in addition to the two late Members, who again offer themselves, a candidate, well qualified from his connection with the town, and from the excellence of his private character, to gain the best wishes of all parties, has presented himself for the suffrages of the electors on the principle of Moderate Reform; WM. SEYMOUR BLACKSTONE, Esq., the grandson and representative of the late Judge BLACKSTONE, has been busily in his canvass since Saturday last, and by their cordial promises of support in many instances, the townsmen have testified their gladness at the prospect of possessing so desirable a Member; in violence of party politics, this our little Borough will yield to few, and the comparative merits of moderate and extensive Reform have been discussed and re-discussed with no little spirit.

The truly popular qualities of the new candidate—amply sufficient to make "Reform" kick the beam, and secure his return in triumph—are opposed to the mock patriotism of the Reformists, but to oppose him—corruption unblushingly hastens, its golden net is spread, and "the miller" triumphantly gathers a full draught of blinded and besotted voters—fit evidence of the purity of principle which can descend to such unworthy means!

We literally have not room for one quarter of the communications we have received on the exciting subject of the elections; but we must apologise generally to our readers, as well as our correspondents, for omissions which are inevitable.

THE following sensible observations appear in yesterday's *Morning Post*—

"THE LORD CHANCELLOR, who, before he was Lord Chancellor, was in the habit of denouncing the delay of business in the Court of Chancery as a public nuisance, has now so far altered his opinion upon that point, that he considers the exercise of the elective franchise by a few Gentlemen of his own Bar, as of greater moment to the nation than the uninterrupted administration of Justice to the suitors of his Court. On Tuesday and Wednesday next, in the middle of Term, the Lord Chancellor's and Vice-Chancellor's Courts will be closed. The reason of this is alleged to be, that the Gentlemen of the Chancery Bar having votes for the Representation of the University of Cambridge may not be prevented from exercising their franchise by the necessity of attending to the business of their clients. The facts are worth noticing. There is not one King's Counsel practising in these Courts, except perhaps Mr. ROSE, who is a member of the Senate, and there are not more than three or four Barristers without the Bar, having votes for the University, with whose business an absence from London on Tuesday or Wednesday next, would have the least probability of interfering. Mr. HICKS-STETH, who is a member of the Senate, is indeed engaged in almost every cause in the Rolls; but we do not hear that the Learned Judge of that Court intends to shut it up. Mr. HICKS-STETH's convenience. It is not very clear, however, why the Electors of the University of Cambridge are to be so peculiarly favoured upon this occasion. There are numerous voters at the Chancery Bar besides the Cambridge men, and the exercise of their franchise is as important in their eyes as that of these distinguished Masters of Arts can be in theirs. Why, then, does the Lord Chancellor shut up the Court till the return-day of the Writs? We have heard it suggested, that the Vice-Chancellor, who is a Cambridge man, will avail himself of this novel vacation to vote for the Ministerial Candidates. It is difficult to believe this. His Honour's politics are, or at least a very little while ago were, diametrically opposed to such a measure of Reform as this; as witness his sitting for Ripon and Studley, and his recommendation of Mr. SPENCER, also a Cambridge Tory at that time, as his successor. More than half the Judges of the Common Law Courts are Members of the Senate, and would vote against the Ministerial Candidate for their University if they could get to Cambridge; but upon the subject being mentioned to Lord TENNYSON, and the Lord Chancellor's example being quoted, the Chief Justice is reported to have said that he had no authority to close the King's Courts upon such a pretence; and that he was quite sure, in spite of the pun, that whatever the Great Seal might think of it, such a Justitium was not Justice!"

WEST INDIES.

WE rejoice to find that the following Resolution, highly complimentary to the late Colonial Agent for Jamaica, has been agreed to unanimously by the House of Assembly in that Island.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, JAMAICA, 23d February, 1831.

RESOLVED, nem. con.

That the thanks of this House have been eminently merited by GEORGE HIBBERT, Esquire, and are due to him on his retirement from the distinguished and responsible situation of Agent for this Island in Great Britain, which he has filled for so many years, and the duties of which he has discharged throughout the most arduous and perilous crisis of Colonial affairs to the satisfaction of this House, and the benefit of the public.

By the House,
(Signed) JOHN G. VIDAL,
Clerk to the Assembly.

ANTICIPATION OF BUDGETS IN A REFORMED PARLIAMENT.

The petitions of the Reformers sufficiently shew, that they expect to pay no taxes; in other words, they mean to repeal the assessed taxes, the malt tax, &c., and in order to avoid injustice to the national creditor, they will only tax him in common with other income arising from invested capital, Church Preferment, and salaries of office; and this by means of an income tax, graduated in equitable adjustment with the opinions of ten pound householders. In their opinion, nobody can have occasion for more than 5000l. a year, (the income now allotted to the highest officers of State) so that there could be no rational objection to taxing all incomes upwards of 10,000l. a year, at least 50 per cent. (and graduating downwards), 1000l. a year at 10 per cent. and 100l. a year at 1 per cent. And as the former property tax on profits of trade is known to have been odious and inquisitorial, no strictness to be enforced, and voluntary assessments of tradesmen to be allowed.

As for income arising from land, the petitions of the manufacturers

have told us, that the Corn Laws are to be repealed; and the agricultural labourers insist on increased labour prices. But as these concessions might annihilate all income from land, it will be prudent in the Reformed Parliament previously to sell the tithes, and all other church property, promising stipendiary payment to the working clergy, out of the exchequer thus replenished.

After all this accomplished, the constituents of the reformed Parliament might become dissatisfied with their work, because ruin would approach them for want of customers, when all their former customers become economical from diminished income. Architects, builders, coach-makers, silversmiths, and other trades, would fall in succession after physicians, barristers, and artists of all kinds had disappeared; and after the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar, had been remitted in favour of the constituents of the reformed Parliament, and the still lower orders of society, the income tax must be increased, and the next grade of manufacturers and shopkeepers accordingly ruined, and so on in succession. Yet it may be hoped that no extremity would ever drive a reformed Parliament beyond the policy of BONAPARTE, who, in imitation of our Three per Cent Consols, created his *Tiers Consolide*, or Consolidated Third of the depreciated French National Debt, the interest of which thenceforth was duly paid in that proportion.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF DORSET.

GENTLEMEN,

It is with deep concern and regret that I observe the efforts of some of those whom I have long represented faithfully and independently in Parliament, to be directed against my receiving the same honour at the ensuing election; I am, therefore, anxious that they, and all other freeholders of this county, should have from me, as it is natural that they should expect, an honest and explicit declaration of my sentiments in this momentous crisis; that they may at once see in what respects I differ, or agree with them, upon the great question which has occasioned this appeal to the constituent body.

The current of popular opinion sets so strongly towards Reform, that those who are not convinced of its absolute necessity, ought rather to direct their attention towards rendering it conservative and safe, than towards resisting it. By conservative and safe, I mean distinctly, such a substantial Reform as may correct all the defects and abuses in our present system of representation, without bringing upon us the hazards of continual changes and innovations, and above all, without involving us in the calamities of a revolution.

It must never be forgotten, that upon the introduction of the Ministerial Bill, it was unusually dictated and managed by its authors, that no modifications or alterations would be admitted, and that the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill, must be accepted or rejected. It was impossible for me to agree to the whole Bill, in which so many parts were objectionable; one of which was the unfair and unjustifiable diminution of numbers in the English Representation, while those for the other two divisions of the United Kingdom were augmented; and had there been no other clause liable to exception, this alone, in my judgment, would have afforded sufficient reason for opposing it.

I entertain no doubt that a more moderate plan of Reform will be laid before the new Parliament by some independent Member, which may satisfy reasonable expectations of the people, without incurring the perils attending an entire new modelling of our Constitution; and as I began my Parliamentary life by supporting Mr. PITT, after the close of the American War, in his general views of the expediency of a Reform, I shall be no less ready to close it by doing for such a Reform as is consistent with the principles which he then advocated, and which, if his valuable life had been prolonged until this time, he might again have recommended and enforced; but I cannot consent to apply the axe when the pruning knife may be used with advantage. I remain, Gentlemen, with every sentiment of respect and gratitude, your most faithful and devoted servant.

Kingston Hall, 27th April, 1831.

HENRY BANKES.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Would you have the goodness to insert a paragraph in the *John Bull* of next Sunday to the following purport:—

"It is indispensably necessary that hand-bills be immediately and universally circulated—that the walls of every town and village be placarded, and that these notices, so to speak, knock at the door of every house in the kingdom. They should state clearly, but so placidly, the grounds on which the revolution is demanded by the Ministerial Reform Bill, pointing out its inroad on our invaluable Constitution, and foreshadowing the dreadful prospect of the Ballot and Universal Suffrage—a Repeal of the Union—a spoliation of the Church—a violation of the national honour—bankruptcy—anarchy, and the ruin of the frame of society into its original elements—which commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests, and the credit of the nation, would be inevitably and irretrievably ruined by the ruin and melting of the unpurposed and unprincipled Whigs with the Vice-regency of King, Lords, and Commons.

From A REFORMER.

—and one who has no private interest to subserve, but who deeply loves, and would die to benefit, his native land.

Brighton, April 28th, 1831.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—I observe, in the account of the illumination last night given in the *Times*, of this morning, the following:—

"In Holborn, a slight collision took place between the Police and a few idle boys, who, about twelve o'clock, were foolish enough to endeavour to compel Mr. CORBYN, the druggist, to illuminate his house, which, up to that hour, had remained safely enveloped in gloom. At a still later hour, a similar occurrence took place in Northumberland House, where the people in authority thought it wisest to incur the risk of disturbing the public tranquillity, than the expense of placing a few torches in front of that Aristocratical mansion. With the exception of these slight ebullitions of popular feelings, without which no illumination ever yet took place in England, there was nothing in the conduct of the multitude which could in any justly the application which some Tory Lords made to the Home Office, yesterday, to the effect, that a prohibition of the illumination, on the ground that it would lead to riot and disturbance."

Now, Sir, I would ask the Editor of the *Times*, whether, on writing the above paragraph, he was not well aware that nearly every window in Mr. CORBYN'S house was demolished; that in Northumberland House there is scarcely one pane of glass left entire;—that the office of the *Morning Post* and the *John Bull* were completely dismantled; that the plate-glass in the windows of the Union, the United Service, the Athenaeum, and the University Club Houses, and in every house in Waterloo-place and Pall-mall, which was not illuminated, was smashed by the mob, into whose hands the Government of this City, the lives and property of its inhabitants, were transferred?

I ask, Sir, whether the Editor of the *Times* was not aware of all this? and whether such a curious method of truth is calculated to make friends or enemies to the cause which he is supporting? With respect to the illumination, I can most conscientiously affirm, that it was by no means general. At the west end of the town, and in the more respectable streets, the great majority of the houses had no lights whatever; and, from the scanty illumination which was exhibited, it was manifest, that in general, the people were not influenced by the reason which was put forward by the Tories, namely, "they thought it wisest to incur the expense of a few candles in front of their houses than risk disturbing the public tranquillity," which, in having their property destroyed by a lawless and uncontrollable mob, was a far more serious loss.

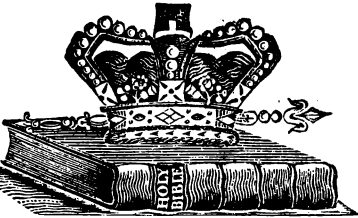
The *Times* is pleased to call these infamous outrages, "and as the Tories," and "slight ebullitions of popular feelings," and the editor of that paper is, from his numerous acquaintances, "a Tory," to judge of the nature and effects of the popular feelings, namely, that he is, I suppose, I must be permitted to say, as really *drinking*—I would ask the *Times*, what would be the consequences if the people should be at any time *seriously excited*?—if these are only jokes, what may we expect from their anger?

If it be indeed true that "some Tory Lords" made an application to the Home Office, in the course of the morning, and that I do not refer to, then have the Ministers not rejected that application much to answer for, for their refusal to attend to it; and I do not wonder, since there is no doubt that it will not be forgotten in that Parliament, which, in spite of the bravadoes of the *Times*, I trust to see strong enough to crush the infatuated faction which now rules the destinies of this country.

The simpliciton in whom it originated, and who I hope may be made to suffer in pursuance of its consequences (of all moral castigation is hopeless with him) is in better hands than ours.

On the whole, then, the illumination may be said to have been a

* To the present Edition are added, the **Blasons of the Arms**.
Printed for Rivingtons; Egerton; Clarke, Longman, and Co.; Cadell; J.
Richardson; J. M. Richardson; Baldwin and Gadcock; Booth; Booker; Bag-
ster; Hatchards; Hamilton and Co.; Parbury and Co.; Scholey; Pickering;



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

Vol. XI.—No. 543.

SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1831.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-morrow Evening, the new Historical Play called *ALFRED THE GREAT*, or the *Parrot King*, Alfred, Mr. Macready. With *DER FREISCHÜTZ*, Tuesday, the School for Scandal, and *Legion of Honour*, Wednesday, Lord Byron's *Tragedy of Werner*, with *A Day after the Wedding*, and *The Bigand*—Thursday, *Allied the Great*, with *The Illustrious Stranger*, and *Turning the Tables*—On Friday will be produced a New Grand Opera, entitled *The Emigrants*.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow, the *Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet*, Juliet, Miss Fanny Kemble. And the *Mad Drama of NICHAN'S CAVE*, or the *South Sea Melancholy*.—Tuesday, the *Opera of Azor and Zemira*, Zemira, Miss Inverarity. With the *Highland Reel*, Wednesday (for the Benefit of Mr. C. Kemble), the *School for Scandal*, Lady Teazle, Miss F. Kemble. With *The Waterman*, Tom Tug, Mr. Busham. Thursday, the *Opera of Azor and Zemira*, and the *£100 Note*—Friday, *The Merchant of Venice*, with *The Romance of a Day*—Saturday, *Azor and Zemira*, with *Hide and Seek*, and *Ted and the Tiler*.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Messrs. MATHEWS and YATES AT HOME—On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next, Mr. MATHEWS will have the honour to publish the Second Volume of his *COMIC ANNUAL*, in Two Parts, embellished with new Designs and humorous Cuts—After which will be represented an entirely new Monopologue, called *YATES IN ITALY*, or the *Handsome Bar Maid*: the Characters by Mr. Yates—Doors open at a quarter past 7—commence a quarter before 8.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The Public is respectfully informed that MICHAEL BOAL, the celebrated Chm Melodist, is engaged at this Theatre for Six Nights, and will appear every Evening till Tuesday, the 12th inst. and Wednesday, the 13th inst. with *MOTHER'S RIVAL*, or a Day in France. With a Maritime Ballet, called *WELCOME HOME!* the Royal William Triumph, or the Destruction of the Rabbit Burrow. In the course of the Evening MICHAEL BOAL will perform several Melodist of his Chm—Madame Boal and Mons. Jean Engles will introduce a Rondo on the Harp and Guitar, and two German Songs; and Herr von Joel his Imitation of Birds, &c. To conclude with *THE SKIMMER OF THE SEAS*—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the *Swiss Boys*, *Welcome Home*, *Michael Boal*, and *Ambrase Grinlet*.

SONS OF THE CLERGY.—THE REHEARSAL OF THE MUSIC to be performed at this Festival will take place on TUESDAY, the 12th of May, in St. Paul's Cathedral; and the ANNUAL SERMON will be held on THURSDAY, the 19th of May, when a SERMON will be preached there, before His Royal Highness the DUKE of CUMBERLAND, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops, the Lord Mayor, Sheriff, Aldermen, Clergy, and others, by the Very Rev. GEORGE CHANDLER, D.D., Dean of Churches—Divine Service will commence at Two o'clock (instead of 12 o'clock as heretofore), and the West Door of the Cathedral will be opened on each day at One o'clock.

STEWARDS.
His Royal Highness the DUKE of CUMBERLAND (8th time).
The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor The Rev. William Long, B.C.L., Canon of Windsor (second time).
His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland The Rev. William Long, B.C.L., Canon of Windsor (second time).
The Lord Bishop of Rochester David Gilbert, Esq. M.P.
The Right Hon. and Rev. the Lord Bishops Francis Lawley, Esq. M.P.
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor John Francis Maubert, Esq.
The Hon. Sir James Parke William Wigram, Esq.
Sir Robert Hugh Ingle, Bart. M.P.

The Performance of Music will consist of
The whole of the *Dettingen Te Deum* Handel.
The *Hallelujah Chorus* Handel.
The *Grand Coronation Anthem* ("Zadok the Priest") Attwood.
Cantate Domino Handel.
Gloria Patri Handel.
Anthem, "Of Lord thou hast been our refuge," (composed expressly for) Boyce.
this Chantry.
Conductor, Mr. Gressetex.—Mr. Atwood will preside at the Organ.
Leader of the Band (which will consist of the Members of the Royal Society of Musicians), Mr. Cotton Reeve.—Principal Trumpet, Mr. Harper.
Principal Singers—Messrs. Phillips, Vaughan, Goulden, Hawes, Hawkins, and

The Committee respectfully state that contributions of gold will admit each person to the Galleries and Closets, and express their hopes that, for admission into the Choir, no person will contribute less than half a crown. To the individual donors, the latter donation will be no objection, while the aggregate is of the utmost importance to the interests of the Charity. The whole of the Collections at St. Paul's Cathedral and Merchant Tailors' Hall, will be appropriated by the Bishops in appointing the Children of necessitous Clergymen.
Tickets for the Festival on Thursday the 19th of May, at half past Five o'clock precisely, at Merchant Tailors' Hall, to be had gratis of the Treasurer; and of Messrs. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place; and at the First Fruits Office, Temple.
Benefactions to the Charity will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, J. H. Mackland, Esq. 14, Whitehall-place, and 14, Paper-buildings, Temple; and at the First Fruits Office, Temple.

* No Tickets are requisite for admission into the Cathedral.
NEW OPERAS.
AZOR and ZEMIRA: composed by L. Spohr, and adapted to the English stage by Sir George Smart Price 3s. 6d.
The *TELU* of the *DAY*: composed by Rossini, arranged and adapted by Henry R. Bishop Price 4s. 6d.
CINDERELLA: or the *Fairy and the Little Glass Slipper*: composed by Rossini, written and adapted by M. Rophin Lacy Price 3s. 6d.
THE ROMANCE OF THE THREE PRINCES: composed by Rossini, written and adapted by M. Rophin Lacy Price 3s. 6d.
* The *Overtures*, Songs, Duets, Glee, &c., in each of the above may be had separately; and the *Airs* of the three first are arranged for the Piano-forte with Flute (ad lib.), and as Duets for the P. forte, by J. F. Burrows & J. Mazzinghi.
GOULDING and D'ALMAINE, 29, Soho-square.

THEY HAVE GIVEN THEE TO ANOTHER. New Ballad, by G. H. Linley, Esq. Price 2 s. 0
THE FLAC THAT BRAY'D A THOUSAND YEARS. A National Song, sung by H. Phillips, composed by S. Nelson 2 s. 0
THE MAJESTIC GIRL'S SONG. By A. Wade, Esq. 2 s. 0
GAILY WE DANCE. Cavatina, by J. A. Barnett 2 s. 0
MY FONDNESS MY FAITHFUL. (Cavelline). By G. Linley, Esq. 2 s. 0
THE PAGE TROUBADOUR. Sung by Miss Taylor, composed by Barnett 2 s. 0
CRAMER, ADDISON, and BEALE, 301, Regent-street.

TO GERMAN FLUTE PLAYERS, &c.
BAINBRIDGE'S PATENT OCTAVE FLUTE FLAGEOLET. This instrument, which has had so much extensive sale amongst persons of the first distinction, is fingered and notes in every key exactly the same as the German Flute; therefore, those who are acquainted with that instrument, will not have any new scale to learn; and as it does not require any practice to sound it, they can play on the Flute Flageolet immediately. Few persons, if acquainted with the notes of the instrument, or finger-folio, or as an accompaniment to the Piano-forte, or for Quartettes, &c., would be without it, as they are particularly admired for their extensive compass and sweetness of tone—moderate prices. The German Flutes of all sizes made at the most improved principles at Manufactory, No. 35, Holborn-hill, only at the old-established Flageolet and Flute Manufactory, No. 35, Holborn-hill, two doors from Fetter-lane, opposite the Old Bell and Bull Inns.

CIDER ALE, STOUT, &c.—W. G. FIELD begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public that his genuine CIDER, BURTON, EDINBORO, and WHICH ALES, DORCHESTER BEER, BROWN STOUT, &c., are in fine order for use, or for Quaffing, &c., by his Foreign Wines and Spirits, of a very superior class—22, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL. 8th May.
THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this Hospital will be held at the THATCHED HOUSE TAVERN, St. James's-street, on Thursday, 19th May.
His Grace the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, President, in the Chair.
STEWARDS.
Marquis of Cleveland
Lord Henley
Joseph Hume, Esq.
Mr. Sheriff Marshall
C. Holford Bosanquet, Esq.
John Cartels, Esq.
Thomas Lowndes, Esq.
George Pitt, Esq.
Benjamin Smith, Esq.
Treasurers, John Rawlinson, Esq., and Charles Rymer, Esq.
Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had of the Secretary, at the Hospital, and at the Thatched House Tavern.
Dinner on Table at six o'clock precisely.—No Collection after dinner.
ALEX. SHEDDEN, Secretary.

OPERA BOXES on each Tier, in the most desirable situations at the *THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE*, Tickets at 5s. 6d. each, may be obtained at Messrs. EBERS'S LIBRARY, 27, Old Bond-street; where may be had Nightly, PRIVATE BOXES for COVENT-GARDEN, DRURY-LANE, and the *FRENCH THEATRES*.
Boxes most desirably situated on the various Tiers, for Thursday next, Mr. Laporte's Benefit, and first appearance of Madame Pasta this season, may be secured at Messrs. Ebers's Library, where may be engaged the alternate Weeks of a Double Opera Box for the remainder of the Season.

PROGRAMME OF MR. CIPRIANI POTTER'S MORNING CONCERT, TUESDAY NEXT, May 10, at the GREAT CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE.—PART I. Leader, Signor Spagnoletti, Overture. (Il Corsaro). Concerto—Duo, Mr. Sapia and Mr. E. Seguin. ("Dove vai" Guillaume Tell), Rossini—Concerto, No. 9, Piano-forte, Mr. Potter (never performed in this country). Mozart—Aria, Madame Marie Lalonde, Grand Rondo (Zemira). Rossini—Concertante (for double). Piano-forte, Violin Violoncello, & Contrabasso, Messrs. Potter, Spagnoletti, Linley, and Dragonetti; Theme: "Les Folles d'Espagne." Poter—Duo, Madame Marie Lalonde and Signor Rubini. "Ricordi della veggio" (Zurab), Rossini—Scena Drammatica (with Choruses), Signor Lablache (composed expressly for him). Poter—PART II. Leader, Mr. Mori. Overture (Coriolanus). Beethoven—Aria, Signor Rubini (on Coro). "Tu fedrai la sventura!" (Il Pirata). Bellini—Variazioni di Bravoura (on a favorite Theme by Rossini from Corradino). Piano-forte, Mr. Potter; Poter—Duo, Miss Childre and Mr. Sapia with Greek March and Double Chorus, "Va crudel!" (Madama Corrado). Poter—Aria Buffa, Signor Lablache. Paeoli—Finale. "Tu a ver." The Solo parts by Madame Marie Lalonde, Miss Childre, Miss Williams, and Miss Postans (by permission of the Committee of the Royal Academy of Music), Mr. Sapia, &c. (The concert will be continued on Wednesday next, when Mr. Mori will preside at the Piano-forte. The Choruses under the superintendence of Mr. Lejeune.—N.B. The Concert will begin precisely at Two o'clock.

MR. MORI has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the *THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE*, in the Vocal and Instrumental Performances—Madame Mori, her first public performance at these Rooms, Mad. Lalonde, Mad. Rubini, Mad. Stockhausen, and Mrs. W. Keyzett; Signori Rubini, Lablache, & De Begnis, Santini, and Berzer; Mr. Phillips, Mr. E. Taylor, Mr. Vaughan, and Mr. W. Keyzett; Mrs. Anderson, Piano-forte; Mr. Laboure, Harry (his first performance this season); Mr. Nicholson, Flute; Mr. Lindley, Violoncello; Mr. Mori, Violin; Conductor, Sir G. Smart.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each.—Mr. Mori solicits early applications for Boxes, at 28, New Bond-street.

MR. MORI has the most respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his MORNING CONCERT will take place at the above Rooms, on SATURDAY NEXT, May 14th, 1831.—Principal Vocal Performers—Madame Stockhausen, Miss Cramer, Miss Lloyd, and Mr. Keyzett; Mr. W. Keyzett, Mr. Sapia, Mr. Mori, Mr. Mori, and Mr. Vaughan. Piano-forte, Mr. Mochelies; Flute, Mr. Buehm (Principal Flute to his Majesty the King of Bavaria); Harp, Mr. T. Wright; Viola, Mr. Moralt. Conductor, Mr. Cramer; Leader, Mr. Moralt. The Band will be numerous, and composed of the most eminent Performers. Full particulars will be shortly announced.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, may be had of Mr. Mori, 12, Crawford-street, Montagu-square, and at the principal Music Shops.
To commence at half-past One.

* Mr. Mori also begs to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that immediately on the arrival of Madame Pasta, he offered that Lady an engagement, upon her own terms, to sing at his Concert, but is sorry Madame Pasta declined the offer in consequence of her engagement at the Opera.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.
MR. WALLACE has the honour to announce that his BENEFIT takes place on MONDAY, May 22nd inst., at Two o'clock, at Mr. Wallace's 42 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; and at the Box office.

JUDGMENT UPON CAIN.—MISS LINWOOD'S EXHIBITION having undergone extensive alterations, with the addition of the above GRAND PICTURE, the galleries are RE-OPENED to the Public from 9 till dusk.—Admission gratis; Children, 6d. Leicester-square.

BRITISH INSTITUTION. Paintings in the GALLERY or the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN daily from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Evening.—Admission One Shilling. Catalogue One Shilling. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the ARTISTS' PAINTERS' and SCULPTORS' ARTS, &c. is now on at the Gallery, Pall Mall East, EVERY DAY from Nine till dusk.—Admission One Shilling. Catalogue Sixpence. CHARLES WILD, Secretary.

EXHIBITION of the NATIONAL REPOSITORY.—Patron, the KING—Gallery of the Royal Mews, Charing-cross.—The Exhibition for the present Year now OPEN DAILY, from Ten till dusk.—Admission, 1s. Mr. S. 1831. TULL, & Co.

EXHIBITION CLOSING.—The Exhibition at 28, Old Bond-street, of those wonderful productions of art, TAM O' SHANTER, SOUTER JOHNNY, the LANDLOD and LANDLADY, cut out of solid stone, without either model or drawing, by the self-taught artist, Mr. James Thomson, will close on Friday, the 12th inst.

THE COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.—The whole of this magnificent Exhibition, being now completed, and the interior warmed, the Public are respectfully informed the Admissions are as follow, viz.:—To view the Panorama of London and the surrounding country, the original Ball and the original Art. 1s.
To view the Panorama of London and the surrounding country, the original Ball and the original Art. 1s.
To view the Conservatories, Swiss Cottage, Alpine Scenery, Waterfalls, &c. 2s.
To view the Panorama only 1s.

The whole to be seen for 5s.—Children half-price.
N.B. A new and superb Fountain, in the shape of a Lion, with Work of Art in Sculpture, Models, &c., with a new and splendid collection, constantly on sale. Annual Tickets of Admission issued daily.—Open from 10 till dusk.

GERMAN SPA, BRIGHTON.—The efficacy of the Mineral Waters of this Establishment, in Obsolete DISORDERS of the DIGESTION, IN DISEASES of the LIVER and URINARY ORGANS—in Derangements of the FEMALE CONSTITUTION—in NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, and many other inveterate Diseases, has been fully established under the observation of several eminent Physicians.—Satisfactory Testimonials will be found in the Prospectus. The PUMP-ROOM is now Open for the Season.—HOT MINERAL WATER, COLD WATER, &c.; COLD DUT, SPA, PYRMONT, Marienbad, Eger, Pullna, Seltzer, &c.

LONDON AGENTS for the sale of Cold Waters.—Messrs. J. & G. Waugh, Chemists to the King, 177, Regent-street; Mr. R. A. Coward, Chemist, 63, Chancery-lane; where the Prospectus may be obtained gratis.

REMOVAL.—MR. HOWARD, Dentist, has removed to 14, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

TO CLERGYMEN.—A Gentleman now engaged in forming a LIBRARY, is desirous of obtaining immediately Collection of some extent in Divinity, and Ecclesiastical History, the Fathers, &c. Any Gentleman having such to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser, by addressing to A. B. (post paid) No. 10, Queen's-square, London.

EATING SCHOOL SOCIETY.—THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 13th of May.
PRESIDENT, George Evans, Esq.—VICE PRESIDENT, John Simpson, Esq.
STEWARDS.
Alfred Nicholas, Esq.
Henry Pittman, Esq.
William Jackson, Esq.
G. Dickinson, Esq.
F. Nugee, Esq.
M. A. London, Esq.
J. S. Toulmin, Esq.
E. P. Strudwick, Esq.
R. G. LETCHER, Esq. Sec. lary.

P. S.—Dinner on Table at half-past Five o'clock precisely.
BIRMINGHAM AND LIVERPOOL HUNDRED THOUSAND CANAL.
WANTED TO RAISE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, at Five per Cent. per annum, for a Term of Ten Years, in Bonds, from One Hundred to One Thousand Pounds each. The Interest to be payable Half-yearly, the last day of November in each year, at the principal office of Messrs. R. and W. Gurney, and Co. 11, Threadneedle-street, N.B. The Bonds will be payable to the bearer, and may be had on application at the office of Messrs. R. and W. Gurney, and Co. 11, Threadneedle-street, London, from whom every information may be obtained.

ADULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION.
PATRONESS.—Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS AUGUSTA.
GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Institution will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at the House of the Institution, 10, Abchurch-lane, at Two o'clock, for the purpose of electing a new COMMITTEE of Management, and for the purpose of receiving the REPORT of the last ANNUAL MEETING. The Poll to commence at One o'clock, and close at Four o'clock precisely.—Subscribers not having received their Polling Papers are requested to apply for the same to the Collector, Mr. H. Stretton, 67, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
R. SANDLANDS, A.M., Sec.

UNITED UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the UNITED UNIVERSITY CLUB, will be held at the Club-House on SATURDAY, the 21st of May, instant.
The Chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely.
By order of the Committee.
Pall-mall East, 4th May, 1831. WM HOYS, Secretary.

DORSET ELECTION.—The Committee for securing the RE-ELECTION of HENRY BANKES, Esquire, will meet daily at Morley's Hotel, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, to give to every earliest possible attention to the Election. The Freeholders resident in London are desired to meet the Committee there, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock precisely.
Morley's Hotel, Cockspur-street, 7th May, 1831.

BEDFORDSHIRE ELECTION.—The Freeholders of the County of Bedford resident in London or its neighbourhood, in the interest of WILLIAM STUART, Esq., who are desirous of securing his re-election, are requested to apply to the LONDON COMMITTEE, who sit daily at the Gray's Inn Coffee-house, where all necessary information may be obtained respecting the conveyance of the Electors to the Poll.
All communications are requested to be made to the Committee.

ESSEX ELECTION.—STATE of the POLL, Second Day.
Tyrell 694—Plummers 635
Wellesley 869—Plummers 21
Western 907—Plummers 33

COLONEL TYRELL'S Friends are urged to give every earliest possible attendance at the Poll. This will best serve the cause and insure an early triumph. There is no truth in the report that the votes are exposed to personal injury or annoyance.
ROBERT BARTLETT, Sec.

THE THAMES TUNNEL, near Rotherhithe Church, and opposite the Mill and Gravel-lane, on the Wapping side of the River. Notices hereby given, that the Public may VIEW the TUNNEL, every day (Sundays excepted) from Eight in the Morning until Eight in the Evening, upon the payment of One Shilling for each Person. The Tunnel is lighted with Gas, is dry and warm, and the descent is by a safe and easy staircase.
By order, JAMES BIRKET, Clerk to the Company.
Walbrook-buildings, May 5, 1831.

EPSOM RACES.—The Public are respectfully informed that the GRAND STAND will be opened on the four Race Days, that good refreshments will be provided as last year, and every attention paid to their accommodation. Tickets of admission to the Front room on the Terrace floor may be obtained, by application to Mr. Weston at the Borough Bank, or at the Stand on the Race Days, and at the Secretary's Office, 7, Oxenden-street, in the usual manner. These Tickets admit of the full, price 20s. each.—Priors of admission on the four Race Days, Wednesday, 4s. each; Thursday and Friday, 7s. each; Tickets for the week, 15s.

To the MAYORS, PORT REEVE, CORPORATIONS, and BURGESSES, of the UNITED BOROUGH of MONMOUTH, NEWPORT, and USK.
GENTLEMEN,
AFTER a long connexion which has existed between us, I cannot now take my leave of you without expressing to you my grateful acknowledgments, for having, during a period of upwards of sixteen years, elected me to the honour of representing you in Parliament. Of those constituents who did me the honour to elect me in August last, and who alone were my constituents at the time the Parliament was dissolved, I have been supported by a large majority—nearly two thirds of the names of those who returned me to the last Parliament, have their names recorded on the poll-books as having voted for me on the present occasion. Since the Parliament was dissolved, a large number of Burgesses have been created at Newport, which has given Sir Hall a NOMINAL majority over me. How far it is a legal majority a Committee of the House of Commons will have to determine. If they decide that the newly-created Burgesses were not legally entitled to vote, I shall have the honour of again representing you.

As my principles are well known to you, and my Parliamentary conduct is before you, I will not further dilate upon it, but will conclude by again thanking you for the kindness I have ever received at your hands, and by assuring you that when called upon to exert myself in a private station, or in any other way, and my zeal for your interests, shall still continue unabated.
I have the honour to remain, your obedient and faithful servant,
Troy House, May 5th, 1831. WOLCOTTER.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
We, the undersigned persons, possessing property in the West India Colonies, have seen with regret and astonishment an Address to the People of Great Britain, put forth by a body of persons styling themselves the "London Anti-Slavery Society," and signed on behalf of that Society by Messrs.

T. F. BUXTON, Z. MACAULAY,
S. GURNEY, D. WILSON,
W. L. GIFFORD, R. LUSHINGTON,
W. SMITH, calling on all the People of this Kingdom who prefer "humanity to oppression"—"truth to falsehood"—"freedom to slavery"—to support those Candidates only at the ensuing Election who have determined upon adopting measures for "the speedy abolition of slavery," and in that Address they proceed to assure you that "none look with greater horror on the shedding of blood, or the remotest chance of occasioning such a calamity, than themselves; but, that they are in their consciences convinced, after investigation most careful and scrupulous, that from the emancipation recommended, no risk to the White Inhabitants could arise."

Fellow Countrymen.—We also prefer humanity to oppression, truth to falsehood, freedom to slavery; but we possess, with our property in the West India Colonies, a more directly ascertained knowledge of the actual state of the Negro Population. We know, and are ready to prove, that the general condition of the Slaves has been most grossly misrepresented by the London Anti-Slavery Society; and we assert, in the face of our country, our well-founded conviction, that the society which has been formed, and which would be the destruction of the West India Colonies, with the loss of lives and property to the White Inhabitants, with inevitable distress and misery to the Black Population, and with a fatal shock to the commercial credit of this Empire.

We deny the injurious slander that "the holders of Slaves have proved themselves unfeeling and unfeeling to the laws for the benefit of the Bondsmen;" on the contrary, out of the various measures suggested by the British Government, for ameliorating the condition of the Slaves, the far greater proportion of them are now in force under laws enacted by the Colonial Legislatures. We have desired, we will desire, and will most ardently promote, a more liberal and just system, which Parliament shall be pleased to institute, for the purpose of ascertaining what is the real condition of the Slave Population, and what laws have been passed for their benefit.

We call upon you, Fellow Countrymen, not to exact from your Representatives a blind pledge to any measure of emancipation in the manner dictated to you by this Anti-Slavery Society, who have assumed the task of thinking and deciding for you and the Government; but to instruct your Representatives to join with us in demanding such an impartial examination upon oath, of the whole of this momentous question, as shall serve to show what is the real condition of the Negroes; what progress they have made, and are now making, towards civilisation; and what well-digested measures are best calculated, in the terms of the important and well-known resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, "to prepare the mind of the people for the reception of the laws for the benefit of the Negroes, and other classes of His Majesty's subjects"—and this "at the earliest period compatible with the well-being of the Slaves themselves, with the safety of the Colonies, and with a fair and equitable consideration of the interests of private property."

(Signatures.)
S. H. CLARK, BART.
H. W. MARTIN, BART.
W. WINDHAM DALLING, BT.
W. L. GIFFORD, BART.
WILLIAM FRAZER,
W. M. ALEXANDER,
J. L. ANDERSON,
D. RAILEY,
WILLIAM RAILEY,
J. P. BARHAM,
J. E. BARKLY,
ANDREW COLVILLE,
JOHN F. BELL,
ALEXANDER GRANT,
ALEXANDER HALL,
ROBERT HIBBERT.
T. HANKEY,
I. HIGGIN,
H. HYNDMAN,
W. L. JONES,
W. KING,
ROGER KYNASTON,
DAVID LYON,
NELL MALCOLM,
WILLIAM MANNING,
J. P. MAYERS,
PHILIP JOHN MILLS,
JOHN MITCHELL,
ROBERT MITCHELL,
G. H. DAWKINS PENNANT,
WILLIAM ROSS,
GEORGE SHEDDEN,
A. STEVENSON,
GEO. WATSON TAYLOR,
ROBERT TAYLOR,
JOHN WATSON.

N.B. Peers have not signed this Address, as it might be construed into an interference with Elections; and the necessary absence from London at the present moment of many gentlemen connected with the West India Colonies has occasioned it to appear with this limited number of signatures.

MR. 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 18s. each.—Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand—Others are counterfeit.

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

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 8.

HIS MAJESTY having graciously signified his intention of presenting the second regiment of Life Guards with a pair of silver kettle-drums, was pleased to command that the presentation should take place in the Home Park, and the ceremony accordingly was performed on Friday, at eleven o'clock, according to the following arrangement:—

The second regiment of Life Guards, and the first battalion of Coldstream Guards, marched into the Little Park precisely at the time specified, and formed a line fronting the eastern side of the Castle. The first battalion of Coldstreams formed the centre of the line, and the Life Guards formed upon the flanks of the Coldstream regiment, two squadrons upon each flank. The drums were then conveyed from the Castle by four non-commissioned officers of the 2d Life Guards, under a guard of the 1st battalion of the Coldstream regiment, and placed in the centre of the line of Coldstreams, immediately between the colours of that regiment, and remained there till the ceremony of presenting commenced. Shortly afterwards the KING and QUEEN, with their suite, arrived on the ground, and were received by Lord HILL, the General Commanding in Chief, who was attended by his personal staff, and also by Major-General MACDONALD, Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant-General SIR WILLOUGHBY GORDON, Quartermaster-General:—

As soon as their MAJESTIES arrived in front of the line, they were received with the Royal salute. The KING, Prince LEOPOLD, and the Dukes of GLOUCESTER and CAMBRIDGE, then left the carriage; but, from the dampness of the morning, the QUEEN and her attendants did not leave the carriage during the ceremony. The line then formed three sides of a square, the 1st battalion of Coldstreams forming the centre side, with its front rounded to that of the four companies, the 2d Life Guards forming the right and left sides.

The Guard of Honour formed the fourth side, and the Royal carriages, containing Her MAJESTY and Suite, were placed in the square. The Officers of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards then advanced to the centre of the square, and the non-commissioned officers afterwards advanced with the kettle-drums, and took their station near the KING. His MAJESTY then addressed the Officers in a very eloquent speech, which lasted nearly half an hour. The KING adverted to the origin of this fine Regiment, which dates from the reign of CHARLES II., and to its various services up to the present time.

After the ceremony of presentation had concluded, the kettle-drummer advanced and had the drums placed on his horse. A salute was then given by the whole of the troops, the bands playing *God save the King*. The troops afterwards resumed their original position in a line, and broke into open columns; both regiments then marched by in slow and quick time, and the ceremony finished. Their MAJESTIES and suite left the ground in the same manner as they came.

The upper part of the drums were elegantly enriched with the King's arms and military trophies in frosted silver; the middle was ornamented with cross standards, with a scroll, on which was inscribed Peninsula and Waterloo, surmounted with the initials W. R. and the following inscription: "Presented by WILLIAM the Fourth to the Second Regiment of Life Guards, 1831." The bottom of the drums are ornamented with wreaths of oak, entwined with the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, supported by three lion's claws.

The whole of the troops were under the immediate command of Major-General SIR CHARLES DALBIAC, K.C.H.

The Terrace was crowded with persons of the highest respectability, who had availed themselves of the Royal permission of being there.

Their MAJESTIES and Suite took an airing in the Park this afternoon for two hours.

A Grand Dinner was given in St. George's Hall to the General Officers who were on the ground, and to the distinguished Visitors who are staying at the Castle. The Officers of the Regiments of Life Guards and Coldstreams had the honour of dining with His MAJESTY.

As there are several versions of the history of His MAJESTY's refusal to dine in the City on the 20th, we think the following statement, which we believe to be correct, may not be unacceptable to our readers.

The KING, with his usual affability and condescension, had expressed his readiness to concede to the respectful importunities of the LORD MAYOR; and, although no day was actually fixed, had permitted it to be understood that His MAJESTY would receive a deputation from the City with an invitation.

This point having been gained, a letter was addressed to the anxious LORD MAYOR from the Home Office, stating that the KING would be pleased to receive the Recorder and Sheriffs at the next Levee; which official letter was accompanied (we believe) by a private one to his Lordship from Mr. PHILLIPS, the Under Secretary of State, stating that the day most convenient would be the 20th of May.

Upon the receipt of this double-barrelled communication, all the activity of the Eating Committee, and the Lamp Committee, and the Plank Committee, and the Cloth Committee, was put in requisition; and the cooks and butlers were summoned in their caps and aprons, to council upon calipash and calipee. Every thing betokened bustle; and the note of preparation—for the second or third time—sounded in the splendid Hall.

In the meanwhile, the LORD MAYOR—zealous over much—stirred himself about illuminating the City to commemorate the defeat of Lord GREY's Ministry, and the consequent dissolution of Parliament; and his MAJESTY himself witnessed, when he was in London, the fruits of that matured arrangement, postponed, under his Lordship's sanction, from the Monday, in order to render it more perfect and brilliant.

When the KING returned to Windsor, his MAJESTY had an opportunity of considering the exact state and character of the LORD MAYOR's interference; and—so mistaken are some deep manoeuvrers in their evolutions—his MAJESTY was pleased, in consequence of the display of activity made by his Lordship on the occasion, to decline visiting the City. The deputation were prepared with the humble and dutiful invitation; they were informed that they need not trouble themselves to approach the KING, and an end was again put to the LORD MAYOR's hopes, and the labours of the cooks and carpenters.

In giving what we believe to be the true reason for this determination on the part of the SOVEREIGN, we shall have occasion to show that, however silly the conduct of Lord KEY has been in the affair, he had nothing whatever to do with a hand-bill, in which, by implication, his consent and protection were afforded to the populace in enforcing the illumination.—We never said he had.—However, this bill it was, which first excited in the Royal mind some doubt as to the propriety of sanctioning by a visit to the Guildhall, during the present mayoralty, conduct so extraordinary and unbecoming in the Chief Magistrate, as the circulation of that bill would have involved.

Subsequently Lord GREY—convinced as every body now is, that Lord KEY had nothing to do with that Bill, endeavoured

to soothe away the unfavourable impression made upon the KING; but His MAJESTY, admitting the Lord Mayor's innocence of that part of the proceeding, desired to know if his Lordship could deny that he had been very active in instigating and promoting the illumination, first on the Monday, and in subsequently deferring it until the Wednesday, in order to render it more general and more perfect.

To this command, no favourable answer could be given—because it is perfectly notorious, as His MAJESTY had at Windsor SEEN IN THE NEWSPAPERS, that the LORD MAYOR had been particularly active in forwarding the "light up."—The result is before the public, and the Royal visit to the City is postponed *sine die*.

ONE of the most efficient modes of meeting the Reform question has been by quoting upon its mad-headed supporters the deliberate opinions of wise men, tested by time and sanctioned by experience.

Amongst those which have already been collected, there are many which are incontrovertible and unanswerable, but even yet we scarcely remember to have seen one so very strong and striking as that which follows—rendered more striking and more strong by the fact that not only is the question to which it refers precisely the same as that which now agitates the country, but that old as it is, and matter of history as it has become, the principal actor in the fatal farce is the same individual—CITIZEN GREY.

The writer of the letter was GIBBON, the historian—the letter is addressed to Lord SHEFFIELD—and its date is LAUSANNE, May 30, 1792—just nine and thirty years ago. These are the words it contains, which sound like a warning voice from the grave:—

"TO LORD SHEFFIELD.

"*Lausanne, May 30, 1792.*
"I shuddered at GREY's motion, disliked the half support of FOX, admired the firmness of PITT's declaration, and excused the usual intemperance of BURKE. Surely such men as have talents for mischief. I see a club of Reform which contains some respectable names. Inform me of the professions, principles, plans, and resources of these Reformers. Will they heat the minds of the People? Does the French democracy gain no ground? Will the bulk of your party stand firm to their interest and that of their country? Will you not take some active measures to declare your sound opinion, and separate yourselves from your rotten members? or if you do allow them to perplex Government, if you trifle with this solemn business, if you do not resist the spirit of innovation in the first attempt, if you admit the SMALLEST and MOST SPECIOUS CHANGE IN OUR PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM, YOU ARE LOST. You will be driven from one step to another—from principles, just in theory, to consequences most pernicious in practice; and your first concessions will be productive of every subsequent mischief, for which you will be answerable to your country and to posterity. Do not suffer yourselves to be lulled into a false security. Remember the proud fabric of the French monarchy—*not four years ago it stood, founded, as it might seem, on the rock of time, force, and opinion—supported by the triple aristocracy of the church, the nobility, and the parliaments. They are crumbled into dust—they have vanished from the earth.* If this tremendous warning has no effect on the men of property in England—if it does not open every eye and raise every arm, YOU WILL DESERVE YOUR FATE."

We cannot but add another extract from another letter, in which GIBBON imagines the results of the success of GREY's motion:—

"November 25, 1792.

"Next winter may be the crisis of our fate; and if you begin to improve the Constitution, you may be driven, step by step, from the disfranchisement of Old Sarum to the KING IN NEWGATE, the LORDS VOTED USELESS, the BISHOPS ABOLISHED, and a HOUSE OF COMMONS without Articles (*sans Culottes*)."

And so, after forty years experience, which Lord GREY himself has over and over again said, has tamed him in politics; with a sovereign contempt for the sovereign people, and a natural affection for his "order," we find that venerable personage beginning to play the game again which ten years ago he had abandoned, and his pursuit of which, nearly thirty years before that, had made men of sense and reason shudder.

The coincidence of circumstances at the two periods is most curious.

HAD the KING visited Guildhall, we believe Ministers intended to submit to His MAJESTY, that the vacant Order of the THISTLE would have been a singularly appropriate honour for the DON KEY of the City.

THE result of the election for the University of Cambridge, which placed MESSRS. GOULBURN and PEEL two hundred, save one, above Lord PALMERSTON, and one hundred and seventy-nine above Mr. CAVENDISH, is perhaps the most decisive and important event which has occurred in the course of the public proceedings connected with the Reform measure. That it will be so considered by the PEOPLE we have little doubt—that it will be so considered by the KING, we have none.

In the first place, let it be recollected, that the University of Cambridge has long established a character for Whig and liberal politics. In the second place let it be recollected, that the usual cry against the Universities has been, that they are prone to regard their own interests as well as those of the country, by supporting the powers that be. Let it, above all, be recollected, that a change in the representation of the University is extremely rare—that Lord PALMERSTON from length of service, and Mr. CAVENDISH from attainment of honours, are in every point of view—except the one—unexceptionable, as representatives of Cambridge.

See then, how this decided, unequivocal expulsion from their important trust, by the very men who placed it in their hands, tells upon the question which engages and agitates the country. The University of Cambridge, regardless of what has heretofore been considered the vital distinction of WHIG and TORY—unmindful of those interests which it has heretofore been charged with favouring—unmindful of the past services of Lord PALMERSTON, one of the KING's Cabinet Ministers, and the high academic honours of the heir presumptive to the DUKEDOM OF DEVONSHIRE—select for their countenance and support, two ULTRA-TORIES—two men out of office—out of power—and with no personal influence in the country, beyond that which belongs to English Gentlemen and men of honour.

The whole government of the country is in array against them; the LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND closes the

highest Court of the land, in order to facilitate the election of their opponents;—the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is backed in his canvass by the Prime Minister of England;—the talented scion of the House of CAVENDISH is supported by all the influence which the combined power of his variously complicated connexions gives him;—livings for clerical members—silk gowns and patents of precedence for legal members—distinctions, and even place, for unprofessional members of the University, are fluttered before their eyes, and all the weight of the Ministry, and all the improper use of the KING's name which the present Ministers venture to make, are brought to bear upon a TORY EX-CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer and a TORY EX-Under-Secretary of State. See the result—The influence of the CABINET is overthrown—the solicitations of the PREMIER are disregarded—the accommodating kindness of the CHANCELLOR rendered useless—and all the struggles of the Whig Aristocracy combined, made mere matters of ridicule in opposition to the one, deciding principle of ANTI-REFORM.

If the Anti-reformers had been the Ministers, it might have been said that Cambridge was seduced by their temptations to lend their hands to the destruction of the Constitution; but we repeat, and we cannot repeat it too frequently, that two private individual Tories, MESSRS. GOULBURN and PEEL, merely because they came forward to support the country against the odious measure, have been triumphantly returned, to the exclusion of all the power of the Government, and all the pre-eminence, all the talent, and all the blood of the TEMPLES and the CAVENDISHES.

If it should be said, that the decision of the University is no criterion by which to judge the national feeling, we are quite prepared to repel such vain and idle nonsense. If by the national feeling is meant the senseless mania of mobs, who cry out for Reform like the Whig Admiral WINDEHAM, who stood for Sudbury, *without ever having seen the bill*, we are ready to admit the prevalence of the insanity, but we contend that of all places in the British Empire at which the true, real national feeling can be tested, no place is so likely to produce a genuine result as the University of Cambridge.

The election for Cambridge has been carried on without riot or extravagance, compulsion or oppression—men have there had the opportunity of recording their opinions, formed and made up deliberately, and certainly, as far as their immediate interests go, unfavourably to themselves. These electors are all men of intelligence—of a certain rank—of character—of property—of erudition: they come from no particular class—from no particular district—they are of no particular profession—they represent in themselves or their families every rank—every department of the State—property funded and lauded—hereditary property—high rank—the middle ranks—law—divinity—physic—in short, all conditions, and these men coming together from all parts and districts of the Empire—having before they undertook the honourable pilgrimage, weighed and considered the probable effects of the measure which their favourite Representatives proposed to support—determined to sever all connections—to discard those whom they had before elected, and to throw themselves into the hands of two firm friends of the Constitution; whom, when the Constitution was not openly endangered, and they were in office, the same constituents would not have elected.

Cambridge has done herself immortal honour; nor should we pass over Oxford without conferring upon her sons a sincere and genuine tribute of applause and admiration, for although having, as representatives, two men firm in their principles, they had no cause themselves to change—They would have been equally ready, and equally successful, in repelling any attack of the Radical Whigs, had any two, or any one, of that base faction dared to invade the constitutional security of her representation.

It is a most gratifying fact to record, that of the undergraduates of both Universities the proportion of Anti-Reformers is, at this moment, as three to two, and that the undergraduates of Oxford have raised, to be placed at the disposal of the Anti-Reform party, a subscription which will exceed £1000. These high-spirited young men have no right of voting, but they take this method of speaking their sentiments, and the right-thinking part of the community will rejoice at seeing the true spirit of ENGLISHMEN inherent in our youth.

The disappointment and dismay with which the defeat at Cambridge have covered the Ministers, are not to be described; disunited amongst themselves, and certainly not likely to hold together much longer, this last unequivocal declaration of an honourable and enlightened community, upon their detestable measure, has struck deep into their hearts, more especially as they know that the disaster of Cambridge is likely to make a more powerful impression in a certain high quarter than anything that has yet happened.

QUERIES OF THE WEEK.

Addressed to the Parties Concerned, for Reasons best Known to Themselves.

WE have a very particular reason, for which we would fain desire the LORD PRIVY SEAL and the Vice-President of the BOARD OF TRADE, to state, whether they, Lord DURHAM and POULETT THOMSON, have made up their minds that the interest of the National Debt—the three pounds yearly, for instance, on one hundred Consols—ought punctually to be paid to the retired tradesman, widow, orphan, or savings-bank contributor, who are severally and jointly clothed with the invidious character of THE NATIONAL CREDITOR?

We respectfully ask the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL, why, in his very responsible situation on the Treasury Bench, he should wear his hat full six inches higher on one side of his head than on the other; also why, in his electrifying address to the good people of Cockermouth, he stated that the Reform Bill was abandoned by his colleagues in the late House of Commons because the supplies had been stopped; whereas the said JAMES GRAHAM knows very well, that at six o'clock the other rural Minister, Lord ALTHORP, declared that the Bill was relinquished; and midnight was the hour at which the supplies can only, by a very strong assertion, be alleged to have been stopped?

We ask with sincere pity, of Lord GREY, why he has transferred to the rabble, the press, and a SON-IN-LAW, that supreme authority which, UNDER THE CROWN, belongs to himself?

We ask the CHANCELLOR of the DUCHY of LANCASTER, whether, upon mature calculation, he, Lord HOLLAND, is not satisfied with the amount of windows and heads broken on Wednesday evening?

We ask that amiable nobleman, Lord LANSDOWNE,

whether he thinks that the current of the elections may lead to the rapids of the *mouvement*—perchance to what his own pocket-poet has called

without pistol or dagger, &c.

Desperate jump down the falls of Niagara? We ask the Home Secretary, whether he does not find that his own natural *love of a row* interferes sometimes with the artificial claims of his particular office?

We ask Lord GODERICH seriously, what he thinks his poor old friend Lord LIVERPOOL would say to the vagaries in which he is now taking a part?

We ask Lord PALMERSTON, how he now rates French honesty, or the electors of liberal Cambridge, his firmness?

Of Lord ALTHORP and Sir THOMAS DENMAN, we merely enquire in which of the next ten years they propose to bring in a Bill for reducing our English Civil List to the American form?

We do not, of course, ask the LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR why the import of his words does not always nicely parallel the tenor of facts; but we put it to him whether, as an orator, he ought to prefer, upon principle, the convenience of argument to the semblance of truth. We must ask too, whether, if the Keeper of the KING's conscience insert in a Newspaper his advice to his Master's Consort, these anonymous warnings should not as much as possible be restrained by the pen of so high an Officer within the language of decent remonstrance. We are also most deeply desirous to hear from Lord BROUGHAM what is the specific plan which he is understood to entertain, for *Reforming*—he will know what we mean—the *UNREFORMED House of Lords*?

Lastly, we would ask the good sense of these Reforming Ministers whether, if in a stormy debate they had set fire to their Council Chamber, they would save themselves by a *DESPERATE spring from the WINDOW*, or prefer the *GRADUAL and MODERATE descent of the STAIRS*?

We regret to record the death of Sir JOSEPH YORKE, who, with two Captains of the Navy, and the waterman, was drowned by the upsetting of a boat, on Friday, near the mouth of the Southampton water.

What renders this melancholy catastrophe most striking, is the extraordinary fact, that the three successive heirs to the Earldom of HARDWICK have met with similar deaths.

Sir JOSEPH YORKE was a man of strong mind, and excellent abilities, eccentric in his manner and language, but particularly effective as a speaker in Parliament, when he sat as representative for the borough of Reigate. He is succeeded in his Baronetcy by his son Captain YORKE, of the Royal Navy. Sir JOSEPH has left a widow, Lady CLANRICARDE (mother of the present Marquess of CLANRICARDE) and several children.

THE TIMES; OR, COMMONWEALTH GAZETTE, Saturday, May 8, 1841.

The debates in the House of Representatives yesterday were not interesting. A Message from the PROTECTOR was presented by his Private Secretary and read. It was as follows:—

"HENRY P.

"The PROTECTOR recommends the House of Representatives to re-consider their vote of Monday last. It is impossible for the PROTECTOR to conduct the independent office he holds, or to enjoy his own comfort, with so small an annual allowance as 1,200,000. He therefore expects the House will increase it.

"The PROTECTOR also requires the House to secure to his wife a competent provision in case she outlives him—as well as proper allowances to his brothers to enable them to live in the style that all bearing the name of B— should do."

The House, in consequence, unanimously voted 2,000,000. a year to the PROTECTOR, and 400,000. a year, with the Castle at Windsor, to Mrs. B., in case she outlives him. They also came to a Resolution, that the house at the corner of the Strand, near Charing-cross, being the property of the Commonwealth, should, together with the house at Kensington, formerly called the Palace, be settled on the PROTECTOR's brothers as residences for themselves and their heirs.

Every true Englishman must rejoice at so proper a distribution of the forfeited estates of the Aristocrats.

The House adjourned yesterday at half-past two, p.m. The Council did not meet.

We understand that a ridiculous petition was presented on Sunday last to the PROTECTOR at the Levee, from Mr. WILLIAM GUELPH. He modestly asks that his taylor's account for the last year, amounting to 31. 7s. 1d., should be paid for him. Is it not enough that the State is taxed 271. 10s. per quarter for the support of this person, who has a residence assigned to him at Islington free of expense? Why should they be called on to support his extravagance. Indeed, as his wife has been sent out of the country, we really are at a loss to know why his allowance should not be lessened, and we trust the same will be considered. The petition was of course rejected.

Our readers may recollect that the sheet of water formerly called the West India Docks, was sold by the executive last year to a company who propose to supply London with fish. We learn with pleasure that the experiment succeeds admirably. Many fine rich guineas have been caught. The fish being undisturbed increase rapidly, and are of a delicious flavour. It is proposed to apply the Docks at Wapping to the same laudable purpose, as the Katherine Dock is found quite sufficient for all the trade of London.

The American Ambassador, in a note to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, states "That he is desired by his Government to require that the towns, dock-yards, and ports of Plymouth and Portsmouth should be ceded to them, that they may have proper places for their navy to refit when cruising on our coasts for our protection." The request itself is perhaps reasonable; and as those places are not required, they would at once have been ceded, had not the concluding part of the proposition been considered authoritative and conveying a threat. The paragraph is as follows—"The undersigned is instructed to declare, that should this requisition not be at once complied with, all American vessels will be recommended not to bring their cargoes to England in future!"—Now really we consider it quite unimportant whether they come here or not. They bring us nothing but tea, sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, and cloth. No one can call these things necessities. They are mere luxuries, which we can obtain from using, and they take only specie in return. Indeed we suspect the threat is a mere pretext for withdrawing the trade, as they find our specie is nearly exhausted, and they refuse to take our current paper in payment.

We learn from the farmers of Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, and Leeds, that there never was so fine a prospect of large crops of oats as at present. The fields, being no longer covered with the vile smoke and dust that formerly existed, exhibit a vivid green quite refreshing to the eye.

POLICE.

MANSON-HOUSE.—A Butcher, named GROTT, was brought before the Mayor yesterday, charged with having endeavoured to depreciate the currency of the State.

The Honourable THOMAS D—, a Member of the Council, asked the prisoner the price of a shin of beef. The prisoner told him twopenny per pound. The meat weighed 6lb. 3 quarters. He took the beef, and tendered the price to the prisoner, threepence halfpenny. The prisoner, on looking at the note which the witness offered in payment, rudely snatched the beef from witness, and

used to take anything but coin. Witness stated that his pension being paid in notes only, he had no means of paying in coin; and therefore called the National Guard, and they took the prisoner into custody. In answer to a question from the Mayor, witness stated that the notes he offered were ten, marked and numbered, and dated as follows:—

April 22 .. R .. No. 1831 .. Threepence.	
Do .. D 302 .. Threepence.	
Do .. Y 280 .. Twopenny.	
Do .. O .. 24926 .. One penny.	
Do .. L .. 35448 .. One penny.	
Do .. U .. 52774 .. One penny.	
Do .. T .. 68688 .. One penny.	
Do .. I .. 121477 .. One halfpenny.	
Do .. O .. 18400 .. One halfpenny.	
Do .. N .. 866 .. One halfpenny.	

The prisoner being called upon for his defence, stated that at the present rate of exchange the notes offered were only worth one-penny farthing, and that the gemmen ought not to expect to get his beef at that rate. The Honourable Mr. D—, in reply, read an extract from the "Act of the Protector, Council, and Representatives relating to the currency," and the prisoner was fined twenty pounds, payable in coin. We trust this example will have a proper effect.

Our last letters from Ireland, mention that it is rumoured they will call upon this country for the quota of troops agreed by treaty to be furnished them in the event of internal commotion. The Protector of the Irish having lately visited Belfast, Cork, and Waterford, found a number of men, who had once been employed in manufactures and commerce, doing nothing. In order to compel them to work, he ordered 17,000 of them to be sent to O'Connell Castle, to assist in laying out the grounds and finishing the buildings there. The men refused to obey, as on a former occasion every one who believed his promises found themselves deceived, and they were refused their reward after the work was done. To enable the Irish Protector to enforce compliance with his orders, it is expected that both Scotland and England will be called on for the troops agreed by the three Republics to be furnished each other when required.

SHIP NEWS.

Portsmouth, April 28, 1841.
The Spanish schooner "Carracho" anchored here last night. She brings 14,270 dollars from the King of Spain, being the sum agreed to be paid to our commonwealth for ceding the barren rock of Gibraltar, by the late treaty. We give the King of Spain great credit for the promptitude which he has evinced in meeting his engagements.

Mr. JOHN RUSSELL, who, some years since, figured in the political world, died in Bedford Workhouse last week.

An American ship arrived at Plymouth, on Tuesday, which gives a very favourable account of the state of Jamaica and the other West Indian colonies belonging to the United States. It appears, that since the extirpation of the English settlers in those islands, the American Government has successfully re-established order, and that the numerous gangs of maroons and desperadoes from free labour, have returned to the plantations to which they were in the English time attached, and have been permitted to enter themselves as part of the property now in the possession of the United States.

The Chevalier Buggen is still at Paris; he does not intend to return to England, although our venerable PROTECTOR has offered him a safe asylum. His narrow escape from two pretended friends in 1836 given him a dislike to his native country, and he supports his *incognito* with rigid strictness under the title assigned him by the French Emperor.

We have no domestic news this week of any importance.
R. CARLILE, J. Commissioners General
Imprimatur. R. FAYLOR, J. for Superintendence of Press.

DEATH OF VICE-ADMIRAL THE RIGHT HON. SIR WM. JOHNSTONE HOPE, G.C.B.

With much regret we announce the death of an officer so distinguished for his unaffected bravery. In private life his kind and virtuous disposition and social manners, rendered him universally beloved, esteemed and respected. He died at Bath on the 2d of May.

The actual state of negro slavery having become a question of vital importance, inasmuch as on the treatment of it evidently depends the possession or loss of our West India Colonies, it may perhaps not be unsatisfactory to those who are weeping and wailing over the imaginary distresses of our black brothers, to see the following extract from the *Times* newspaper of the 3d instant:—

"We read in the *Messenger* Society.—Yesterday a numerous and respectable meeting of friends of this society, which devoted a large share of its attention and support to the moral and religious improvement of the negro population of the West Indies, took place in Exeter-hall. L. HANSLOPE, Esq. in the chair. The REPORT GAVE ENCOURAGING ACCOUNTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY IN THE WEST INDIES, AND MENTIONED, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THAT THE NEGRO HAD SUBSIDED, DURING THE PAST YEAR, NO LESS THAN 1,100, TO THE FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY."

This, we should think, must be a staggerer to those who believe, or say they believe, the blacks to be a miserable, starving, and oppressed community.

We are, however, inclined to believe, that no statement—no fact—no elucidation, however convincing to unprejudiced minds, will be permitted in future to reach the public through any authenticated source emanating from the exemplary body of Saints and Hypocrites, who have taken the black population of our West India Colonies under their special protection. To this conclusion we are led by the following most extraordinary fact:—

In the annual report of the Church Missionary Society, which assembled at Exeter Hall on Tuesday, the following passage occurred:—

"It is but an act of common justice to mention, that there are slave-owners who regard their slaves as fellow-men, and endeavour in every way to improve their condition."

On this being read up rose the Rev. Mr. WILKS, and observed that if he did not move an amendment upon this passage "he should not sleep in his bed." "He had an objection to let it go forth that such good men existed as the report alluded to. It would be said, here is the Church Missionary Society admitting that the slaves are well treated."

The Rev. DANIEL WILSON seconded the amendment, amidst loud applause. "He admitted that there were benevolent individuals in the colonies, but he wished the question as to the extinction of slavery to be now put at rest, when the whole public mind of England was alive to the question," &c. &c.

The amendment was put and carried by a large majority. Such, reader, is the measure of justice—the candid and Christian treatment, dealt out to the colonist by his fellow-countrymen. Such the kind encouragement which a well-intentioned proprietor of slaves receives. At first we felt a little indignant, but our anger was speedily turned into pity as the Rev. J. H. STEWART, in the closing speech of the day, observed, "that the devil was particularly active in assembling like the present. He knew not whether others felt as he did, but whilst THERE he felt a disposition of his mind to distraction."

In these days of ultra-liberality it seems necessary that the Patriots and Philanthropists should receive a few serious warnings, in order to check their splendid career. The last advices from the West Indies bring us a most salutary account of the working of that amiable Order from the Colonial Office, to abolish the Sunday market before Church. The present effect of the enforcing that gentle prohibition in Antigua

is an insurrection of the blacks, and the utter destruction of eleven estates. We ought to say, that no official account of this satisfactory affair has yet been received; but from Nevis, the details of proceedings which have taken place there, will be read with pleasure, at the excellent conduct of the slaves, and gratitude towards their kind-hearted friends in England.

But it is all of a piece. What are Colonies—what is commerce—what is the CONSTITUTION? Oh, reform it altogether.

ELECTIONS.

The Ministerial Radicals are enjoying what they consider a triumph, because, by the adoption of brute force, under the direction of the *Times* newspaper, they are what they call carrying their point in various parts of the kingdom—but the day will come when their eyes will be opened, and they will find, upon the very first important division to which the new Parliament is driven, that however much their new allies may approve the general question of a Reform, it may not be the Reform they propose; or if it be, that the details of which, thanks to their extraordinary clumsiness, there is a needless abundance, are not at all in accordance with their views. On any question except Reform the new elections give Ministers nothing—on the contrary.

Lord CHANDOS is carrying all before him in Buckinghamshire, and Mr. GRENELL is where such an intruder ought to be, at the bottom of the poll. It would indeed have been a most extraordinary sight to see the people of Buckinghamshire turning round upon such a person as Lord CHANDOS, who, putting his manly, independent, and constitutional political conduct out of the question, is, perhaps, one of the most active and efficient county members in the House of Commons.

In Oxfordshire, Lord NORREYS will assuredly be again returned, although, from the system of riot and intimidation practised at the nomination, it was quite impossible for his Lordship or his friends to obtain a hearing.

The speech of Mr. SIMON, who proposed his Lordship, at least as much of it as was intelligible in the disturbance, was remarkably good:—

He told them he would not detain them; and the sooner they allowed him to go the sooner he should finish. This he did, however, was not sufficient to restrain the confusion, and he then appealed to their feelings. "You have always (said Mr. SIMON) used me kindly, and I trust you will do so until I have committed some act which would justify your depriving me of your good opinion—you have always used me kindly, because I never advocated anything that was not for the benefit of the people. I love the people, and if you will enquire in the neighbourhood where I dwell, you will find that my love for the people is not confined to empty words. I was always anxious to protect their rights and independence. The speaker still being interrupted every moment by the uproarious part of the assembly, said, 'If you do not let me talk, I will print my speech, and that will be the worse for my opponents, for I assure you, I can write better than I can talk. We want a Reformer—much as you will pledge myself, if you will hear me. (Uproar and cries of 'We won't! we won't!')—I am anxious to see those taxes taken off which press upon the people. 'We want cheap beer—we want cheap bread.' The worthy Gentleman still being interrupted to such an extent that he could only edge in a word now and then, after telling them that he was a friend to Reform, and that if they were Reformers they would listen to him, was forced to conclude by nominating Lord NORREYS to represent them in Parliament."—(Loud and continued Cheers, Hisses, and Uproar.)

The show of hands eventually having been declared in favour of Messrs. WEYLAND and HARCOURT, a poll was demanded for Lord NORREYS.

In Oxford City Messrs. LANGSTON and HUGHES have been returned.

The disappointment felt by Mr. PALMER's retirement from Berkshire is extremely general. The idea of having a Papist and a stranger thrust upon them by clamour, naturally wounds the pride and loyalty of the county in which our Protestant KING is a resident. The Berkshire Paper says—

"We feel, in common with a numerous and highly-respectable body of freetholders, the greatest chagrin and disappointment at the retirement of Mr. R. Palmer from the representation of this county. Allowing all possible weight to the motives which that gentleman's letter expresses, and coinciding entirely with the sentiments of respect which are entertained even by his political opponents, we cannot refrain from lamenting that the electors of this great and populous county were prevented from recording their opinions at the hustings. We cannot but believe that the result would have been the triumphant return of Mr. Palmer. On Wednesday morning the Bear Inn, in this town, was crowded with Mr. Palmer's friends, and their astonishment at the event was of course extreme. As a proof of the high estimation in which Mr. Palmer is held, and as a slight index to the probable sources of his success, we will just remark, that in this town, and in the neighbourhood of those principles to give the generic name of radicalism, Mr. Palmer had a very considerable majority of promises; and although we allow that at Newbury, and one or two other towns, his opponent stood high, we know that in the village parishes, in many instances, he had not a single vote refused.

In Gloucestershire, the election begins either to-morrow or Tuesday, and Lord EDWARD SOMERSET is to be opposed.—At Monmouth, Mr. BENJAMIN HALL, (an iron-master, we believe,) has been returned in opposition to Lord WORCESTER.

Some of the vehement Radicals, now in the ascendant, brag about this return as a defeat of the principles espoused by the Noble Marquess and his family, and they even go so far as to say, that the demonstrations of hostility against his Lordship were marked and unequivocal. In the first place, the return of Mr. HALL has nothing whatever to do with the manifestation of any altered feeling towards the Duke of BEAUFORT or his son, but has been occasioned, as we hear, by the improper admission to the elective franchise of sixty or seventy individuals to answer Mr. HALL's purpose. This privilege has been granted to men marrying the daughters of freemen, upon the well-known principle of Bristol, to which city the favour was granted by Queen ELIZABETH, as a means, it is said, of securing husbands for the ugly women who were natives of it. That such a principle can apply to Monmouth is very doubtful—it never was heard of before, and certain we are, whatever Mr. HALL may think of it, the ladies of the town will not be very much flattered by its adoption.

This, however, will afford matter for a Petition; but as far as popular feeling could be expressed personally towards Lord WORCESTER, nothing could be more gratifying or cheering, and we take the pains to mention these facts more particularly, because the Whigs have taken more than ordinary trouble to spread a false and malicious report of a contrary tendency.

At Liverpool, the wise and liberal people have rejected the veteran GASCOYNE, who, with honour and integrity, has represented them for nearly forty years, because he had the manliness to defend the country from the tomahawk of the savages who would hack and hew it to pieces—but perhaps

they are right—the dissolution of Parliament has given them back their suspended writ, and the gross and shameful bribery of which these venal creatures stand convicted, by a Committee of the House of Commons, has so endeared to them the names of their present Members, that they could do little less than seize the earliest opportunity of discarding an old, tried, valued friend, for the sake of letting the new gentlemen have their pennynorth for their penny. Liverpool has had a narrow escape—so has General GASCOYNE, and we hope he may long live in the peace and quietness of private life, looking back with satisfaction to his past political conduct, and consoling himself, in his retirement, when he sees the overthrow of our glorious Constitution, with the recollection, that his last public act was an effort to preserve it from mutilation and destruction.

It is probable, from the late period at which Lord LOWTHER commenced his canvass for Cumberland, that Sir JAMES GRAHAM will succeed, this time—but we can tell him that it will be the last. If however, he should become one of the make-weight Peers, it will make less difference to him than it otherwise would.

The Sancho of this Quixote, the Hon. Captain ELLIOT, General of the Mint in Scotland, and Secretary of the Admiralty in England, has been most signally defeated at Plymouth; not he himself—for Captain ELLIOT few people ever heard, until his recent appointment, since which event nobody has heard of him—but the Ministers have been beaten, in his person, at Plymouth—their own dear Plymouth—where, as a correspondent of to-day shews, strong military force was required to keep the mob in order.

At Huntingdon, we rejoice to see that Mr. FREDERICK POLLOCK has been returned as the colleague of Col. PEEL. Mr. POLLOCK—BROUGHAM's bane on the Northern Circuit—has never yet been in Parliament; to indefatigable industry and deep research he unites general knowledge and a power of eloquence which must do the cause of the country essential service. Mr. KNIGHT, of the Chancery bar—another particular friend of the LORD CHANCELLOR's, has been returned, and will, we suspect, be what in the pugilistic ring is called a "troublesome customer." It has been frequently remarked, that a good forensic orator does not necessarily, or even ordinarily, make a good senatorial speaker. Lord BROUGHAM, himself, however—to give everybody his due—is a striking example of the contrary position; and we confess we anticipate both from Mr. POLLOCK and Mr. KNIGHT, new and striking exceptions to what is almost considered a general rule.

It is confidently hoped that a third candidate will start for Middlesex—the age of buckskin-breeches and topped-boots has passed away. Mr. HUME wants a new colleague, and if two candidates would start, we think we might have two new members. 'So we might have had our two in Buckinghamshire, if Lord CHANDOS had only had a friend to accompany him.

Of Essex we speak not only with reluctance but indignation. We have been deceived, and made accessories unwittingly to the paltry coalition between Mr. WELLESLEY and Mr. WESTERN. This deception we shall not easily forget, and we are the more mortified at having permitted ourselves to sanction the notion of Mr. WELLESLEY's independence of Mr. WESTERN, because we had previously seen that Mr. SCALES, the donkey butcher, was Mr. WELLESLEY's right-hand man. Mr. WELLESLEY never attends the hustings. Where is he? Why does he not shew himself? or if circumstances oblige him to be concealed, why does he not get something better in the way of proxy than Mr. SCALES. Let the Essex people recollect the professional practice of this gentleman, as recorded in some city Court, and take care that he does not reverse his efforts in the present case, and instead of dressing up donkeys to appear like veal, as he did before, cook up the legitimate CALVES he has to deal with in Essex, so as to make them look very like JACKASSES.

The struggle at Warwick between Sir CHARLES GREVILLE and Mr. BOLTON KING, has been attended with some good effects, notwithstanding it has terminated in the election of an Ultra-Radical. The battle was severe—the zeal equal; the respectability incontestably on the side of Sir CHARLES, even descending down to his hand and flag-bearers, who were satisfactorily contrasted with the rabble rout of the Pinks and Blues. The upper classes of electors were disgusted by the base manoeuvres of the Radical faction, and the lower classes were ashamed of their participation in them. The people of Warwick have now the experience of the advantage of becoming a close borough of Mr. JOHN TOMES, for it is notorious that Mr. BOLTON KING is his nominee; and this nomination, we should think, has not been altogether gratuitous.

The nomination for the county exhibited a renewal of the scene exhibited at the Radical Meeting at the Race-course, to the eternal disgrace of an opulent, enlightened Tory, but, we must add, cowardly, county. Sir EARLELY WILMOT, who had done himself credit, though a Reformer, by refusing to sign the requisition got up at Birmingham, was not put in nomination; Sir GEORGE PHILLIPS was not invited to come forward; but Sir GRAY SKIPWITH was a mild, weak man, totally unfitted for the times in which he is called upon to act, and—will it be believed of a respectable county gentleman?—submitted, as his predecessor had done, to be tied and bound down by interrogatories, offered in the name of the Radicals of Birmingham by their mouth-piece, the forward attorney, Mr. JOSEPH PARKES! He pledged himself to every extreme absurdity of the Bill, of which the authors themselves are already ashamed; and not one county gentleman, and there were some of good principles present—not one yeoman, (and to a man is the county they are opposed to the Birmingham Bill), stood forward to rescue their future representative and the county of Warwick from their degradation. Mr. LAWLEY, Reformer though he be, has manliness and courage, and would disdain such base truckling to the tri-coloured attorney of Birmingham; but Sir GRAY—a Magistrate, a man of family, and a late Tory—actually grovelled in the dust before the dictation of the Political Union. A certain Mr. GREGORY, known as a quarrelsome neighbour and a high-flying Radical, talked nonsense about the Borough-mongers having stripped the people of their coats, waistcoats, and breeches, and that they were now tugging at their shirts; but this witticism, so entirely in accordance with truth and experience, met with no great applause.

To the eternal disgrace of the county of Warwick its six members will be Radicals, while two-thirds at least of the property of the county is opposed to the flagitious measure of His Majesty's infatuated Ministers; in proof of which, is the fact that twenty-four out of ninety-one Grand Jurors

signing the Reform requisition, and but two out of twenty Peers!

ROMAN CATHOLIC TOLERANCE.

At the present time we think our readers will be pleased to see the following proof of Christian feeling, exhibited in a resolution of a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Kilfin, held on Sunday the 16th of January, at the Chapel, the Rev. JOHN O'KEANE in the Chair, Mr. JOHN LYNCH, Secretary.

Proposed by Mr. JOHN M. ANDREWS, and seconded by Mr. PATRICK O'LAUGHLIN—

"Resolved—That the Kildare-street, and other Biblical Societies, which infect this kingdom, are deserving the reprobation of every sincere friend to the peace of the country. That far from being instruments of good, they are the fomenters of fraud and mischief, and that we shall consider every bigot who abets a system so unpopular, as one who, if not disarmed by the spirit of the times, would kindly once more the fagots of persecution."

AWARE of the all-powerful interest excited by the Reform question, we have hitherto abstained from noticing the action which was tried at Durham at the last Assizes, brought against this Paper by a Mr. ERSKINE NEALE, a Clergyman, who, it seems, in his anxiety for notoriety, wrote a libel upon himself, sent it to us, authenticated by a false name and address, and then commenced proceedings against us for publishing it.

Our defence to this action was, as we have here stated, that the man himself was the author of the libel; and our Counsel put in two letters received from him at different times. These letters having been admitted to be in this NEALE's writing, several witnesses were called, who swore to their belief that the libel complained of was in the same hand.

The Rev. BENJ. KENNICOTT, on being put into the witness-box, requested the indulgence of the Court for time to examine the documents, having never before heard anything of the case until five o'clock that morning. After attentively comparing the libel with the letters for some minutes, the Reverend Gentleman said, that although it was the most painful task he had ever been called upon to perform, he must say, HE BELIEVED THEM BOTH TO BE THE HAND-WRITING OF THE PLAINTIFF—"In fact," added the Rev. Gentleman, "I HAVE NO DOUBT OF IT."

On the cross examination of Mr. KENNICOTT, a book of Registers, in which were entries in the hand-writing of Mr. NEALE and another Clergyman, and which it was intimated were so precisely alike that it was impossible to distinguish them, was put into his hands; and the plaintiff's Counsel, having placed a piece of paper over the signatures, proceeded to ask in whose writing such and such entries were: the Rev. Gentleman immediately selected those written by this NEALE—who had been for some time an usher at Mr. KENNICOTT's school.

Two witnesses were called to disprove the writing—but one of them, having had an authenticated letter of NEALE's put into his hands, swore that he thought that was not Mr. NEALE's writing.—Judge LITTLEDALE summed up, and told the Jury that if they believed the plaintiff had written the libel, they would find for the defendant; but if they did not believe it, they must give a verdict against the defendant, with such damages as the case should, in their judgment, require.

The Jury retired—and after an absence of an hour, they sent out one of their number to the Judge to inquire what damages would carry costs; this information the Judge told them he could not give them—when, half an hour afterwards, they announced their verdict to be for the plaintiff, with one shilling damages!

Such a cause, and such a verdict, never yet were heard of—because, if the Jury could fancy that we had set up such a defence without just grounds, it would have been so flagrant an aggravation of our misconduct, that the damages ought to have been as great as we could have afforded to pay—and more. We distinctly stated that a man—a clergyman of the Church of England, who has been trying every scheme to earn popularity—whose schemes for that end are tolerably notorious, and shall become still more so—had actually written a libel against himself, in the name of a supposed Colonel PARROTT, and then proceeded against the publisher of it, for pecuniary compensation—this is what we charged him with in our defence, and yet the Jury gave the man one shilling damages.

But we have not done with Mr. ERSKINE NEALE yet; the dearest shilling he ever earned is that which the Durham Jury gave him; and we are happy to know that in making due and proper explanations, we might call them exposures, of various other transactions of this worthy Pastor, we shall be doing the public service, and, acting in accordance with the wishes and feelings of the people of South Shields, where this worthy person is a Preacher.

The Letters in question are at the Office of the BULL, and may be inspected at any time of the day—but more of Mr. ERSKINE NEALE anon.

THE SUFFOLK PAPER CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING JUST REMARKS:

The conduct of the body who arrogate to themselves, *par excellence*, the title of Reformers at this crisis, is fully indicative of the ulterior designs they have in view. The slightest chance exists of gaining their end but by the basest methods, the ministerial journals have poured forth a torrent of the vilest calumnies on all who, from principle and consistency, have opposed the revolutionary Bill of Ministers. We every where hear the lying imputations of the Radical press retail their falsehoods concerning the "glorious efforts" of the Bill, and the motives of its opponents. Nothing is spared to excite the hatred, and influence the passions, of the unreflecting mass of the population against those whom they are taught to regard as their enemies. But it is in the *Times* of Saturday that the climax is put to these atrocities. This sanguinary and mendacious journal, which fully merits the epithet given to it by Canning, "the bloody old *Times*," has the following paragraph, by way of a hint, as the reception proper to be given to the constitutional candidates—

"There is no want of Members to sit for Gattos or Old Sarum, but to mount upon popular hustings, and to hear their names coupled with curses both loud and deep, and perhaps to have their persons assailed with those missiles with which John Bull is apt to stamp his displeasure upon those who have betrayed him. We warn for ourselves we depend on such success, but we cannot be surprised either that, under the present circumstances, they should take place, or that Tory candidates should be afraid of them."

We can easily picture to ourselves how grating it must be to the feelings, mental as well as physical, of a high-born and high-bred young Tory, sent from some Club House in St. James's street, or from the snug lodgings of Mr. ex-Secretary PLANTA, with the waves of corruption in his pocket, and travelling luxuriously to some comfortable Corporation constituency, consisting of 13 or 16 persons—who can conceive, we say, how grating it must be to such a holiday candidate to experience the rude reception of the unrefined townpeople, which is almost certain to await him. We see him, in our mind's eye, present himself to the people—we hear the groans which at first assailed him—we see the first discharge of mud, dead *Thons*, as the populace become more determined, and more excited, we see the pebbles and gravel begin to fly—these are succeeded by paving stones, bricks, &c., and the Corinthian capital of Toryism is forced to retire with a broken head, and through the back-door of

the Mayor's private house. Nor do the yells, of which he has been the victim, cease to haunt him until he is many miles on his road home again.

"Once and again we warn them to desist—not if they wish the lives and happiness of others, for they are too selfish to be moved by such considerations, but if they value their own. In every borough town, where there is a population even of a few hundreds, will they meet the reception which we have just pictured to them."

They will become acquainted with every village pump; the clear river and the muddy pond will alike receive them; they will carry away 'undesired samples of the soil' from each county; and they will consider themselves fortunate if contumely and contusions be all they meet with."

"In this paragraph every point is minutely described, from the first discharge of mud to the 'paving-stones and bricks,' by which the Tory candidates are here recommended, as far as this *Time* is done to be assisted. It is, and was meant to be, a code for guiding the conduct of the *majority* on now taking place—no incentive to the drooping ferocity of the worst part of the population. Their disposition for mischief, it was feared, might evaporate without some such seasonable advice. Hence this manifesto from the leading ministerial journal, to teach the people the best way to injure, to injure, to murder those whom they are pleased to consider their enemies."

When the writer of these remarks committed them to paper, he evidently did not believe that the people of England were yet so degraded and debased as to follow the advice of the *Times* newspaper, in avoiding—exactly as it meant—the excesses which it so insidiously predicted. But the fact is so. Since these instructions were issued, scarcely an election has occurred, where there was an appearance of a contest, at which the most outrageous violence has not been committed.

At Boston, riots, beyond the power of suppression, put the same to the poll; at Carlisle the same; at Carmarthen the same. At Newark Sir R. GRESELY was dragged through the Trent. At Deal not only did the rabble exercise themselves according to the orders from the *Times* office, but gave notice that they would take the life of any man who went to vote for Mr. PRICE. Indeed it is scarcely necessary to particularize the places where these infamous proceedings have occurred, for since the appearance of these suggestions we have noticed, every place has alike been subject to them.

However, the folly of these proceedings is equal to their atrocity; for, as the Committees of the new House of Commons will shew the deluded people, every Return made under the influence of tumult and intimidation will be null and void.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, May 4th. 1830.

DEAR BULL.—At length the heroes of "THE GREAT WEEK" have discovered the folly of their conduct, and admit with sighs and tears their error. You remember that the French Chambers passed a law this year, which directed an order of distinction similar to that of the Legion d'Honneur to be established, and to be conferred on those who fought against order and the laws in July, 1830. Against this law I have nothing to urge, since it is quite natural, as the Liberals have succeeded in their riots and revolution, that the Liberals should reward themselves and each other. If they had failed, they would have been deservedly tried, imprisoned, and punished. They are now—and therefore, they take the money, the price, above the honour. Against all this I do not complain, because it is the right of the conqueror; and though in this case the conquest is opposed to the peace, order, and happiness of society, yet the conquerors will remain masters until all France shall discover the error, and break her bonds asunder.—Well then, this law having passed, it remains for the Citizen King and his Ministers, as the fountain of honour, to reward, to prepare the many districts which will be contented on the "greasy rabble," and to fix a day when this "order of the bloody knife" should be placed in the hands or on the breasts of the heroes of July. This matter has been so long postponed, that the men of the revolution at length became troublesome; and M. CARRUTHERS, in order to obtain a little popularity, and at the same time to show the republicans that he was not averse to the idea of reward, obtaining the object of their ambition, has accordingly commanded the Citizen King to establish an order called "The Cross of July," to have inscribed upon it, "Donné par le Roi," and to require all those who should have been judged worthy to receive it, to swear allegiance to LOUIS PHILIP, and fidelity, *et cetera*, to the charter and laws.

So, on Monday last, out came the Ordinance, and a long list of names of those to whom the decoration was to be given in the name of the King and M. CARRUTHERS. The list was so long, that the republicans and revolutionists would be abundantly gratified. But poor Mister PERIER has indeed "counted his chickens before they were hatched," for the major part of these 1500 citizens have already signified their determination not to take the OATH OF ALLEGIANCE, and NOT TO ACCEPT what they CALL A NATIONAL REWARD, a reward "given by the King." These republicans say that they do not make the revolution for the sake of Louis PHILIP, nor did they ever dream of such a *faute* to their combat, for that if they had, they would have let the Ordinances of July alone, and have remained the subjects of the eldest branch of the house of Bourbon. These republicans say that they fought for a republic, and not for a Citizen King—that they fought for a cheap government, and not to perpetuate old and dead ones;—and that, as they have done nothing to oblige Louis PHILIP, they do not understand that the recompense for Louis PHILIP the Cross of July. Besides this, they say that when Napoleon published the Cross of the Legion of Honour, he did not put on "Donné par Napoleon," but simply a device of "Honneur et Patrie"—and they ask, with knitted brows and curled lips, what right has PHILIP to usurp a power which even NAPOLEON himself was obliged to arrogate. They also say that the recompense is not a national one, but a national one—one voted by the Chambers and by France, and not conferred by the King—that it is ten times more valuable because it is national, and that LOUIS PHILIP at meeting only one voice in the gift, whereas he usurps all the three.

But even all this is nothing compared to what is still further urged by the major part of these July heroes. They say that, as to the oath of allegiance, they will never take it—that they owe no allegiance to LOUIS PHILIP, that he ascended the throne without their consent, and remains there in opposition to their wishes;—and that finally, they have conspired, are conspiring, and will still conspire to overthrow the present dynasty, and establish on its ruins a republic, democratical, and in fact a republican government!—This is the bearing for the Citizen King—He has established an order of distinction, which makes the revolution and offers to distribute it with hands; but, in return, he requires an oath of allegiance, and his subjects, met with disdain, and the cross of July is sent to Old Nick. Really, my dear BULL, with all my respect for Kings and Governments, I cannot blame these "greasy, unwashed patriots," for if any one understands what they meant by the revolution, it is the *citoyens* who made it; and if it be true, as they all declare, the usurpation of which they made the revolution was frustrated, the usurpation of LOUIS PHILIP, I cannot blame them for refusing the "Cross of July." I admit that such a refusal must be alarming to Louis PHILIP and to all his family and friends, but why force him to take an oath of allegiance to a King, whom it is their right to overthrow, but to overthrow. Some of the blasphemous remarks among these "July heroes" object to the new order of distinction.

"Cross of July." Anything which mentions or refers to a "Cross" is to them unpopular, and even the word "Cross" is to be taken down from the chapels and churches, trample under foot even the crosses, narbles, and paintings, where our Saviour is represented dying for our sins, and as offering himself a sacrifice for the redemption of the world. I say it, without fear of contradiction, that the fifth are Atheists; not merely Deists and Socinians, but downright Atheists. Take any department of France you will—take any towns or villages in that department you will—take any class of people you will, and you will find that the majority of the population are Atheists; not merely Atheists, but Atheists in the most unscrupulous sense of the word. This is the country, this the state of feeling, and morals, and spirit, to imitate which, Protestant England is to be revolutionized by a band of Whig scoundrels. What Louis PHILIP and his

day of June next. The Venerable Archdeacon will hold his Visitation at Southmolton on the Saturday preceding, and at Torrington the Tuesday following.

CITY—SATURDAY EVENING.

The variation in the Consol Market has been upwards this week, and Consols for Account closed this afternoon at 81. Our northern Securities in the Foreign Stock Market have been very buoyant. Russian Bonds have advanced to 91 1/2, Danish to 60 1/2, and in other Stock there is nothing of much moment doing, but considerable firmness is displayed. The Brazilian Bonds are 59, and Portuguese 45 to 46, Spanish Stock is quoted at 161 1/2, and Mexican at 36 1/2.

Bank Stock	200	4 per Cent. 1826	96 1/2
3 per Cent. Consols, 80 1/2 ..	81 1/2	Bank Long Ann.	161 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced 79 1/2 ..	80 1/2	India Bonds	par 2 pm.
3 per Cent. Red.	88 1/2	Exchequer Bills	7 1/2
34 per Cent. 1830	89 1/2	Consols for Acc't.	80 1/2

LATEST NEWS.

At a late hour last night we received the following important and authentic intelligence from Warsaw:—

WARSAW, April 25.—Messrs. Ziegler and Sturm received a letter from Brody yesterday, in which it is announced that a battle has taken place between General Dzwernicki's corps and the Russians, near Herushko, in Volhynia, in which the Russian army was again victorious. Two Russian regiments were completely cut to pieces, and two other regiments, with all their arms, &c., joined the Polish standard. It appears that the Poles do not now endeavour to take Radziewillow, as they continue to follow the Russians into the interior, and have already passed that frontier town.

Another letter, dated Brody, 25th April, states that Dzwernicki has likewise taken six pieces of cannon, and is in possession of Radziewillow, from whence the Russian Custom-house officers had made their escape to the Austrian quarantine.

"The same letter states:—At this moment we learn that Dzwernicki's corps has had a battle between Horochow and Terczyn, at which the six pieces of cannon mentioned above were captured. As yet no official report is published, but it is generally believed."

Letters from Zamosc of the 20th of April, announce that General Danedoff's corps, in endeavouring to pass the river Bug, has been defeated by the Volhynian Patriots; it appears that Volhynia is in complete insurrection as well as Lithuania. Three squadrons of General Uminski's cavalry, commanded by Major Kaspiowski, attacked a regiment of Russian soldiers, and took 67 officers and soldiers prisoners.

"Letters from the department of Augustowa say, that in Samogitia and Lithuania there are already 100,000 armed patriots, and that Wilna is in their hands; it appears to be certain that there is a great effusion of blood in that quarter."

A great battle is expected between the main armies of Skrzynski and Diebitsch."

We have received Bombay papers to the 26th December. Lord Clare, the new Governor, had not arrived. His Excellency Lieut. General the Hon. Sir Thomas Sydney Beckwith, the Governor ad interim, had proceeded to the Mahabulashwar Hills, on account of ill health. He published a Proclamation on the 21st of December, stating that the remaining members of the Government would carry on the executive department during his absence.

It is rumored that intelligence has reached the India House, that serious insurrections have broken out in the north-western provinces, and that Ranjeet Sing is in the field with 50,000 men.

LUKE DILLON.—The sentence of death upon this unfortunate man has been commuted to transportation for life. An official notification from the Castle, announcing this fact, was on Wednesday morning transmitted to the High Sheriffs.

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday, the decision of the Court on the Writ of Error in the case of the King v. Carlisle was given, confirming the previous sentence.

JURY SOLOMONS.—Friday the Judges met in the Exchequer Chamber for the special purpose of considering the case of this individual; and, after mature deliberation, came to the conclusion that he was properly convicted as a principal.

ELECTIONS.

STATE OF THE POLLS.			
ATYREBURY, SATURDAY MAY 7.		ESSEX.	
W. Rickford	566	Western	907
Lord Nugent	324	Wellesley	889
Lord Kirkwall	278	Tyrell	684
BEDFORDSHIRE.		HUNTINGDONSHIRE.	
Marquis of Tavistock	645	Roper	626
Mr. Payne	609	Mandeville	610
Mr. Stuart	374	Strathaven	442
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.		MARLOW.	
THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 7.		O. Williams, Esq.	164
AT THE CLOSE.		T. P. Williams, Esq.	159
Marquis of Chandos	1232	Col. W. R. Clayton	138
Grenfell	529	Wynn	236
At the close of the second day's Poll, there had been given		LYON	236
Plumbers for Ld. Chandos 740		NEWBY.	
for Smith	66	Knox	25
for Grenfell	None	Maquire	23
CARNARVON (BOROUGH).		WORCESTER (COUNTY).	
Sir C. Puck	38	Captain Lygon	154
W. O. Gore, Esq.	38	Hon. M. Foley	145
		Hon. Captain Spencer	95

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY POLL BOOK.

On Wednesday next will be published the POLL BOOK for the ELECTION OF TWO REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT for the UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of May, 1851.

By HENRY GUNTING, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51, 54, 57, 60, 63, 66, 69, 72, 75, 78, 81, 84, 87, 90, 93, 96, 99, 102, 105, 108, 111, 114, 117, 120, 123, 126, 129, 132, 135, 138, 141, 144, 147, 150, 153, 156, 159, 162, 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180, 183, 186, 189, 192, 195, 198, 201, 204, 207, 210, 213, 216, 219, 222, 225, 228, 231, 234, 237, 240, 243, 246, 249, 252, 255, 258, 261, 264, 267, 270, 273, 276, 279, 282, 285, 288, 291, 294, 297, 300, 303, 306, 309, 312, 315, 318, 321, 324, 327, 330, 333, 336, 339, 342, 345, 348, 351, 354, 357, 360, 363, 366, 369, 372, 375, 378, 381, 384, 387, 390, 393, 396, 399, 402, 405, 408, 411, 414, 417, 420, 423, 426, 429, 432, 435, 438, 441, 444, 447, 450, 453, 456, 459, 462, 465, 468, 471, 474, 477, 480, 483, 486, 489, 492, 495, 498, 501, 504, 507, 510, 513, 516, 519, 522, 525, 528, 531, 534, 537, 540, 543, 546, 549, 552, 555, 558, 561, 564, 567, 570, 573, 576, 579, 582, 585, 588, 591, 594, 597, 600, 603, 606, 609, 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3666, 3669, 3672, 3675, 3678, 3681, 3684, 3687, 3690, 3693, 3696, 3699, 3702, 3705, 3708, 3711, 3714, 3717, 3720, 3723, 3726, 3729, 3732, 3735, 3738, 3741, 3744, 3747, 3750, 3753, 3756, 3759, 3762, 3765, 3768, 3771, 3774, 3777, 3780, 3783, 3786, 3789, 3792, 3795, 3798, 3801, 3804, 3807, 3810, 3813, 3816, 3819, 3822, 3825, 3828, 3831, 3834, 3837, 3840, 3843, 3846, 3849, 3852, 3855, 3858, 3861, 3864, 3867, 3870, 3873, 3876, 3879, 3882, 3885, 3888, 3891, 3894, 3897, 3900, 3903, 3906, 3909, 3912, 3915, 3918, 3921, 3924, 3927, 3930, 3933, 3936, 3939, 3942, 3945, 3948, 3951, 3954, 3957, 3960, 3963, 3966, 3969, 3972, 3975, 3978, 3981, 3984, 3987, 3990, 3993, 3996, 4000.

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Count Suit complete	£11 11s	VERY BEST LIVERIES.
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Do (Black or Blue)	3 16s	A Stable or Working Dress, 1 4 6
Frock ditto (ditto ditto)	4 18s	A Footman's extra double-mill'd
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TO THE STUDIOUS AND SEDENTARY.—Literary writers, and artisans, who by intense application are subject to frequent returns of severe Head-ache, may now find an instantaneous relief of pain in ROWLAND'S CEREBRUM, the unerring efficacy of which was long experienced by the late Emperor of the French, and the Emperor of Russia, having been purchased recently by Messrs. ROWLAND & SONS, and its promulgation of this admirable specific has already, throughout the British Empire, and in many parts of the European Continent, impressed it with sterling celebrity.

STEAM PACKET WHARF, ST. KATHERINE'S next the Tower, where Passengers embark and land, without the risk of Boats—conveyance gratis.—NOTICE is hereby given, that last and elegantly fitted STEAM PACKETS have been constructed for the purpose of conveying Passengers and Goods, at stated hours, with the most undeviating punctuality.—Gravesend, Southend, Sheerness, Chatham, Margate, Ramsgate, Walton, Harwich, Ipswich, Scarborough, Whitby, Redcar, Durham, Darlington, Stockton upon Tyne, &c. The Public are particularly invited to inspect the Superior accommodation provided at the above Wharf, and to compare it with that of any other place at the water-side in the Port of London. The approaches both by land and water possess unexampled advantages. The Wharf enjoys the privilege of accommodating Steam Packets in the foreign trade.

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This edition, which has been reprinted from the latest Paris edition, at half price, contains the most authentic notes, now first added, from the dictation of Napoleon while at St. Helena, from the Memoirs of the Duke of Rovigo, of Gen. Haup, of Constant, and numerous other authentic sources. Henry Col

property, and unhoused nearly twenty families. 20

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 15.

THE QUEEN had a Ball at St. James's on Monday—His MAJESTY held a Levée on Wednesday, and Her MAJESTY had a Drawing Room on Thursday.
Their MAJESTIES left Town on Friday.

It appears by Friday's *Gazette* that the KING has been pleased to create Colonel FITZCLARENCE an Earl, Viscount, and Baron of the United Kingdom, by the style and title of Earl of MUNSTER, Viscount FITZCLARENCE, and Baron TEWKESBURY.

Upon this creation there can be but one opinion: and we fully concur with the following remark, which appears in the *Times* on Friday:—

"A Peerage, with the rank of an Earl, is to be conferred on Colonel FITZCLARENCE. The relationship of this Gentleman to the fountain of honour, united to his high attainments, moral worth, and professional reputation, entitle him to such a mark of paternal regard; and the public cannot but rejoice that it will be conferred."

The illustrious Houses of RICHMOND, GRAFTON, and ST. ALBAN'S were founded upon a similar origin; and, as the *Times* justly observes, the personal attainments of Colonel FITZCLARENCE, and the general esteem in which he is held, will doubtless render his elevation a very popular measure.

It is with great pain, however, we are compelled, for the sake of putting a just value upon the sanction of the *Times* newspaper to the creation in question, to quote from its columns the opinion we find registered there, upon the same subject, on the twenty-first day of December last. We beg attention to it:—

"The irregular scions of a certain illustrious House are becoming troublesome. We do not wish to be particular: we trust that the young men and women to whom we allude are not so blinded by infatuated conceit as not to take a hint."

"Is this a time to make claims without SERVICE! Is the mere accident of left-handed birth to be a ground for honours or wealth? One thing we can confidently predict. If, as it is said, the clamorous progeny have put forth pretensions which ought not to be listened to, the parent who has magnanimously and patriotically refused the appeal, will have acquired a fresh title to public admiration and affection."

"It is a maxim of the law that the King can do no wrong. What a noble moral, as well as political comment, on this maxim would it be, that the King will do no wrong."

The little discrepancy which appears between these two opinions upon one point is somewhat curious, and not a little entertaining; but it gains even something more by another reference to the same paper, on the subject of the Whigs, by whom of course, the grant of the Peerage has been sanctioned, if not advised.

The *Times*—as we once before have taken the liberty of mentioning—has the following observations upon that political body, from which the Administration of the country is at present selected—with a reference to them we leave the subject for to-day:—

"As to the Whigs, we plainly, and in the face of the people of England DENY that the country looks to them as its saviours in any great emergency—the experience of nearly fifty years has proved the REAL CHARACTER OF THIS PARTY—at once haughty and pusillanimous—rash and short-sighted—noisy democrats when out of place, insolent aristocrats when in—ignorant of the noble qualities of their own countrymen, and timid depreciators of their glory, while they are ever vehement, and ready to applaud and magnify the successes of foreigners. SUCH ARE THE MEN WHOM, we are told, ENGLAND IS TO REGARD WITH VENERATION AND AFFECTION!!!"

Vide *Times* Newspaper, Aug. 21, 1830!

The *Times* of yesterday descants with great animation upon the progress of Reform in most of the different counties where elections are going on; but we could not discover any allusion to the case of Northamptonshire. This is rather odd. We will, however, try to throw a light upon the proceedings of the Reform party there, which may be of considerable use to those who are desirous of making up their minds as to the merits of the Whigs and Radicals.

In the *Albion* of Wednesday or Thursday we find the following article on the subject, and think that we can do no better than extract it in the first instance.

"The proceedings connected with the Northamptonshire Election are of a character to call for the most serious consideration and reprehension—they involve not only the honour, character, and integrity of a Nobleman holding one of the highest Cabinet offices, but place the honour, character, and integrity of the order to which his Lordship belongs in a most perilous state of jeopardy."

Lord ALTHORP, the eldest son and heir of Earl SPENCER, comes forward as a candidate for the county of Northampton; and having, under his own hand, agreed with Mr. CARTWRIGHT, his former colleague, not to disturb the county by bringing forward a second Whig-Radical Candidate, suddenly exhibits himself as the companion of Lord MILTON, his most particular personal friend, in a canvass for the county—their names coupled in bills, placards, and flags, as the candidates of the people.

"On Monday, Mr. CARTWRIGHT read on the hustings, a letter which he received from this Lord ALTHORP, ten days before the election, from which the following is an extract:—

"We shall be quiet, I hope and believe, though I have heard of some canvassing for BRUDENELL. If your friends start a Candidate, we may be obliged, in self-defence, to do the same; but, unless this happens, none of my people wish to stir—but I cannot answer for those not connected with me."

This is pretty clear. Now, then, for the conduct of my Lord ALTHORP, in consonance with the sentiments contained in his letter.

"Lord SPENCER'S tenants have been canvassing for more than three weeks! So have Lord FITZWILLIAM'S for the same time—and for ALTHORP and MILTON!!!"

No Tory candidate was started—no steps were taken by Mr. CARTWRIGHT or his friends, who were lulled into security by the written declaration of that upright, pious, and exemplary Nobleman, the Lord Viscount ALTHORP, Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Privy Councillor, &c. &c. &c.

"Now, will anybody—will Lord ALTHORP himself, ven-

ture to say that his father's tenants, and the tenants of Lord FITZWILLIAM, are 'persons not connected with him?' Will he venture to say that he was ignorant of what they were actually doing, at the very moment that he wrote the letter to Mr. CARTWRIGHT—will he venture to give any explanation, or will he return to the House of Commons liable to have Mr. CARTWRIGHT'S letter thrown in his teeth at every turn?

"Does not everybody know that Lord MILTON and Lord ALTHORP are bosom friends, in the habit of daily communication and correspondence? Is it probable—is it possible—that this canvassing should have been going on without Lord MILTON'S knowledge and privity? We now speak of Lords ALTHORP and MILTON as personal friends; but if it were possible that such a very curious circumstance should have occurred as that of Lord SPENCER'S tenants canvassing for Lord ALTHORP'S particular crony without his knowing of it, is it, or could it be, possible that Lord MILTON should be backed and supported officially by one of the *Secretaries of the Treasury*, without the concurrence and knowledge of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER? Why there surely does not exist upon the face of the earth a fool so besotted as to believe any thing of the sort, or a knave so debased as to endeavour to make other people believe it."

But Lord MILTON himself is ashamed of the thing—he is unable to show himself before the deluded freeholders and the opposing candidates. He knows he must answer questions which must convict his honourable, right honourable colleague, and then this honourable and right honourable colleague puts his friend's absence to the account of his grief and a domestic calamity. This is mere election fudge; because at the very last dirty-shirt, tag-rag and bobtail meeting at Northampton, this lachrymose Lord not only was present, but made a speech to the mob; and not only made a speech to the mob, but pulled off his great coat when he WAS ORDERED to do so by a scavenger in the street, who asked his Lordship what he meant by offering to address gentlemen in his great coat.

"High-minded scion of the house of Wentworth!—high-minded son of the Venerable FITZWILLIAM!—So, although six weeks or two months ago he was quite gay enough to tumble for the mobility, his grief now has come upon him so violently, that he is not able to show his face on the hustings.—No wonder."

"It is at Northampton that the real, true, original revolutionary banner has been first hoisted. The KING'S CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rallies his voters under the bloody tri-coloured flag—under that flag which England has trampled in the dust and sunk in the ocean—the flag that floated when LOUIS the SIXTEENTH was murdered in the streets of his capital, and when his innocent Queen was butchered by the common executioner. Under this villainous type of massacre and rebellion, the Finance Minister of England ranged his supporters; and under this villainous type of massacre and rebellion, the hiring gang of miscreants insult, pelt, and assault every man who dares to vote according to his conscience, against the barefaced coalition, adding new violence to these insults whenever a voter happens to be a clergyman of the Church of England."

As far as this goes it is pretty clear—but we are enabled to carry the investigation and exposure a little further.

The letter which Lord MILTON addressed to Mr. CARTWRIGHT was dated ten days before the election, and accordingly it is possible—possible, recollect—and his Lordship's friends rely very particularly upon the possibility that his Lordship might not have known either of Lord MILTON'S intentions, or of the exertions of his friends in Peterborough and its vicinity, which were, as we have already shewn, made manifest three weeks since; but we have something still in store, which not all the ingenuity of Whig policy can invalidate, and not all the high respectability which has hitherto attached to Lord ALTHORP'S name, justify.

Lord ALTHORP on Wednesday, the fourth of May, when he quitted the Town Hall, was ignorant of an invitation having been sent to Lord MILTON, and moreover had no idea of Lord MILTON'S accepting such invitation, if sent. To this fact Lord ALTHORP has pledged his word—namely, that when he left the Town Hall, on the fourth of May, he was ignorant of an invitation having been sent to Lord MILTON.

We now call the attention of the reader to the following—

"NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ELECTION."

"Lord ALTHORP solicits your vote and interest at the present election, at Northampton, where your attendance on Friday, is earnestly desired."

"Lord MILTON is expected to be put in nomination, and in that case you are requested to GIVE HIM YOUR INTEREST ALSO."

This is pretty strong evidence of a knowledge on the part of Lord ALTHORP as to Lord MILTON'S invitation, and of the desire to "be quiet," announced in his Lordship's letter to Mr. CARTWRIGHT—but this is not all—what date does the reader think this coalition circular of Lord ALTHORP'S bears?—Why, believe it who can—it is dated Wednesday, the fourth of May; on which very day Lord ALTHORP pledged his honour, he knew nothing of Lord MILTON'S being either invited or proposed.

Here for the moment we leave Lord ALTHORP, and proceed to notice another part of the affair, as relates to Lord MILTON.

Lord MILTON, having heard all the statements which have been made on the subject, requested an interview with Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Sir CHARLES KNIGHTLEY, for the express purpose of exculpating himself from the heavy censure which had been cast upon him as well as his Noble friend Lord ALTHORP.

At this interview Lord MILTON was, we are informed, greatly distressed, and even moved to tears, and earnestly begged Mr. CARTWRIGHT to be assured that he felt no personal hostility towards him.—His Lordship then proceeded to state that he did not know of Lord ALTHORP'S letter to Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and was of course no party to it. His Lordship was told that this declaration might exculpate him, but that it certainly did not exculpate Lord ALTHORP.

Lord MILTON was then asked whether the handbill, which was produced to him, dated April 29th, circulated at Peterborough, and inserted in the Stamford Paper, was written by his Lordship or not? Lord MILTON, who was evidently unprepared for this question, answered, THAT THE HANDBILL WAS WRITTEN BY HIM!

Upon this admission, we make but one remark; namely, that in the beginning of the conversation Lord MILTON assured Mr. CARTWRIGHT that he had no feeling of personal hostility to him. The hand-bill subsequently admitted by Lord MILTON to be his own production, is the most furious

personal attack upon Mr. CARTWRIGHT that can be imagined.

So much for Lord MILTON, and now on recurring to the letter of Lord ALTHORP to Mr. CARTWRIGHT, an extract of which is given above, and in referring to the canvassing card of his Lordship, dated the 4th of May, let it be also recollected that Sir CHARLES KNIGHTLEY in a speech delivered by him, distinctly showed that Mr. ELLICE, Secretary of the Treasury, and the immediate subordinate of Lord ALTHORP, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, had even before that avowed, that Lord MILTON would stand for the county.

Now what can be said of all this, what defence can the most zealous and most judicious friend of these coalition Lords or their party set up for such conduct, we are at a loss to anticipate—of one thing we are quite sure, that a single observation of ours, upon the affair would be useless.

LORD BROUGHAM—who is one of the pleasantest companions imaginable in private life—was speaking the other day, of one of his colleagues—in his absence—and he said—"He is a very surprising person—take his military services—his consistent policy—his official activity—his universal knowledge—his general readiness—the quickness of his conception, and the clearness of his understanding—take them altogether, I say—and—and—you may put them all into his Duchess's thimble!"

A smart, smooth-faced old Gentleman, with a small nose, &c., on the 4th of last March made a speech in Parliament about Reform. We have a high regard for his amiability and good-nature—family failings—we should not, however, record his opinions upon this, or, indeed, any other question, as being of any serious importance one way or another; but in order to exhibit his sincerity and consistency, we think we may be permitted to place before our readers the words which "came mended from his tongue" some ten weeks since. Hear them, oh reader!—

"Supposing," said the old gentleman, "the measure to be carried into effect, I should be very much surprised, indeed, if the Noble Lord could conduct the Government with his Parliament. And of this I am satisfied, that if the Noble Lord could not, nobody else could, or would attempt it. Gentlemen opposite would be left in unalloyed enjoyment of the Government, for which they would have no competitors; and if indulged to the extent of their wishes (as manifested in this Bill), satisfied I am that they would not long have a King or House of Lords, to participate in the GOVERNMENT of the Country. If I were asked how the Institutions of the Country would work under the New CONSTITUTION—for such it was—I should reply, 'A great deal worse than before.' The Noble Lord's speech confirms my idea, that the blots of our Institutions might be very easily remedied. But if this Bill passed, the mischief would be increased; it would overthrow the Government, and throw a preponderating power into this Estate, fatal to the two others. Nothing but the extravagance of the scheme, prevented me from supporting the proposition of the Noble Lord. I am far from approving of the present measure. I am not willing to admit, that such was the overwhelming influence of public opinion, that the House must be the slaves; if we passed this measure, we could not stop here; in a short time, further alterations would be required and conceded. The Honourable Member for Middlesex, only accepted the present measure, as an earnest of VOTE by BALLOT and UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE; and the Honourable Member for Preston, looked at the Bill in the same way. The moment we admitted 500,000 new voters, the greater proportion voting as Householders, the answer for the BALLOT would become unanswerable. (Hear, from Mr. HUNT.)—I SOLEMNLY DECLARED MY OPINION, that this measure must, in the end, convert this Monarchy into a REPUBLIC; and the trifling difference that exists between my Noble Friend opposite and myself, is this—that I am for REFORM, and the Noble Lord for REVOLUTION."

And who, gentle reader, do you think made this pithy speech upon Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S revolutionary measure,—who do you suppose solemnly declared his opinion that the measure must convert the monarchy into a republic—who do you imagine was the smooth-faced, snub-nosed old Gentleman who laughed at public opinion?—Why, neither more nor less than the RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN CALcraft—the same JOHN CALcraft who is now standing for the county of Dorset as a Radical Reformer, and a red-hot advocate of the measure which he SOLEMNLY DECLARED, on the 4th of March, would convert this monarchy into a republic, and which he denounced as the immediate precursor of a REVOLUTION.

What is necessary to add to this fact—this conviction out of his own mouth? Nothing. Mr. CALcraft has avowed solemnly that he believes the measure will produce a revolution and convert our monarchy into a republic; and yet, upheld and supported by Lord GREY'S ministry, that man claims the suffrages of the county of Dorset. These are the things which must open the eyes of the people.

THERE has been a Congress at Barbados, composed of delegates from all the colonies, except Jamaica. The object was, to petition the KING, Lords, and Commons, praying for relief in their nearly bankrupt condition.

This was a most judicious proceeding, and is the more important, as its consequences may be foreseen—not as they regard relief, but with reference to future meetings on legislative points—for the uniformity of their negro codes—for the abolition of the 4½ per cent. duty, the land purchased having been already redeemed six-fold by this ruinous annuity.

The resolutions are very temperate, and extremely well drawn up, and the delegates have earned the gratitude of their respective colonies, and of the West Indies, for the manner in which they have discharged the duties entrusted to them. It was difficult to say anything in addition to what has been said here on the subject of distress, except that the patient was nearer exhaustion and dissolution.

The old adage of the bundle of sticks was aptly applied by Mr. WHITE, of St. Vincent—and it will perhaps be more forcibly felt when the accounts shall have reached the Colonies of the debate upon Mr. BUXTON'S motion, if the KING'S Government should be so ill-advised as to persevere in the mischievous measures contemplated in the Resolutions. Nothing will tie the string tighter—nothing unite the Colonies more firmly in a bond of union for their common safety. Had these threats not been issued, the Legislatures would have looked with as much calmness as circumstances would allow at what was passing in the Crown colonies, and have adopted what might have been done safely; we fear such anticipations are gone for a season—for it was Mr. CANNING'S axiom, that to be done safely, it must be done cautiously; for they are Englishmen, and will feel that they have been dealt with under the influence of prejudice and falsehood—what has been stated by their opponents can be disproved on oath.

"Celum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt." To use an American phrase, "we are sorry to see a taste for codification reciprocated across the Atlantic." A proposal, on the part of a Lieut. CLACKSTONE, to govern the West India Body here—a sort of tropical joint stock legislative company, to be established in the mother country, with

fee'd directors, salaried secretaries, taxes raised on sugar and ships (with the concurrence, we presume, of the Privy Council), backed by twenty-three resolutions approved by the author.

In this country, joint-stock trading, and other companies, have rather got into disrepute; but with the exception of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT's Nomination Reform Candidate Company, we have heard nothing here of such legislative speculations.

The substitution of a Reformed Cortes, instead of the present standing committee who have deserved so well of the Colonies—as among numerous other proofs, the Parliamentary Papers dated the 7th February, 1831, from the Board of Trade, No. 120, abundantly prove—seems to have excited no more notice however in the Colonies, than the effusion of a churchwarden of Shoreditch for the reform of a parish vestry, or benefit society.

This Committee, with a Plantagenet at its head, composed of some of the first families of the country, in and out of the two Houses of Parliament, of Planters resident in England, and of those returned but yesterday from the Colonies, and thus possessing recent local knowledge and experience—for all are eligible—of merchants well acquainted with their trade—of the Legislative Agents, to advocate and protect the interests of their Colonies—nothing can work so well: a select committee meets weekly—or oftener if required—subdivided into branches; the standing committee meeting at stated periods, on occasion demands, with an annual general meeting; a few pence per head are subscribed to pay the unavoidable expenses. We can honestly say, from what we have heard, on most respectable assurances, that it would be impossible to collect together, more judiciously, a Committee so capable of, and who have advocated more ably—alas! unsuccessfully—the distresses of the Colonies. To Mr. KEITH DOUGLAS especially, the West Indians owe much for his unremitting exertions, and the talents exerted in their behalf, powerfully supported by his colleagues; but while the distress was admitted in the most unqualified degree—no relief could be obtained—the treatment the Colonists experienced was enough to drive them to despair.

To the Colonial Agents is assigned, in addition, the charge of conducting the negotiations between the Legislatures they represent and the Government of this country, and in these times of excitement and collision, when illiberality and prejudice mark them for their prey, we can scarcely conceive an office requiring more tact, more intelligence, and more discretion; they are the links of the chain connecting, in political relations, the Colonies with Great Britain. Mr. CLACKSTONE very humorously refers to his *cacothese scribendi et loquendi*, and one might add *carpendi*. In spite of some extravagancies, such as having been picked up by a booby, or man-of-war's bird, and carried to England; of his gravely proposing to extort pledges from, and thereby to controul successive Parliaments as to the discussion of the West India question in opposition to the wishes of the House; of his expecting belief here to attach to the report of local colonial commissions of enquiry, &c. &c., there are some pertinent remarks, a great deal of zeal and unsound cleverness: he has more sail than ballast, and we should be sorry if the lamented example of Lord COCHRANE were lost upon him. Let him stick to his ship, rather than dive into the sea of politics and legislation, where there be rocks, and shoals, and quicksands, he may be unable to steer clear of, and which are little dreamt of in his philosophy. On this subject, we would especially refer him to the petitions for enquiry in 1826, 1828, and 1830, reprinted in the Parliamentary Paper, 1831, No. 301, without implicating the legislative rights of the Assemblies with reference to the British Parliament.

At the QUEEN'S ball on Monday—it is said—we speak with diffidence and deference—that the KING was pleased to say to Lady JERSEY that His MAJESTY had heard that the mob had broken her Ladyship's windows on the night of the Reform riots—"It is quite true, Sir," said her Ladyship, "and I glory in my panes."

It is a very curious fact, that Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, as we firmly believe, has, within four or five days, shot a Mr. PAGET, the Member for Leicestershire, through some part of his body, in a duel, and that no newspaper has taken the least notice of it. The last person Sir FRANCIS shot, was that poor animal PAUL, about whom the excitement in London was rather greater than that, which is kept alive by his worthy successors about Reform at this moment.

The cause of that quarrel and duel should operate salutarily upon the minds of the present Ministers, who flatter themselves that when the Radicals (whom they despise) have done all they want, they shall be able to cast them off. BURDETT used PAUL, and then, as a man would serve a sucked orange, threw him away, and refused to preside at some sot and smoky dinner at one of the taverns, in the success of which, this PAUL—who had been a breeches-maker, or some such thing—was interested; and so PAUL called BURDETT out, and BURDETT shot him—but PAUL shot BURDETT too; and then Sir FRANCIS was dragged about the streets upon a sort of car, with his leg resting upon a dark blue cushion, and the people shouted "*Burdett for ever*."

It is said that Mr. PAGET's ball in the late affair passed close to Sir FRANCIS's head—perhaps the gentleman wished to spoil the worthy Baronet's hat. The amiable banker, whose name we never will mention, upon hearing that Mr. PAGET, who is represented to be a gentleman in the latter line, was standing for Leicestershire, said to a friend of his, that he supposed he had the *Belvoir* interest.

This does not look so good a joke as it really is—Belvoir is pronounced *Beaver*—this we mention for the benefit of country gentlemen.

Then it should be known that Sir ROBERT PEEL considered it necessary to send a gentle message to Mr. JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE, relating to certain language used by the said Mr. JOHN CAM, upon the scaffold which was erected over against the viper shop in Covent-garden market, for the election of Members for Westminster. Mr. HOBBHOUSE did not receive a letter directed to his house, and despatched by the general post, which we are not surprised at, because such miscarriages are of very common occurrence; but he did receive the visit of a most distinguished officer on the part of Sir ROBERT, and a noble lord of high character was the appointed friend of Mr. JOHN CAM—the affair terminated, however, satisfactorily, for Mr. HOBBHOUSE denied the use of the language attributed to him by the reporters—who never put down accurately anything a man says—and for what he admitted gave such an explanation—we were once sent to Newgate (as, indeed, Mr. HOBBHOUSE has been too,

and knows what it is) for saying apology—such an explanation as rendered it unnecessary, nay impossible, to proceed further.

Now these two affairs of honour have been cuddled up in a most surprising way—we cannot tell why; especially the latter one—because Mr. HOBBHOUSE's speech, as mis-reported by those careless fellows, remains in print, while the slight rectification of the blunders of the scribes of the newspapers by Mr. HOBBHOUSE himself, are secrets known only to the privileged few.

THE Whigs and Radicals have, for several months past, been ringing the changes upon the extraordinary culpability of the Duke of NEWCASTLE and the Marquis of EXETER, for rejecting tenants who refused to vote for the candidates whose cause their Lordships happened to espouse; and this sort of triple-bob-major the said Whigs and Radicals have kept pealing in our ears with the most zealous activity.

It was in vain to attempt to shew a parallel conduct on the part of Lord DURHAM and his subordinates (Lord GREY and the rest of the Cabinet), when they removed from the KING's household three gentlemen, for daring to vote according to their conscience; it was in vain, while they were grinning about "doing what I like with my own," at the very moment that they were actually doing what they liked with that which was not their own—the KING's household—it was in vain, we say, during all this yell and confusion, to attempt anything like convincing these worthies, and they shuffled the charge off, by declaring that the cases were not at all similar, and that the individuals who voted against the Bill, were dependents of the KING, whose feelings were favourable towards it (which last fact they have so shamelessly spread, and which is without the slightest foundation), and that, therefore, the KING's displeasure, was to be marked, and so on.

Admit this, for argument's sake—but for no other reason—and now let us tell our readers a plain straight-forward story, which cannot be contradicted:—

There is a place called GRIMSBY, and there is a Lord called YARBOROUGH—AT GRIMSBY, Captain HARRIS, of the Navy, and Mr. JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, who sat for Garton in the last Parliament, were candidates on the true Old Tory Anti-reform principles—these were opposed by a Capt. GRONOW, late of the Guards, and another Gentleman, whose name at this moment we have forgotten; and they had all the good wishes of Lord YARBOROUGH, seeing that they took the side of the ministers, who pay twenty thousand pounds and promise Earldoms, to support the purity of election, and prevent the interference of Peers in elections. But at Grimsby, the people shewing no disposition to be sold, returned HARRIS and SHELLEY triumphantly, beating the favourites of My Lord.

What happened—why, we will tell the reader what happened—every tenant of this popular Whig Radical Lord YARBOROUGH—this hater of corruption—this emancipator of the fettered—this enlightener of the ignorant—this friend of independence—was served with notice to quit the day after the close of the election. But this—even this is not all—this is only the punishment for voting according to their consciences. What will the reader say to the fact, that instructions were sent down from the Admiralty to the Officers of the Coast Guard to order every sailor who had a vote, and meant to give it to the Captain and SHELLEY, to order every one of these men on board the Cutters, and then stand out to sea with them; which they actually did—and if this is not doing what they like with their own, the deuce is in it—this spread of *cavass* to take the electors away from the Poll is a thing which reflects infinite credit on the Government, and more especially as my Lord YARBOROUGH affects a most marvellous love for the navy, and imitates in his jigmaree yacht, to the best of his notions, all the details of service, to the infinite annoyance of his crew and the unqualified amusement of all his acquaintance.

There is no question of Lord YARBOROUGH's right to turn out his tenants, and the whole of that part of the business is his Lordship's own affair; but for orders to issue from the Government to ship off, the free and independent electors at a moment when they are trying to make the people believe they mean to do something for their good, is what may be fairly called a little too bad. What they will say to it, at COCKERMOUTH remains to be known; what every body says of it in London is, that the less the party about Lord EXETER and the Duke of NEWCASTLE for doing in a more flagrant manner the same thing they have charged upon their Lordships, the better.

We have here stated the facts—let any man who chooses contradict them if he can—if he cannot, why then — but we check ourselves—if we finished the sentence we should write what the law defines to be a libel.

AMONGST the elections in progress, Northamptonshire, as we thought, required a particular article to itself—the facts connected with it are curious, and, with the private character which Lord ALTHORP has hitherto maintained, almost unaccountable.

Lord NORREYS has resigned the contest for Oxfordshire, as Lord EDWARD SOMERSET has, that for Gloucestershire. Mr. BANKS is gaining upon Mr. CALCRAFT, and SHELLEY and HARRIS have beaten Lord YARBOROUGH's men in Grimsby, of which we have taken suitable notice elsewhere in to-day's paper.

On Thursday, was laid, in the new Ropery Ground, on Grimsby Race Course, the first stone for a series of buildings for a manufactory of rope and canvas from the *Phormium Tenax*, in the presence of hundreds of spectators. The main building will be eleven hundred and forty feet in length, and thirty-three feet broad, one end of which will contain a powerful steam engine, and the other will be appropriated as a storehouse for the raw material. On the stone is the following inscription:—"This stone was laid, 5th, May, 1831, by Capt. GEORGE HARRIS, R.N. C.B. M.P. and JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, Esq. M.P. to commemorate the victory achieved by the independent freemen of Great Grimsby, over every conjoined influence that could be opposed to them; and, under God's blessing, as the foundation of a manufactory, that will bring prosperity and happiness to this ancient and loyal Borough." The manufactory is designed on a scale of sufficient magnitude to employ two or three hundred workmen. In an address to the people assembled on this occasion, Capt. HARRIS stated that he had taken out patents in France and Holland for the manufacture of the same article in those countries, and declared that he intended his principal station to be at Grimsby.

Mr. DRUDAS and Mr. THROCKMORTON, a gentleman of the Popish persuasion, were returned for Berkshire last

Monday; and the former gentleman having declared his opinion to be favourable about Reform, called for three cheers for the KING, which were given.

In Cornwall, the cry connecting the KING's name with the question, has had a most mischievous effect upon the poll, as regards Lord VALLETORT and Sir RICHARD VIVIAN—the latter gentleman endeavoured to convince the people of the absurdity of imagining that anti-Reformers were opposed to the MONARCH, and concluded an able and animated speech with these words:—

"Amongst other attempts, the reformers have tried to persuade the public that my noble friend, Lord VALLETORT, and myself, are factious with respect to the KING. I see the KING's portrait on cards in your hats. Can you believe such nonsense? Lord VALLETORT opposed to the KING! Do you never see the newspapers, where, within the last few weeks, my noble friend has been mentioned as one of the guests at the KING's palace, and as having had the honour of attending his MAJESTY in his private drives? I entreat you, gentlemen, to dismiss this unworthy calumny from your minds. *The King has nothing to do with this matter. His ministers try to shelter themselves under his name—they are his enemies not we—they prostitute the dignity of the throne, and they will be responsible.* Be assured that the KING has not more faithful subjects in his dominions, not even amongst his own confidential servants, than Lord VALLETORT or myself."

It is melancholy to see the success which has everywhere attended the unworthy trick of hawking about the name of the KING. This, and the stratagem of hurrying his MAJESTY into the dissolution in person, has staggered even those who ought to have known that it is nonsense to suppose His MAJESTY a party to the measure, farther than under the advice of his Ministers, suffering it to be discussed. At Bristol upwards of four hundred men in one connexion, who have uniformly voted for Mr. HART DAVIS, positively refused, because they said, "they were KING's men"—the KING said, "He is for REFORM, and we cannot vote against the KING."

Mr. BENNET and Sir JOHN ASTLEY have been returned for Wiltshire—less disgraceful to the latter would have been the most decided defeat than his present triumph—for years the staunchest of Tories—the very picture of a JOHN BULL—full of the good things of the world, and uncompromising in his aversion from Whiggery. This Sir JOHN has preserved his seat at the expence of his consistency—he has rattled in his old age, and praised Reform on the public hustings. We have some faith in him yet, and perhaps when the day of trial comes, his good feelings may return, and he may throw over his constituents, as a considerable number of the new Reform Members most indubitably will. They will recollect, that they are pledged to the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill; and that if Ministers shrink and shuffle, as they will, that their pledges go for nothing.

In Essex, under the able management of Sir FELIX AGAR, and Mr., not yet Alderman, SCALES, Mr. LONG WELLESLEY, having, contrary to his pledge, coalesced with Mr. WESTERN, has been returned. A very serious indisposition, which threatened confinement if he exposed himself to the air, until the season was a little more advanced, it is said, prevented Mr. WELLESLEY from shewing himself at Chelmsford. However, in his absence, his affairs were ably and respectfully conducted, and he is to be chaired almost immediately.

The opposition at Marlow has been overthrown, and Mr. WILLIAMS and his Son are again returned. In Buckinghamshire, Lord CHANDOS has been most triumphant, as, indeed, it would have been most surprising if he had not. A more excellent man, a more Constitutional Statesman, or a more efficient County Member, is not in the House of Commons.

The University of Dublin has returned Mr. LEFROY, a staunch Tory and Anti-Reformer, and it is well worthy of observation, that the three great bodies which comprise more intellect, intelligence, and independence than any other electoral communities in the empire, have nobly recorded their opinion against the ruinous, or as Mr. CALCRAFT designates it, the *revolutionary* measure of Reform. This, as an able contemporary says, *must* have its effect, not only on the PEOPLE, but on the KING himself, who is said to have expressed a feeling of great respect for the sentiments of the Universities upon this particular and vital topic.

In Worcestershire the same system has prevailed as that which is so resplendent in Northamptonshire and Essex. Mr. FOLEY has coalesced with Lord SPENCER's son against Colonel LYON, and we regret to add, that such has been the success of the instructions issued by the *Times* for the maltreatment of Tory candidates, that Colonel LYON is prevented from moving about, except under a strong protecting body of constables. Our correspondents from Worcester have furnished us with a list of several active partisans whose situations in Society ought to have hindered them from committing such overt acts of insubordination as are laid to their charge. We do not mention their names, from pity to their families, but *we know them*.

We have very frequently expressed our surprise at the continued variety of material exhibited year after year by MATHEWS in his entertainments; but we must confess, that this season he appears not only to have regenerated his fun and humour, but to have revived himself—the *Comic Annual*, now performing, is decidedly the best of any of the things he has yet done; the songs are excellent; and his dialogue between the Scotch and Irish tailors as fine a piece of imitative acting as can be imagined. The trial for breach of promise of marriage, claims an equal share of praise. The entertainment is shorter than usual, which adds to the smartness of its effect, and it has the merit of being broadly comic without being vulgar—we like the cobbler part, least of it, and should not very much care if he was expunged; although the acting is capital.

In YATES's part of the performance, the rapidity with which he changes his dress and alters his appearance, from man to woman, from beau to barmaid, and from barmaid to bandit, is absolutely marvellous; indeed so very extraordinary are the alterations, that we suspect half the audience are ignorant that he is the *sole* performer in the entertainment. The success which the *Adelphi* have this season met with, is most richly deserved.

TO JOHN BULL.

Trin. Coll. Cambridge, May 13, 1831.

SIR,—Thinking it may interest your readers to know exactly how the elections in Ireland are proceeding, under the auspices of our excellent Government, I beg leave to send you a faithful account of what has just occurred to me at Drogheda, of which borough I share the freedom with a very numerous body of gentry, who, to please my Lord DURHAM, are to be disfranchised, in order that a set of low shopkeepers

may return some Roman Catholic attorney to the British Parliament.

On approaching the town, in a chaise, with an elderly relation who had undertaken the journey with me, from a strong sense of duty, at considerable expense and inconvenience, we were accosted by a person, who, after the necessary enquiries, warned us, if we valued our lives, not to take the direct road, but to go round by the river side. We drove to the house of a friend, in that direction, and I proceeded from thence with his eldest son, who is, like myself, a freeman of the borough. Shortly before we entered the town we were assailed by three ruffians, hired, as we afterwards heard, by the Reformers, who did their best to overturn our poney-chaise into a ditch, cut my companion severely on the head with a bludgeon, and were only just prevented from bursting in his ribs by jumping on him as he lay on the ground. I escaped, providentially, with a few blows, and having rescued him, with the assistance of a young man who ran up on hearing the affray, we proceeded into the town, and gave our votes for Mr. NORTH. While we were there a chaise arrived, with the window frames smashed to pieces, conveying two Gentlemen, one of whom an elderly Barrister, was dreadfully cut in the face. This was said to be a rather aggravated case, but there had been several of the same kind. Having made a vain search, with a body of police, for our assailants, and having received private intelligence that a large party was gone out to waylay us on our return, my companion drove me home by a different road. Now, for fear your readers should attribute these several outrages to the "Custom of the Country," I must observe, that last summer when Mr. M. O'CONNELL opposed Mr. NORTH, backed by the whole influence of his father and the Priesthood, I drove into the town, and out of it, with the same elderly relation who accompanied me this time, in perfect safety. These different results may however be reconciled when it is known that, on the former occasion, the Government took the necessary precautions to preserve the peace, whereas, in the present instance, orders are said to have been issued to the Commanding Officer not to allow the troops to act, so long as he could possibly avoid it. The ruffians who guarded the entrances of the town against Anti-reformers were taught to believe that they acted under the authority of the Government, and the demagogue of the place calls them quaintly "The King's Own." Perhaps the "Irish Greys" might not be an inappropriate appellation.

The above account requires, I think, no comment. Fortunately, Irish Protestants are not so easily daunted from their duty as some persons may imagine, and they know that there is a God above who will avenge them in His own good time.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,
H. CODDINGTON.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, May 11th, 1831.

My DEAR BULL.—Thus terminates a "Napoleon week." From the 5th to the 11th, we have heard of nothing else than "Vive Napoleon!"—"Vive l'Empereur!" And yet NAPOLEON has been dead and buried some ten or twelve years. I forget the date, for it is a fact scarcely worth remembering. The fun of it is, that these ragged Liberals who cry, "Vive Napoleon," also cry, "Vive la Republique," forgetting in their besotted state of drunkenness or folly, that NAPOLEON destroyed the Republic in France, and ordered the soldiers to make the "Representatives of the nation" jump out of the windows of their famous Hall of Conference. "Napoleon and a Republic!" Why, it is as gross an insult to his memory as could possibly be uttered. He, who called all the people *canaille*, and who ordered the famous mob at the Church of St. Roch, in the Rue St. Honore, to be dispersed with two pieces of cannon. "Napoleon and a Republic!" Why, if he start from his grave at St. Helena, he would certainly have aided the firemen yesterday, who, in the Rue de la Paix and the Place Vendome stood with their fire-engines, and pumped on the people, the sovereign people, a deluge of dirty water. "Napoleon and a Republic!" Why, he would as soon have thought of being called "The Prince of Peace" as of being called "The Prince of the Mob." He hated liberty—he detested the lower orders—he knew no law but his own will—and proposed no greater or lesser object to himself than the gratification of his own personal ambition.

The "Napoleon week," which has now closed, but only to begin again to-morrow, commenced on the 5th inst. the anniversary of the death of that famous tyrant. Very early in the morning the "glorious unwashed" repaired to the Place Vendome with "Lilacs" and garlands of "Immortelles," and wreaths of "Daff-down-dillies;" and there they deposited them, because the column in this famous "Place" was erected by the Ex-Emperor to commemorate the battles he had fought and won. It was very absurd of the "restoration" to have allowed it to remain. It ought to have been taken down and melted, for what was this column placed to record but the victories of an Usurper and a Tyrant against the cause of legitimacy, peace, and order? However, the column was allowed to remain during the whole of the fifteen years of that "restoration," which has been so scandalously vilified by a base and unworthy rabble. The Government of Louis PHILIP, wishing to appear vastly generous and NAPOLEONIST, was absurd enough to illuminate the column on the evening of the 5th, and took a vast deal of pains to let every one know or make every one feel. "See how strong we are, for we even dare to provoke the people to honour the memory of NAPOLEON." They wanted the French to believe, that the Louis PHILIP party was so strong, and so national, that it could afford to say, what do we care for NAPOLEON or a thousand such, since Louis PHILIP is the King for France in 1831. On the 6th, the people took them at their words, and said very well, if you think you are so strong, we will shew you who is the most popular, your new Master or our old soldier and Emperor. So, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, the people proceeded in great numbers to the Place Vendome, and deposited garlands and wreaths, and bouquets without number. On the 9th, however, the NAPOLEON party was joined by the Republican party, and then they resolved on doing something more than merely leaving nosegays at the foot of the column. Accordingly, after three hundred of them had dined together at the Vendanges de Bourgoine (a celebrated low restaurateur's and tavern), they proceeded with "the glorious unwashed" to the foot of the column, and there they sang all the revolutionary airs of ancient days, danced for an hour round the column, and vowed and swore to "Conquer or die!" After having danced, sung, and sworn for a considerable time, and in considerable numbers, they then proceeded in various processions to different parts of this capital, and it was not until the great clock of Notre Dame had sounded the hour of midnight that the NAPOLEONISTS and Republicans had retired to their cellars and garrets. Apprised of these circumstances, and fearing a general movement in Paris among the working classes, the Government suddenly turned on the night of the 9th Anti-NAPOLEONIST, and commanded that all the flowers and nosegays should be removed; that troops should be stationed on the Place Vendome to defend the column from the attack of flowers; and that guns, fire-engines, and National Guards should all be employed to disperse the mob. Accordingly, at a very early hour yesterday, the cavalry arrived at the Place Ven-

dome; the bouquets were taken away by tens of thousands, and by the hour of two o'clock all was clear. About mid-day, however, it was generally known that the Government had so acted, and when "the people" learnt this, they hastened by thousands to the spot, cleared the place of the soldiers, placed hundreds of nosegays round the pillar, and became masters of the "Place." The Government, though for a while defeated, was not, however, to be so easily overpowered; but, resorting to the same means as the Government of CHARLES X. did to defend the laws, it ordered the troops of the line, the cavalry, National Guards, and Municipal Guards, to proceed to the pillar, to clear away the people with pumps and sabres, and to arrest or cut down all who opposed. Thus, at the end of nearly ten months, the Citizen-King Government, the PERIER Cabinet, has found out that the canaille must be put to flight by the sword! Yesterday afternoon, from 4 o'clock until nearly midnight, the contest continued. The mob was immense, but unarmed. Some hundreds were arrested or trampled down, and the soldiers remained masters of the "Place." This morning at 7 o'clock I found that all the nosegays and bouquets had been again taken away—that the troops had bivouacked all night on the "Place"—but that some hundreds of people had already assembled, and were again laden with nosegays and garlands, which they were throwing over the iron railings to the base of the column, in defiance of the sentinels who guarded the spot. The *Moniteur* of to-day has a long and vigorous article on the subject. It breathes threatenings and slaughter, and declares in substance that the Government is fully resolved upon firing on the canaille in case of necessity. Thus the week began with homage to NAPOLEON, and it ends by the Government admitting that it was in error, and by charges of cavalry and infantry against the mob. I know not what the Republicans and Napoleonists will do in the present posture of affairs; but this I know, that no Government on earth ever was, or ever could be, so unpopular as that of Louis PHILIP; and the men who fought last July to place him on the throne, now deny that such was their intention, or curse themselves as being the greatest of all fools in France. The NAPOLEON party is certainly most numerous and respectable, whilst the Republican party is small and vulgar; but the former commands the shopkeepers and the latter commands the mob. So shopkeepers and mob pull together to overturn the system of July.

And now let me supply you with a list of FACTS which have transpired during the past week, in various parts of France, in order to give you a tolerably accurate idea of what we have gained by the revolution. The *Moniteur* assures its readers, by order of Government, that France is very happy, peaceable, and loyal—that commerce is prosperous—and that everything goes on well. All this is false. There is not one word of truth in it. Those who write these statements, and command them to be published, know quite well that all which they state is false—but yet they daily continue, in conjunction with the *Journal des Debats*, to inundate France with these misrepresentations. However, I will to-day confine myself to facts, and then you will be able to understand why I am constantly asking one question, "What has France gained by the revolution?"

FACT 1.—From the Bordeaux papers we learn, that at five o'clock in the morning of Monday last many hundred workmen went in a body to the saw mills of M. HELLFENGER, and destroyed all the machines moved by steam, and committed other devastations. They proceeded to other factories, and threatened that if their machines were not removed in the course of the day they would return and destroy them. They then went to the men occupied at Fort Louis, and compelled them to quit their work; and from thence to the contractor for building a new slaughter-house, and declared they would take summary vengeance upon him if he engaged any other hands than themselves. During the whole of the day, until two the next morning, Bordeaux was in an uproar, and the mob was in its glory. This is what is called "liberty" and "civilization" by your apostles of democracy.

FACT 2.—A meeting of more than a thousand persons, of those to whom the special decoration of July was granted, was held on Friday last at the great room in the Passage Saumon, when a protest was drawn up, and signed by all the persons present, in which they refused to wear the insignia with the words "Given by the King" written upon it, and also refused to take the oath of allegiance to the King! They said that they did not make the revolution for Louis PHILIP—that they were defrauded when he was named—that he owed them no gratitude, and that they owed him no allegiance—and that if they wore the decoration at all, it would be as given to and arranged by themselves, and that probably they should wear it in order to plague and tease the enemies of the Republic. Louis PHILIP, I am told, has been so disgusted with these proceedings, and with the evident state of unpopularity in which he is placed, that he has expressed his deep regret that he ever accepted the crown, from which he would gladly disengage himself if the moment were favourable to such a measure. Poor Louis PHILIP! He is the most unhappy man in all His Citizen Majesty's dominions. I may as well add, that the Republicans wear the riband of the decoration in the streets of Paris, and boast that they have not sworn fidelity, and never will do so, either to King or Charter. Vive la Revolution!

FACT 3.—A few days since, a body of rioters entered the house of the tax-gatherer of St. Paul, in the department of the Two Seves, and demanded his fire and other arms. On being refused they made a search, and finding only a small pistol, a bag with about 20 bullets, and a tri-coloured flag, which they tore to pieces and burnt, they made M. Hery kneel down, and threatened to shoot him if he did not reveal where the rest of his arms were to be found. After obtaining arms from other persons at St. Paul, they proceeded to Absie, where they also procured more, but were resisted by M. Parlet, who wrested a musket from one of them, which he broke although it was loaded. Unfortunately he received a severe bayonet-wound in the loins. The mob then threatened to proceed to Monconstant and set fire to the barracks of the gendarmerie and the guard house of the garrison; but in this they were foiled by the activity and decision of the troops, who eventually dispersed them. This state of things is not peculiar to one, or two, or even twenty of the departments; but exists every where, more or less, all over France.

FACT 4.—Five trials have taken place during the past week of persons accused of conspiring against the present Government, and of having written and published songs, or articles in newspapers, against Louis PHILIP and his Ministers; but, except one, all the individuals have been acquitted. It appears that since the Revolution, juries and judges think that every one has a right of saying and doing, writing and acting, as he may think fit. This state of things is by no means favourable either to liberty, peace, or order. But what matters? Those who made the revolution never thought of these things: nor do they even find such words in their vocabulary.

FACT 5.—We learn from Pont de Beauvoisin, that on St. Philip's-day, the National Guards and garrison having got drunk, paraded the streets with a tri-coloured flag, singing the revolutionary tunes, and afterwards passed the bridge and entered upon the territory of Savoy. The Sardinian troops immediately took arms to repel this most scandalous aggression, and the two parties came to blows. Thus those who are appointed and paid, and those who appoint themselves and are not paid, to preserve peace and order, unite together to invade the territory of an adjoining Prince, insult the Government of that power, and even defend their bad conduct by having recourse to arms! This is called liberty! Defend me from it!

FACT 6.—By letters from Nantes, it appears that the town was

thrown into confusion on the night of the 2d instant by the foot-guards, who paraded the streets with music, shouting, "Down with the Carlists!"—"Long live Louis PHILIP and Liberty!" These gendarmes are the revolutionists of July, and these "Carlists" are the respectable citizens of royalist Nantes. Thus some hired and paid vagabonds are employed by the Government to insult those who refuse to connect themselves with the present order of things in France. This also is called liberty. What do you think of it?

FACT 7.—I have about a thousand facts to shew that the Clergy of France refuse in any way to identify themselves with the existing Government or Charter. I can, however, not devote too much space to one point. The *Gazette de Bretagne*, however, announces, that the Vicar of Miniac Moran has openly advised the conscripts in his department not to serve Louis PHILIP, and has promised them absolution if they will refuse to acknowledge the present Government. Multitudes have followed his advice, and the conscription goes on badly near St. Malo.

FACT 8.—A subscription has been commenced in France, not only in Paris, but in the departments, to present to Marshal BOURMONT a sword of honour. The subscription is going on well. Thus France is rewarding the Minister of War under the Polignac Ministry! Think of this.

FACT 9.—On St. Philip's-day a serious mutiny took place in the prison of Rennes, in which the superintendent was seriously wounded. The prisoners, who are principally Liberals and Republicans, would probably have all effected their escape, had not a young man, a Carlist, in prison on the charge of exciting to civil war, got possession of the keys and concealed them. This was the triumph of principle. A Royalist is always for order and the laws, even in prison.

FACT 10.—In the department of the Gironde the white cockade is itself so popular that multitudes continue to wear it. Two persons named Mellor and Goureau have been sentenced by the Court of Assizes to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs for manufacturing these white cockades in metal; and two others, named LEGUES and SIMARTY to one month's imprisonment and to a penalty of 150 francs for wearing them. In spite, however, of these prosecutions, fines, and imprisonments, the Carlists and Royalists continue to wear them. It appears, then, that the tri-coloured flag is not quite so national as some represent it to be.

FACT 11.—The *Courrier de la Sarthe* relates, that the Bishop of Mous having refused to illuminate his palace on the occasion of the King's fête, subjected himself to insults from the *canaille*. On Tuesday last, in the evening, some of these *canaille* hearing the psalmist the church sung in the chapel of the convent of Mois Marie, entered and sung aloud the "Parisienne;" upon which the priests very properly closed the service. They returned on the 4th with a tri-coloured flag, and proceeded to the Place de Chateau, and fastened ropes to a cross with our Saviour upon it, with the intention of pulling it down by force. This, however, they did not do, on receiving a promise from the authorities that the cross of Christ should be immediately removed—which was done the next day! The revolutionists hate God, religion, the bible, priests, education, Kings, laws, and all governments.

FACT 12.—The *Journal du Finistere* contains an account of serious riots at the fair of Brandy. The people were all Carlists, and the gendarmes were alone supporters of the present order of things in France. The people shouted "Vive Charles X.," and the gendarmes tried to arrest them, but in vain. From words they proceeded to blows; the gendarmes were overpowered, and were compelled to send to Plavigny for a part of the garrison; then the contest recommenced, and eventually the troops and gendarmes were victorious. The *Moniteur* tells us that all the people are loyal and devoted to Louis PHILIP. If it be so, it is odd they should cry in so many departments "Vive CHARLES X.,"—and that in Paris they should exclaim "Vive la Republique!" and "Vive NAPOLEON II."

I could continue my letter until midnight with fact after fact, but this dozen will suffice for one week.

Of Foreign Affairs we have not a vast deal to tell. The Poles have been defeated several times, and Marshal DIRMIRSEN's army is to be doubled.—The insurrection in Lithuania is put down, and that in Volhynia soon will be. The Belgians have been driven by the Dutch in two places—ordered to be hung in two others, and defeated every where. They are so ashamed of themselves and of their proceedings, that they actually pray night and day that a Protestant Prince (Prince LEOPOLD) will consent to become their King; and they are willing to leave all questions of boundaries, debt, and everything else to his decision. I hope the Prince will not be made the slave of their greediness, and that before he consents to accept he will at least take the trouble to learn for himself the feelings of the priests and the populace.—To Portugal I invite your special attention. It is a fact, my dear BULL, which we can no longer disguise from ourselves, that the British Government has promised to that of Louis PHILIP assistance in detroning His Majesty DON MIGUEL. Thus treating as to be violated—a good faith destroyed—the wrong is as the King of England himself (which announced to his Parliament that he would send an ambassador to Portugal) made a jest of—and all this merely to please France and gratify the spirit of revolution. I call on you, and on all Tory journals, to expose this anti-national and disgraceful policy, and if possible to avert the threatened evil. I need not believe that the British force to be sent, as well as a ready means to Portugal, as to protect the country from invasion—but he assured it is expressly sent to aid it.—Believe me to be, my dear BULL, your affectionate correspondent,
P. H.

TO THE ELECTORS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

In an address to the electors of Great Britain and Ireland, dated the 30th of April last, the condition of the negro population in the British West Indies, was proved to be a happy one; and an enquiry into the state of the negroes, before competent persons, demanded, to prove the truth of the statements therein made, as to the humane laws passed by the colonists, and as conscientiously executed as in this country—as to the comforts the negroes enjoy—as to the property they possess and do acquire—as to the present relation of master and servant—as to the gradations in society on the plantations—as to the police regulations thereon, by which the punishments for offences committed on one another, and for idleness, or refusal to work, are inflicted—as to the characters and dispositions of the negro population generally—their impetuous and easily excited temperament, and the violence and ferocity with which they indulge in every excess when so excited—the power which their numerical strength over the whites, albeit 800,000 to 65,000, gives them to strike work, at planting or harvest, to the ruin of the master, if discontented from any supposed privileges being withheld, or from other causes; and which nevertheless preponderance places the white population at their mercy, if the authority fail to conciliate and temper the violence.

The ink used in writing that statement was scarcely dry, when authentic accounts were received of the negroes having struck work in the island of Nevis because they believed that perverse persons there are telling them, that they ought to be free, which they think means to be idle, and of their threatening to murder the whites. They have been quieted for a time in Nevis, but as the authority of the Governor you perceive is so completely unhappily, that the negroes were not deterred as to their striking work, not from ill treatment, nor for increased allowances, nor for allowances withheld—nor because punishments illegally inflicted—for no earthly reason, but because they disliked to work. It is an important fact, that no negro was punished for these acts of insubordination, extending to burglary and robbery, and threats of assassination, and murder, in this country, the offenders would have been hanged or transported.

Negroes are like idle school-boys on a larger scale; disliking, with every ready for mischief, and often reckless of consequences, the minds untutored, and unrestrained by moral influences, they cannot see the future advantages of industry—their great desire is to get a release from their tasks. Mr. Canning describes them in a speech delivered in the House of Commons, on the 16th March 1824—

"In dealing with the negro, we must remember we are dealing with a being possessing the form and strength of a man—but the

intellect only of a child; to turn him loose in the manhood of his physical strength, in the maturity of his physical passions, but in the infancy of his unstructured reason, would be to raise up a creature resembling the splendid fiction of romance, the hero of a man, with the thews and sinews of a giant; but being unable to impart to the work of his hands a perception of right and wrong, he finds too late that he has only created a more than mortal power of doing mischief, and himself recoils at the monster he has made."

This has been fully proved in Mexico, where a number of blacks were prematurely made free; they are described as drunken dissolute outcasts, who are not to be depended upon as labourers in agriculture.

In Haiti, which is governed and peopled by blacks, they are obliged to compel them to labour almost for their own subsistence.

In Sierra Leone, it is the same as in Haiti; they raise vegetables requiring little trouble, spending their day in sleeping, and only waking to satisfy the calls of nature, or to indulge in idleness and mischief.

Now, let us see how this change will affect you, the electors and people of Great Britain and Ireland: you work for your daily bread harder than these much commiserated blacks; you, who manufacture for the use of these negroes—laths, clothing, shoes, wools, flannels, baizes, blankets, linens, cottons, and various other articles, for which the masters of these negroes pay you about four millions sterling a year; one-tenth part of the whole amount of goods sent abroad from this country. How many thousands of you, from the shepherd who tends the sheep, and him who shears them; the tanner, who converts the hides into leather; the cottier, who rears his pigs; the grazier, who supplies the cattle; the butcher, who kills and sells them; the fisherman, who catches and sells the fish; the cooper, who makes the casks; to the many hundred thousands of men, women, and children who make the cloth hats and stockings, and manufacture the woollens, cottons, linens, iron and brass work, would starve if these blacks were made free, as the Anti-Slavery Society desire. It has been proved to you, that when they become free they will not work: no sugar, rum, nor coffee will be sent home to pay for these articles—your manufactures will not then be wanted.

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QUANTITIES.		VALUE.
Apparel	£65,119
Iron Manufactures	1,183
Hats	45,953 doz. Beaver felt	76,922
Hats	67 silk	452
Shoes	917 straw and chip	6,238
Leather, wrought and unwrought	7,559,970 lbs.	123,897
Linen, British	9,699,247 yards	313,371
Ditto	159,196 ells	12,792
Ditto	at value	138,060
Ditto, Irish	2,917,988 yards	138,392
Woolen Cloths, Kerseys, & Coatings	16,851 pieces	81,193
Baizes	6,972 pieces	25,481
Flannels	65,384 yards	4,317
Blankets	2,918 yards	16,319
Stuffs, Woollen Worsted	10,665 pieces	17,174
Ditto of all sorts .. .. .	.. .. .	12,615
Negro Clothing, Jackets, Trowsers, & Petticoats .. .. .	.. .. .	106,618
Other British Goods .. .. .	.. .. .	1,369,092
Foreign Articles .. .. .	.. .. .	£3,399,303
		283,101
		£3,671,408

PROVISIONS.		VALUE.
Fish	137,337 barrels	180,271
Provisions, beef and pork	42,000 barrels	213,000
Butter and Cheese .. .. .	.. .. .	92,494
		£415,773
Besides supplies of articles from Ire- land, to about .. .. .	.. .. .	450,000
		£460,773

The revenue levied on West India produce, exceeds 6 millions sterling. In addition to the advantage of this trade to the agriculturist and manufacturer, there are £400,000 of British capital employed in the construction of which has employed many thousands of carpenters, caulkers, sailmakers, ropemakers, ironmongers, your countrymen here—besides all the tradesmen, who supply the 20,000 seamen who navigate them with provisions, and all their wares. This trade would be lost to you, if the West Indies did not produce sugar, as they do at present.

You are told, this is not true. Sugar will be brought from Cuba and Brazil, (where the blacks are not so well treated), and their masters will be obliged to buy all these things from this country. Do not believe them! Do not sacrifice the certain good you possess, for the uncertain good which you may not obtain. The masters of the negroes, in the British West Indies, are now obliged to law to purchase what you raise or make, or pay a heavy tax levied by the law of Great Britain, to protect your industry, and to keep you employed, to the amount of £885,379 annually.

It is true, that in consideration of this monopoly enjoyed by the agriculturists, manufacturers, and ship-owners of Great Britain, the West India Planter enjoys, in justice he ought, a protecting duty, levied on slave trade sugar imported into this country.

If the sugar came from Brazil or Cuba, the production must be increased by a trade, which modern laws have denounced as felonious, and modern treaties as piratical; the Planters of these countries would not buy these goods from you, they could get the leather, shoes, hats, coarse woollen and cotton goods, cheaper from Germany; this is evident, or why should these British goods be protected by high duties, against all similar goods from elsewhere, imported into the British West Indies? Some articles are even prohibited to be sent from foreign countries; fish, for example. Neither foreign ships nor foreign seamen can be employed in British shipping, imported from Great Britain and her Colonies. Foreign ships can be built and navigated cheaper, and would do, and therefore, supersede the British ships and seamen in trading with many foreign countries. And, why not between Cuba and Great Britain?

But could we not get it from British India? No! British India, as it appears by a volume of official documents, published by the East India Company in 1830, is a barren, sterile, and unproductive country, from China nearly as much sugar as she exports; or, in other words, grows little more than enough for her own consumption. Sugar requires very fine land; and it appears from the same authority, that she cannot increase the supply, independently of castes, without infringing on that required for the subsistence of a dense population. Moreover, the blacks in India, who cultivate the sugar, are constrained to work under severer laws than the blacks in the British West Indies. In the East Indies, the condition of the labourers is one of misery and starvation, compared with the comforts and indulgences enjoyed under British masters, in the West Indies; and this is proved to be true, in spite of all you have heard about free-labour sugar from India, a delusion, which enquiry has exposed and put down; such an enquiry as the West Indians want, to prove to you how egregiously you have been duped, by interested persons here.

Again, say the Economists—"We can get plenty of sugar from Java and the Eastern Islands." This is not true; the supply would be limited, and would be expensive, both as it regards the quality and price. Every one knows that the East India sugar is inferior in quality, although superior in price, to that which you would probably pay for it, if the West Indies were revolutionized, and the negroes made free.

Sugar would then cost the consumer more, because, as soon as it became an article of merchandise, imported to any extent from the Eastern Islands, although it might cost less to produce, it would cost more to transport, and it must pay freight for a voyage and costs little or nothing for carriage. It would cost the India-bird, manned by Indian or Lascar seamen, as is the case at present, taking in return a comparatively scanty supply of British manufactures.

You send out four millions sterling in value of goods annually, to the British West Indies, you get back eight millions of goods annually, in value, giving a profit of four million a year; expended have sent out, no country gives such an advantage to Great Britain. Your goods, which have been settled, 230 millions sterling worth of and children employed, and you have received in return, 430 million a year, sugar, rum, and coffee, &c., adding to the wealth of the country 200 millions sterling.

Now had the sugar been gotten from Cuba or Brazil, these two

hundred millions of money, would have been spent by the planters there, instead of adding to the national wealth, power, and resources of Great Britain.

You are told these Colonies cost the country enormous sums to defend them in war and peace, and occasion her to go to war to protect them. This is not true. The expense of the war of 1793-1803, was not the Colonies. Buonaparte's bad faith produced the wars of 1803 and 1815—not the Colonies! The wars of 1793 and 1803, were at first carried on in the Colonies, far from home, at the outposts of the empire, at a comparatively small expense; but when the enemy found that although he had divided Britain from all the world, except the Colonies, (which produced a profit in commerce, and this enabled her to sustain her independence, and ships to defend you,) and that he could not get at these Colonies from the destruction of his fleets, he then threatened you at home—produced a general consternation—compelled you to arm nearly half a million of men, at an immense additional charge, whose pay amounted to a million and a half annually, besides the cost of martello towers, gun-boats, and other defences.

Can any one believe that France would have raised one soldier less if you had not had Colonies? Not one! Her object was to destroy you, and she raised the largest army she could for this purpose. Your having Colonies did not increase the population of France, nor supply her with more means of annoyance. You could not have had a ship of war less; for if you had had these Colonies, as independent States, you must have had fleets equally great to protect your merchantmen, outward and homeward bound.

Now, as to the cost of these Colonies to Great Britain, during peace. You must have ships of war in those seas for the suppression of piracy, to protect your trade, not to serve the Colonies, but yourselves. And as to the troops, and to the expenses of the Colonies, in many cases, under special agreement, for services rendered by the Colonies. How can allegiance be preserved, if protection be withdrawn? Besides, these troops are only rendered necessary by the excitement kept up among the negroes by the cry of emancipation, raised and re-echoed by the party in this country, and their emissaries in the Colonies. The Anti-Slavery Society, the Colonists, and the cause of the troops being required in the West Indies.

The expense of maintaining troops there is moreover balanced by the patronage this country possesses in being able to reward distinguished military and naval officers, eminent men of all professions, faithful servants of the Crown, and others, with lucrative places: they are appointed to be governors, judges, custom-house officers, revenue masters, post-officers, and there, they are rewarded, nominated by the Government of Great Britain, but paid by the Colonists, amounting, in the negro Colonies, to not less than 200,000, annually: various taxes are also raised there, and are at the disposal of the Government, including the 4½ per cent. annuity duty on sugar, which is levied on a few of the islands, and was granted for the purchase of unencultivated land, and which has cost the Colonies upwards of six millions a year, or six times the original value of the lands, and is still continued to be paid. Yet, although you, Electors and People of England, have been relieved from taxes to the amount of thirty millions annually since the peace, which the Colonists reject at, the war duty on their sugar has been continued contrary to good faith and solemn promises. You will find that they have been exceedingly ill used, if you enquire patiently and free from prejudice.

Thus you perceive that the Colonies, instead of being an injury, are a benefit to you, which you would lose by yielding to the senseless cry for idleness or emancipation to the negroes; and for what? to enable them to lie slothfully under the tamarind-trees, like savages, in indolent uselessness to themselves or any one else, after having destroyed the traces of civilization, and murdered every white person that could be found—while you would yourselves lose these markets for your produce and manufactures, and the means of earning the bread of honest industry; and thus incur the risk of becoming yourselves paupers on the parish, if the parishes could then afford to pay a poor-rate amidst the general distress which would be produced.

Ask any well-informed unprejudiced man, who has visited the Colonies, if these statements are not true? and then think how you have been misled in respect to the injured West Indians.

Agriculturists of Great Britain and Ireland;—Shipowners of Great Britain, especially of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, and Greenock;—Manufacturers of Great Britain, especially of London, Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, Staffordshire, Glasgow, Paisley, Montrose, and Dundee;—

Shipowners and Manufacturers, especially of Cork, Dublin, Belfast, and Limerick;—Colonists of the British Provinces in North America, of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Island of Newfoundland;—

Look to yourselves, your wives, and your children. It cannot be too often repeated, that a party in Great Britain, assuming to be better than their neighbours, among whom are many respectable persons, have taken the name of Colonists, and have overthrown every common sense, have deceived, are deceiving, and will deceive you. Reckless of consequences from which themselves are free, they insultingly declare by a Manifesto, that "none look with greater horror on the shedding of blood;" yet, without remorse, they raise the war cry of Emancipation, which they know full well produced, a few years ago, insurrection in Barbados, Demerara, and Jamaica. Trust them not! Do not any longer allow them to save you the trouble of thinking. They have obtained your sympathy under false pretences—on the undue assumption that the West India planters are cruel task-masters, oppressing and ill-treating their negroes. This cunning party has obtained a fearful ascendancy in the country by the combination of their measures; they have overawed the Members of Parliament, by extorting unconstitutional pledges; they have, for many years, past, bearded and intimidated the Government, and have influenced its policy towards the Colonies. A perseverance in such policy must be a murderous revolution in these Colonies, which may be said to have begun and may terminate in the destruction of 65,000 of your white fellow-countrymen—in the annihilation of half a million of your fellow-creatures, and the utter uselessness of an equal capital employed here and in the British American Provinces in the construction of shipping, and in producing or manufacturing annually several millions of British and British American articles imported into these once flourishing and happy Colonies. In earlier times, when the sounder policy of our ancestors wisely governed the conduct of this country towards her dependencies, the Colonies were a source of wealth and glory, and a glory in their prosperity as a rich and important portion of the empire.

In after times, however, within the memory of many, and to the grief of all, a sinister policy prevailed, and in defiance of warnings—the signs of the times—of a knowledge of the characters of the Colonists—a system of internal intermeddling was acted upon, and external taxation applied—a struggle ensued—the continent of America was revolutionized and ceased to be British. Are these lessons of our infancy forgotten, that we treat experience as a play-thing, or are we returned to a second childhood?

Require, therefore, the candidates for Parliament to pledge themselves, if elected your representatives, to vote for a fair and impartial enquiry on oath. The West Indians wish for nothing but fair play, an honest man, they demand justice—they are condemned unheard, and on ex-parte statements.

1st May, 1831.

TO JOHN BULL.

Oldham, May 9th, 1831.

Sir,—It has been industriously circulated that the advocates of Reform and of non-resistance are in a minority, and are being outvoted by the Non-Resistantists; but, judging from the reception of Mr. BENJAMIN HEYWOOD, the candidate for the county, here, on the 13th inst., it is evident that the feeling on the great question is not so strong as has been represented. Mr. HEYWOOD notified his intention of visiting Oldham to a Committee formed out of the middle class for his support, who announced such intention to the Non-Resistantists, and called on them to send a deputation to meet the "popular candidate," and escort him into the town. When the great day arrived, three scarlet banners were displayed, one by a bookseller, another by a publican, and the third consisted of dyed shawings. Not the least excitement was visible, except occasionally a person might be seen adorned with a scarlet ribbon, fluttering about with all the pomp imaginable. At the time appointed for forming the procession, the Non-Resistantists, and the Committee more active in the exertions, to produce any thing in the shape of a crowd, but after waiting better than an hour after the time fixed upon, they succeeded in forming a procession of two hundred and fifty people; and this out of a population of thirty thousand inhabitants!—This pitiful procession was preceded by a band of music, which would have been a disgrace to Falstaff's regiment. After their departure, the town resumed its usual quietness, and the

great importance of the day seemed to have been forgotten. It was intended by the committee, that Mr. HEYWOOD should deliver his speech out of the window of a dram shop, but to the sad disappointment of its spiritual owner when Mr. HEYWOOD arrived he delivered his short harangue to the people from his carriage. He briefly told them that he should support the Reform Bill in all its measures, that he was a decided enemy to monopolies, and adverse to the corn laws; and that although they might have chosen an abler man to represent them; one who would more strenuously support the measures he had pledged himself to, he was sure they could not. At the conclusion of his speech a cheer was attempted, but it was a complete failure, and no voice more than a few individuals, known by the cognomen of "Crape Billy," was loudly predominant, who, although an idiot, seemed more interested in the proceedings than any person present. When the procession moved, the band played "God save the King," but not a person in the crowd took off his hat except Mr. HEYWOOD and another gentleman in his carriage. After putting a cold collar, Mr. HEYWOOD passed through the town entirely unnoticed, on his return to Manchester.

TO JOHN BULL.

Allow me, Sir, to invite your attention to the political drama now in a course of representation at the Cobourg Theatre to crowded audiences, assembled by a liberal distribution of orders. From my clerk, to whom one of these orders by some accident fell, I learn such an account of the proceedings, as makes me wonder how such a seditious piece could be suffered to be brought forward. The actors, I understand, on the slightest expression of a desire to have any inflammatory passages repeated, comply with a readiness that would be commendable in a better cause, and a few individuals, scattered among the audience, as if by design, are not sparing of their encores.

Middle Temple, 11th May, 1831.

WEST INDIA SLAVERY.

TO JOHN BULL.

London, May 9, 1831.
MR. EDITOR,—I beg to submit the following extract of a letter, I have lately received from the Island of Barbados, in order to show the public that the negroes in the West Indies are not in that wretched miserable state so falsely represented in the present day by the enemies of our West India Colonies. To the truth of the following statement, I am ready to make oath, to make oath, and my address I leave at the office of this Paper.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c. T. G.

"Barbados, March 12, 1831.
"DEAR SIR,—MR. CLARKE'S kindness to me at all times, and the good conduct of the negroes on the property, have rendered my labours rather a pleasure to me than otherwise, and made me feel a great deal of satisfaction in writing to you. I am glad to hear that if I were anything, could think of at present to add to the comfort and happiness of the negroes, I would do it, as well for their own sakes, and the satisfaction they give me, as from a desire to comply with your instructions and wishes on that head; but they are healthy, cheerful, and happy, and scarcely ever commit a fault worth noticing. They are all well clothed, their houses are comfortable, and form a very pretty village, which is surrounded by a neat fence, and their own pieces of ground, around each of their cottages, are cultivated in the highest manner, and afford them so many provisions, &c. in addition to their other allowances, that I am at a loss to know of any thing more that you or I could do for them to add to their happiness.—I am, dear Sir, your faithful servant,"

"SAML. HINKSON."

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. MASON ANDERSON to the Rectory of Sherrington, void by the resignation of the Rev. THOS. DAVIES. Patron, A. B. Lambert, Esq. of Boyton House.

The Rev. HENRY HUGH MAT, of Merton College, to the Vicarage of Henbury, near Bristol. Patrons, Sir John Smyth, Bart. and Rev. C. Gore.

The Rev. W. H. DIXON, has been appointed Canon Residentiary in York Cathedral, in the room of the late Rev. R. Croft.

IRELAND.—The Rev. J. JACKSON to the living of Tullow, void by the death of the Rev. James Brougham. Patron, Duke of Devonshire.

The Rev. EDWARD GRIFFIN, B.A. to the Vicarage of Wilburton and Rectory of Stoke Albany, Northants. Patron, Lord Soudes.

The Rev. JOHN DUTTON, M.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Mulgrave.

The Rev. Wm. SMITH to the Vicarage of Honington, with East Tuddenham, Norfolk. Patron, Lord Haynng.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. SAMUEL BROWNE, M.A. Minor Canon of Rochester Cathedral, Rector of Wingham, (patron, Bishop of Rochester), and of Kingsdown with Margrethe, (patron, Dean and Chapter of Rochester).

The Rev. HENRY THORNTON, Rector of Clifton, near Hereford, Essex.

The Rev. THOMAS RUSSELL, M.A. Canon Residentiary of Hereford Cathedral, Vicar of Dilwyn, (patron, Bishop of Hereford), and Bishop of Upton, (patrons, Dean and Chapter of Hereford), and Master of St. Ethelbert's Hospital, in that city.

The Rev. W. F. BIRD, Rector of Widdowpool, Notts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAMBRIDGE, May 13. On Friday last Lord Charles Wellesley, son of the Duke of Wellington, was admitted to the degree of Honorary Master of Arts; and on the same day C. W. H. Evered, of Christ Church College, was admitted Bachelor of Arts.

SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The rehearsal and anniversary of this Festival take place on Tuesday and Thursday next. The lovers of Cathedral music will observe with pleasure, that the whole of that magnificent composition, the Dettingen Te Deum, was performed on both days, as well as Boyce's celebrated Anthem, and other of the finest compositions of HANDEL. Those who have never been present at this Festival can form little conception of the effects of a full orchestra in St. Paul's Cathedral, or of the imposing solemnity of the whole scene.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—At the second Annual General Court of the Governors and Proprietors of this Institution, lately held at Willis's Rooms, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Chair, a report was read by the Secretary, which stated that his MAJESTY has graciously declared himself the Patron of the Institution. Such progress has been made in the building of the College, during the last year, as to satisfy every expectation of the Council; the building was opened, in both departments, in the month of October next. The state of the funds has prevented their proceeding with the completion of the front towards the river, and for the accomplishment of which a renewed effort will be required on the part of the friends of the Institution. The total sum contributed by donations has amounted to 64,935.7s. 6d., of which, 32,437.5s. 8d. has been received. The whole number of scholars is still taken to have been 755. The state of the funds has been paid on 569 shares. The General Court unanimously adopted the report, and expressed their satisfaction at the exertions that had been made for the speedy opening of the College; and their confidence that the continued support of the public will not be wanting in order to give full effect to its operations.

It has been decided by the first meeting of the authorities, that the expense of rebuilding Peter's Church, Birmingham, shall fall upon the parish, and the Churchwardens have received notice from the Commissioners requiring them to take the necessary steps for the same.

ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, LAMBETH.—The distinction between a Church and Chapel of Ease is purely ecclesiastical; in point of architecture and arrangement, both descriptions of edifice have every part and member in common. Lambeth Chapel, however, differs from some others in being erected in what the architect would designate a Gothic style. The body of the structure consists of a square, without aisles or chancel, and covered with a slated roof so that the whole might pass for a veritable Meeting-house, were it not for the steeple. The western front is made, by buttresses, into three divisions, the angles being crowned with slender pinnacles. The flanks of the building are uniform; they are each made into six divisions, but buttresses, terminated by pinnacles, in every division, except the first, is a window, divided into two lights by a mullion. The interior, in all its parts, is equal to the outside. The pulpit and desks are grouped in the centre aisle, and have nothing remarkable about them. This chapel will contain 613 persons in pews, and 1347 in free seats. The amount of the contract was 7694l.

THE Rev. Mr. NEWMAN, having been appointed to the Vicarage of Stoke Newington, by Lord F. OSBORNE, the inhabitants of Farnham Royal, to testify their joy on the occasion, have, by subscription, presented him with a piece of plate as a token of their gratitude for his indefatigable exertions, merit, and sound doctrine, as a Minister of the Church, while in residence with them.

and 194. each.—Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 39, Strand—all others are counterfeit.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Westminster prophet who makes "maker" and Jamaica rhyme, woots his chissallity.

The letter from Plymouth was received, but as it appeared to us, somewhat too long after the circumstances to which it related had occurred, which was our only motive for not availing ourselves of the attention of the writer.

The remarks on the dinner at Alnwick are deferred till next Sunday.

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, MAY 22.

THEIR MAJESTIES remain at Windsor, in perfect health—their MAJESTIES dine at Bushy, it is said, to-day.

THERE is no test more efficient in politics than a comparison between the professions of public men and the inevitable results of their measures. The case of Lord JOHN RUSSELL and his Bill will furnish us with a striking example of its power.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in moving for leave to bring in that Bill, stated that its principal object was to give to the real property and to the real respectability of the different cities and towns, the right of voting for Members of Parliament.

This is his profession, and this the purpose of his measure. Now what will be its effect should it unhappily be carried into effect? So far from giving the elective franchise to the real respectability or the real property of the cities and towns, the very reverse is the case, and in a degree frightfully alarming. The Bill gives to the occupiers of all houses of 10*l*. annual value and upwards, the right of voting. Who are the occupiers of 10*l*. houses? the persons constituting in cities and towns the real respectability and possessing the real property? Most assuredly not—for the occupiers of such houses are universally of the lowest order—open to every influence, corrupt or malignant, and assailable by bribery, rendered in a ten-fold degree more dangerous and powerful by a clause in this very Bill which compels the new voters to pay their rent and taxes up to the period of their registration as electors.

But the power of this class of voters will be regulated and moderated by the preponderance of the elective franchise in other classes. No such thing; by the returns made to the last Parliament we find that the 10*l*. householders exist in every city and town in the proportion of at least THREE to TWO over all the occupiers at higher rents. This is actually the case, and if the diabolical measure is permitted to be perfected, the proportion will be wonderfully increased by the raising, for political purposes, huts and hovels which now perhaps pay five pounds per annum, to the electoral rate of *te*p.

But then, say the advocates of the Bill, the increase of County Members will keep all this right. Not a bit of it, as we shall shew in three lines. At present there are in England and Wales 94 County Members; to these are to be added, 63 new County Members—allowing one for the Isle of Wight; these, together, will make a total of 157.

Of Members for Cities, Towns, and Boroughs, in England and Wales, there will be 320; so that while the representatives of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs, are all returned by the interest of the 10*l*. householders in the proportion of three to two in every election, those representatives will be again in Parliament, in the proportion of more than TWO to ONE superior to Members elected for Counties by freeholders.

Thus the Bill, the principal object of which is to give the elective franchise to the real property and real respectability of the Cities and Towns, throws it altogether into those classes where neither respectability nor property exists; and while it professes to add sixty-three new County Members, to ensure the independence of Parliament, it puts into the House of Commons a majority of Borough representatives to an amount which completely and entirely destroys the power and influence of the County representation.

This is a plain statement—it requires no comment—it hazards no contradiction.

A correspondent of the *Berkshire Chronicle* informs us that at the chairing of the Southampton Members the tri-coloured flag was borne at the head of the procession, and exhibited from the windows of their committee-rooms.

WE to-day follow the practice we adopted last Sunday, of extracting from the *Albion* an article which picks to pieces Lord ALTHORP's reply to our observations on the apparent discrepancy between his Lordship's public conduct, and his Lordship's private character, which has exhibited itself during the important contest for Northamptonshire. We shall also follow the practice we before adopted, of enlarging—as the *Albion* calls it—upon the article we extract.

The *Albion* says—

"Lord ALTHORP has published an elaborate answer to the observations upon his conduct, which appeared last week in this Paper, and which were enlarged upon in Sunday's *John Bull*.

"The answer is exactly such as might have been anticipated, and reiterates the declaration of his Lordship's ignorance of any canvassing on behalf of Lord MILTON previous to the 6th of May, the day on which Lord MILTON was actually proposed. To this we only reply, that the date of the canvassing card was May 4; how this occurred we cannot pretend to say. A copy of that card was published in the *Bull*, and, moreover, it was distinctly stated that the card so published was circulated at Peterborough on the day of the nomination.—Lord ALTHORP says that this card was printed without his knowledge or authority.

"Lord ALTHORP equally denies any communication with his bosom friend Lord MILTON; he never mentioned anything concerning his intentions with regard to the election; and he was entirely ignorant that he was using any means to produce a contest in the county which he represented.

"His Lordship then proceeds to state, that on the 22d of April he wrote a letter to Sir WILLIAM WAKE, and some other gentlemen, to which Sir WILLIAM replied, that the county was so equally divided in political feeling, that he did not think another Whig candidate could be proposed with any probability of success.

"Considering that Lord ALTHORP never had any idea of a contest, and never even imagined that a second Whig candidate was to be proposed: and in short, that he never said anything about such an event, it does seem strange that Sir

WILLIAM WAKE, in answer to a letter, which Lord ALTHORP states contained nothing more than an announcement of the approaching dissolution consequent upon the defeat of Lord GREY's Ministry; that Sir WILLIAM WAKE, as it seems, in reply to nothing, should have discouraged the idea of bringing forward a second Whig candidate for Northamptonshire.

"But Sir WILLIAM WAKE makes another observation, which, according to Lord ALTHORP's account of his letter to him, appears to have been perfectly uncalled for. Sir WILLIAM adds to the impracticability of getting a second Whig Member returned, as a reason for not trying the experiment, the fact that they were all living on such terms of intimacy with Mr. CARTWRIGHT, that it would be very disagreeable to do anything hostile to him.

"It was on the receipt of this letter (says Lord ALTHORP) that I wrote to Mr. CARTWRIGHT the note which has been referred to, as involving the charge of duplicity—that is to say, when Lord ALTHORP had ascertained (upon the authority of Sir WILLIAM WAKE) that another Whig would have no chance, he then became exceedingly civil to Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and assured him that he had no wish to disturb his tranquillity by a contest.

"But now comes a most extraordinary paragraph in Lord ALTHORP's address:—

"As soon as I came into the country, I found a strong feeling of excitement prevailing, and a great wish that some candidate should be brought forward; under these circumstances, thinking it very possible that some one would be proposed on the day of nomination, and that a contest would arise suddenly, I wrote to Lord MILTON, on Monday, the 22d of May, to ask him to whom I ought to apply at Peterborough, in order to bring up the freeholders in my interest in that part of the county in case a contest should suddenly arise. But I did not ask him to take any one single step towards a canvass, or preparations in any way for a contest. Lord MILTON, however, besides giving me the answer to the question which I asked him, told me, that upon the receipt of my letter, he had written to Dr. SKIRMSHIRE, of Peterborough, to form a Committee, and this Committee I find again exceeded his instructions, and PRINTED, AND PERHAPS CIRCULATED THE CARD ON THE 4TH, TO WHICH ALLUSION HAS BEEN MADE."

"This is curious—that although Lord ALTHORP had no idea of a contest, and did not ask Lord MILTON to take any one step, or make any preparation for such an event, that his Lordship should happen to write to Lord MILTON to inquire of him who was the most proper person to apply to to bring up the freeholders, if a contest should suddenly arise. This is odd—merely odd and curious—and still more odd, that on the receipt of this letter, Lord MILTON should have communicated to Dr. SKIRMSHIRE to form a Committee—and, oddest of all, that the Committee so formed should have exceeded their instructions, by issuing, on the 4th of May, the card to which allusion has before been made, in which Lord ALTHORP is made to solicit the votes and interest of the freeholders, in conjunction with his friend, Lord MILTON.

"We have really and sincerely so high an opinion of the private character of Lord ALTHORP, that we feel every disposition to treat his public exhibition in Northamptonshire with leniency and consideration; seeing that, however able and efficient he has proved himself in conducting the financial measures of this country with a success quite unprecedented, we think him liable to be tricked and jockeyed by longer heads than his own—but we admit that our satisfaction at his Lordship's explanation would have been less qualified if his Lordship would have condescended to notice one fact, which appears to have slipped his memory—we mean the activity of Mr. EDWARD ELLICE, the Secretary of the Treasury, whose letters in support of Lord MILTON must of course have been written without the privacy or consent of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, against whom, as it appears by his Lordship's own statement, there has been a sort of conspiracy to keep him in the dark, and a sort of ill luck to put him entirely in the wrong. As to the explanation of his Lordship, it explains nothing—it contradicts opinions and it negatives intentions, but it does nothing with facts. We knew Lord ALTHORP had written a civil letter to Mr. CARTWRIGHT—to be sure we did not quite so well know why—and we knew the canvassing card was published at Peterborough on the 4th of May; but we did not know that when Lord ALTHORP on that day pledged himself not to know of another Whig candidate, or a contest, that he had written to Lord MILTON, the candidate who was proposed, to know how he could best get up his voters. These are new lights to be sure, but they seem rather to shew the weakness of the cause than the fallacy of the charges made against Lord ALTHORP. What his Lordship's view of the case, and his present position, are, may easily be judged by the fact, that on Saturday night he expressed a wish that he might be dead before the morning."

As far as these observations go they are quite satisfactory—but we have one more to make, which it seems to us is quite as important as any which has yet suggested itself.

It will be recollected that, in various places the people have been told that the KING dissolved the Parliament because the Commons had refused the supplies—nay, we are not quite certain that the KING himself was not made to believe something of the sort; although, as we have already shewn, his MAJESTY, the very next day, was graciously pleased to THANK THE COMMONS FOR THE SUPPLIES WHICH THEY HAD FURNISHED FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE—but this we know, that the statement has been made over and over again, first, by Lord BROUGHAM, in the House of Lords, and lastly, by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, on the hustings in Cumberland.

Now let us extract one paragraph of Lord ALTHORP's reply to us, and see what will come out:—

"I will now state the different steps which I have taken on this occasion. On Friday the 22d of April, the day of the prorogation, or possibly the day previous, I wrote to Captain SPENCER, who was in Northamptonshire, to desire him to tell Sir Wm. WAKE, Mr. BOUVERIE, and Mr. HANBURY, that a dissolution of Parliament would immediately take place; in this letter I said nothing more whatever."

We should think not—for in all conscience that was enough. On Thursday evening, for in spite of the shuffling perhaps, it must have been Thursday—since before Post time on Friday everybody knew of the dissolution—on Thursday evening, then, after Lord ALTHORP had written this letter to Captain SPENCER, his Lordship, in the House of Commons, refused to answer the question of Sir RICHARD VIVIAN, whether "Parliament was to be dissolved or not."

And now let us look at the state of the case. The first Minister of the Crown in the House of Commons refuses to

give a direct answer to an Honourable Member of that House to a straight-forward question put to him, because the time had not arrived when he could with propriety or convenience to the service divulge the intentions of Government in Parliament, when by his Lordship's own admission, in his reply to us, it is shewn that by the common Post of Thursday evening, he had communicated the Cabinet secret of the dissolution, for electioneering purposes, in a letter to his brother. If to his brother only, we should be ashamed to tax Lord ALTHORP with the conduct which he admits, because we should have no right to allude to the confidential communications between Members of the same family; but his Lordship wrote to Captain SPENCER, not for his own information, but to desire him to tell Sir WILLIAM WAKE, Mr. BOUVERIE, and Mr. HANBURY, and Jack Nokes and Tom Styles if necessary, that the dissolution would immediately take place. So far the accustomed privacy of the Cabinet was violated, and the House of Commons insulted, by being refused that information which to suit his own purpose Lord ALTHORP had, before he came to the House, circulated among the Whigs and Radicals of Northamptonshire.

But even this is not our point. We care nothing for the Cabinet secret, or the divulging it, further than it bears most powerfully upon the shameless allegations of those, who tell the people that the KING dissolved the Parliament because the Commons REFUSED THE SUPPLIES.

The letter of Lord ALTHORP to his brother, distinctly and unequivocally announcing the dissolution, was written and despatched before the Ordinance Estimates were brought forward after 12 o'clock at night; so that, what Lord BROUGHAM said in the House of Lords, and what Sir JAMES GRAHAM repeated on the hustings in Cumberland, is shewn, by Lord ALTHORP's admitted letter to the Northamptonshire Whigs, to be utterly incompatible with the facts and circumstances of the case.

Is it not melancholy to find men so led away by ambition, or envy, or hatred, or uncharitableness, as to forget what is due, if not to themselves, to the high offices which, unfortunately for England, they just now fill? We have no wish to add to the bitterness of feeling which such exposures must—or at least ought—to create. We leave the LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR of ENGLAND, HIS MAJESTY'S CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and the Right Hon. the FIRST LORD of the ADMIRALTY, to the full enjoyment of all the honours of their stations, and which ought to be of the highest order, to compensate to them for the very extraordinary means they adopt, in order to retain them.

A letter from Northampton, in another part of our Paper, so completely shews up Lord MILTON, that we leave his Lordship in the hands of our correspondent.

SOME idea may be formed of the sort of persons who advocate Reform, as well as of the sort of place a dancing academy is, in the metropolis, from the following item, which appears in the list of contributions to what is called the *Loyal and Patriotic Fund*:—

"From 30 fair votaries of Terpsichore, at Mr. WILSON'S Academy! Kirby-street, who are resolved never to give a kiss to a brandishmonger!.....£1 10*s*." This smells strongly of Brandenburg.

OUR readers may perhaps recollect that a scrutiny has been begun at Northampton town, into the votes at the recent election between Mr. SMITH and Sir ROBERT GUNNING.

The scrutiny commenced on Monday, on which day the following letter, written by CHARLES HILL, Esq., a magistrate residing in the town, was put into the post, directed to Mr. JOHN BERRY, overseer of the poor in the parish of Wellingborough:—

"It is intended to send for Mr. BERRY to-morrow, on the part of Sir ROBERT GUNNING, to prove that some of the Northampton voters have received parish relief. If Mr. BERRY wishes to SERVE THE PUBLIC CAUSE, he may very easily be said to be from home, and his books locked up, as in that case he is not obliged to appear, and had better stay away.

(Signed) "CHAS. HILL.

"Northampton.

"As well not to come unless sent for by Mr. DENNIS." (The post mark is dated Northampton, May 16, 1831.)

Mr. DENNIS, the person alluded to in the Postscript, is Mr. SMITH's agent.

This letter, coming from a Magistrate, is a curious specimen of the present state of affairs. Mr. HILL acknowledged the letter from the balcony of the George Hotel, on Thursday evening, and justified it, by observing, that what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander. It appeared, however, by the noise which followed his lame attempt to waddle out of the scrape, that the geese of Northampton were not quite pleased with Mr. HILL's gander sauce. We suspect, if his Worship had performed such an evolution in a Tory cause, his name would not long figure in the Commission.

It may not be unsatisfactory to know that this Mr. HILL, by whom this agreeable Magisterial suggestion was made, is the Mr. HILL who had the honour of proposing Lord MILTON for the county, and who probably will sit in Parliament for Higham Ferrars. This case is a strong one, and well worthy the attention of the curious in Justices and proposers of Whig candidates.

PLAIN RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY UNDER A WHIG REFORM.

We think it our duty to lay before our fellow-subjects a few plain rules for the management of their property in these perilous times.

Although every good Englishman is bound to hold till the last by his KING and Country, still one man cannot stand up long against more than three: and those who want, certainly exceed in number those who have. When all is done, he who has a wife and tender children will wish to give them something better than water and bread.

Your preparations need not be hurried. All is smooth until the Reform Bill be brought into Parliament, because the people are dandled with false hope. If the Bill should be greatly changed in either House, so that the Reform shall be gradual or moderate, these rules will not be needed at all. Throw them into the fire, or place them over the chimney.

piece, that you may be grateful for the danger you have escaped. If the Bill pass, **ALL IS OVER**—but still you will have time to pack up. Revolutions always smile at first, like the laughing hyena. It is easy sailing before the waves, till the lee-shore appears. The sun shines before a thunder-storm.

The **FUNDS** will go first—two of our Ministers are said to be a little dubious already concerning the interest. What you should do then, is this:—Either part with your English stock and buy American—none in Europe will stand, when ours fall;—or, if you had rather keep your money here a while longer, at least be sure always to sell out the day before the Chancellor of the Exchequer opens his budget. When the time comes for taking off a part of the dividend you will escape: you will thank me for this advice before many years be passed. Meanwhile, you will gain this for your trouble. *The Funds will always fall when Lord ALTHORP'S BUDGET is known*:—If the dividend escape for the time, buy in again directly, because in a few days it will be seen that the scheme will come to **NOUGHT**, and then they will rise.

You prudent people who have placed twelve millions in Savings-banks, since you cannot take the precautions mentioned above, draw out your money one year after the Reform Bill has passed.

When the Funds are gone, all other property will soon follow them. For if the whole country defraud its creditors, since we shall be all rogues together, we cannot well be honest men in particular. Even you, my Lord DURHAM, and you, Mr. FOULETT THOMSON, will lose your coal-mines and tallows, whatever you may now think of a national bankruptcy.

With many kinds of property it is hard to say what were best to be done. Bank and East India Stock are almost gone already, because the Whigs look upon vested rights of corporate bodies as old-fangled prejudices, and because they do not like any outlandish possessions, such as Canada and the Cape of Good Hope—and likewise, because Lord ALTHORP and Sir JAMES GRAHAM are two desperate country gentlemen, as may be seen by their wearing their hats on one side of their heads.

As for mortgages, if you hold any you had better call them in soon, because they are heavy baggage which cannot be readily moved, and also because their only security is land, which cannot be moved at all.

For the same reason, if you have land in your own power, and wish, rather than sell outright the estate of your forefathers, to take the chance of better times, mortgage it; but as you are an honest man do not borrow more than one-third of its present value, lest your lender should be utterly ruined by your precaution. If your land be tied up, so that you cannot sell it, cut down your oaks while you may. England will never require a NAVY again. Elm may stand—it will be wanted for under-ground work in churchyards. Beech will serve for uprights in public machinery.

If you are so unwise as to buy land, let it be such as pays tithes—all will be tithe-free soon; and as landlord you will be the gainer for the time, whatever the fat foolish farmer may think.

For the same reason, poor Clergymen, I am heartily sorry for you—you have mostly numerous families, and very little of your own. The spoiler's mark is upon you; you are hard to help; twenty of your yearly stipends will not be more than enough for one of His Excellency my Lord WHITTLE HARVEY'S new Dukes of BEDFORD. Make, if you can, a bargain with the landlord, to accept one-third of your tithes certain; you will be well off if you obtain that—if not, you that are good men will receive dutiful alms from faithful Christians.

As for you farmers—joulter-heads—grudgers of tithes—have you never compared the two rents paid for two parts of one field, the one titheable, the other tithe-free—can you tell which is most, four and two, or six? If not, you will learn; until this business is over, take your land from year to year; or get a corn-rent if you can. When the ten-pounders are enfranchised, Baltic corn will soon be free too. You know already that you must not place your ricks too near each other when the Radicals rule the land.

Shop-keepers—if your customers be rich, look to your brethren at Paris, and at Brussels, who can neither live by their business, nor part with it: shorten your stock in hand, and shorten your credits too; if you do trust, make your bargains in gold or silver, or even in copper—when JOSEPH HUME is Chancellor of the Exchequer the paper pound will be worth about six shillings and eightpence. If your sale lie with the poor, bear in mind what Mr. DUNCUMBE, Reforming Member for Hertford, has just told his constituents—“When the Bill is passed,” said he, “people will get their bread, cheese, and meat, in the market without the payment of one farthing.” Mr. DUNCUMBE, the Whig, said this, and it therefore is true; besides I think it very likely to happen; and therefore put you who sell these things, on your guard.

Spinners and weavers—operatives as you now delight to be called—you are the source of all our quiet: amongst you are Belgian workmen, whom their glorious revolution has sent to Manchester and Bolton, in search of employment. But you are heady, and cannot bear counsel; you think that you will stop just in time; but when your own hands, which are your property, have lost their value by your own deeds, from them you will receive your COMMON DESERTS.

KEEPER OF THE JEWELS—when your Master has given, in the House of Lords, his assent to this Bill, do not take back the CROWN to the TOWER; he will not want it any more. Mr. OTWAY CAVE has told the Northamptonshire freeholders that he wishes to see NASEBY fought over again. Lord MILTON said, indeed, that he thought this was too much. However, the Royalist army was partly paid once of the proceeds of these same Royal treasures, which one of your predecessors had saved. GUARDIAN OF THE CROWN, when your MASTER has agreed to this BILL, do you CROSS THE SEAS.

Mem:—These rules, as I have told you all, will only hold good in case the Whig Reform Bill should pass. If you should read in the Gazette, that our KING has been graciously pleased to make the acting Prime Minister, Lord DURHAM, Governor-General of India, you may then hope that some reasonable and peaceable Reform will be agreed on.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S panegyric on the acts of the Ministers, by which the once agitated IRELAND was so completely tranquillized, and which was received with the greatest complacency by Mr. STANLEY, and with the loudest cheers in Parliament, is somewhat reduced in value, by the events which so decidedly and sadly contradict all his Lordship's flourishes upon the subject.

Murders without end, and outrages beyond comparison

with anything yet attempted in a country affecting to own even a partial allegiance to its Government, are the occurrences of every day. Land is ploughed up—houses are unroofed—unoffending tenants beaten to death with spades—the police and military attacked and defeated—a sergeant and corporal of the 5th butchered by a crowd of miscreants—and the glebe houses destroyed.

Military law has been proclaimed in several counties, and the conquest, anew, of these savages must be achieved before that tranquillity so much eulogized by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and so much desired by everybody else, can be obtained.—What will the advocates of Concession say now?

WHEN Mr. PATTEN, the late M.P. for Lancashire, was catechised by the busy insects, who, at the late Election, took command of the county, (and who discarded a man of the most unblemished character, and the most business-like habits, because he would not, like his Socinian successor, suffer himself to be bound hand and foot,) he was not simply asked the question that has been put to others, “Will you vote for the whole Bill, &c. &c.?” But, “Will you vote for this Bill, and for any other Bill for Reform, which Ministers, in their wisdom, may produce?”—The answer of every honest man must have been the same.—Mr. PATTEN said “No,” and therefore he was pronounced unworthy to represent the county.

On this subject of pledges, which it has been the fashion for electors to demand, and we are sorry to add, in too many instances for the elected to give, we quote the following observations of BURKE; and, if the voice of the mighty dead can be listened to in these days of distraction, we would earnestly invite attention to words so pregnant with wisdom, as are those which follow:—

“It ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence, and the most unreserved communication with his Constituents. Their wishes ought to have great weight with him; their opinion high respect; their business unremitting attention. It is his duty to sacrifice his repose, his pleasures, his satisfactions to theirs; and, above all, ever, and in all cases to prefer their interest to his own. But, his unbiased opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, he ought not to sacrifice to you; to any man; to any set of men living. These he does not derive from your pleasure, nor, nor from the Law and the Constitution. They are a trust from Providence, for the abuse of which he is deeply answerable. Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment, and he betrays instead of saving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion.

“To deliver an opinion is the right of all men; that of constituents is a mighty respectable opinion, which a representative ought always to rejoice to hear; and which he ought always most seriously to consider. But authoritative instructions, mandates issued, which the Member is bound blindly and implicitly to obey, to vote and to argue for, though contrary to the clearest conviction of his judgment and conscience, these are things utterly unknown to the laws of this land, and which arise from a fundamental mistake of the whole order and tenor of our Constitution.”

Speech to the Electors of Bristol, 3rd November, 1774.

OUR readers are aware that the Chaplain of the House of Commons is invariably recommended by the House, on his retiring from office, for some piece of preferment, and that a Prebendal Stall, or living, has uniformly been the honourable reward of his services.

We are credibly informed that Mr. LOCKWOOD, the Chaplain of the House, in the last Parliament, received an intimation from the Government that if he did not vote for Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. CAVENDISH, at Cambridge, the accustomed favour would, in his case, be withheld. Mr. LOCKWOOD replied to the emissaries of the Government, that if his conduct forfeited a bishopric, he would not vote against his conscience, and accordingly he went down to Cambridge, and voted for Mr. GOULBURN and Mr. PEELE.

TO JOHN BULL.

Northampton, Thursday, 19th May, 1831.

MY DEAR BULL,—As Northampton is the principal theatre of political contention at the present awful crisis—as this town and county have made a patriotic stand, unrivalled amid the ardour of surrounding contests—as we have here a Chancellor of the Exchequer and a Lord of the Treasury struggling for office, and exerting all their influence in behalf of their friends—a few words from one resident on the spot may not be deemed unwelcome.

It is not my intention to say a single word of Lord ALTHORP—but of Lord MILTON, in the midst of whose conduct there does not appear one iota of palliation, it is my purpose to say something. The first question asked by every body is, “Why does Lord M. not appear?” And what think you is the answer gravely returned? Would you believe it?—That my Lord M. is so overwhelmed with domestic calamity as to be unable to appear in public! Ye Gods! that a man who could make a long speech about two months since to a dirty-shirt mob, in this very town—that the man who could write a violent electioneering handbill against Mr. CARTWRIGHT about a month ago, at Peterborough—that there should exist such a Tartuffe, passeth all comprehension! I am as unwilling as any man alive to intrude within the threshold of grief, either in prince or peasant; but I say here was no grief—but a fit of the spleen, combined with political hot-headness.

If there were such a thing as real grief from a worthy cause, we find that it has been attended by a spirit of rancour, which has not scrupled to resort to all means for the completion of its end. O, Mr. BULL, this is a sad tale! This is, indeed, a fit object for exercising your horns upon, and a good grog does he deserve. I have no doubt that both you and myself inflict a pang on ourselves in laying open the foulness of any one member of the aristocracy. But in justice to the aristocracy itself—and to the worthy individual who has suffered from the artifices of his opponents—in the fulfilment of your own sacred duty—it must be done. The explanation of Lord MILTON'S absence is simply this:—He dreads the cross-questioning that he would be subject to, were he to appear on the hustings. His conduct cannot bear scrutiny, so it is not likely he should voluntarily expose himself to disgrace. In no other way can we account for his absence from the Poll-booth. Indeed, to such a pitch has his conscience tormented him, that he cannot bear to be in the neighbourhood of that county, which, at every turn of high-way, or rather by-way, reminds him of his own conduct—so he has, even like a sensible man, withdrawn himself along with his father, to the Emerald Isle, where the morale is not quite so acute as John Bull's. In confirmation of the rumour of his resignation, his son even declared on the hustings the other day, that his father was no candidate. But we were not again to be duped. If not, why does his son appear on the hustings as his representative? Why are the two names of ALTHORP and MILTON associated on the banners? Why both a public and a private canvass for the allied parties? But enough of this. The assertion was really so astounding as to draw down peals of laughter upon the head of the unlucky deputy. So much for the

causes of Lord MILTON'S absence. Lord MILTON asserts that he is unwilling to appear as a candidate; mark his manner of explaining himself:—“But should I be elected free of expense, I shall consider it a duty to ‘serve my country.’” Now you see, though he thinks his cause a glorious one, he is unwilling to spend a farthing in the promotion of its interests. Pity on poor Lord ALTHORP. Besides, did ever coy maiden allure her enamoured swain with more enticing language than does this Noble Lord his tag-rag supporters. Why, instead of his letter to the freeholders being a refusal to stand candidate, no language could be more artfully exciting—more calculated to render his followers enthusiastic for him than this. There is another feature of the affair which ought not to be forgotten.

Lord MILTON, this morning, publishes another letter in the form of a handbill, respecting his assertion that he knew nothing of any private and illicit canvass! This sort of mummery may do very well to stuff down the gaping throats of his ignorant and prejudiced adherents, but I ask will it satisfy the world?—for it has now become a concern, not of Northamptonshire, but of the public at large. We state a fact which most people but the opposition party are aware of, that a secret canvass had been going on for more than three weeks before the day of nomination, a fact which has been sworn to by many individuals, and that too professedly for MILTON and ALTHORP. If there be such a thing as truth in the world, there cannot be the smallest doubt about this point. I repeat also, that not only did this secret canvass exist in Peterborough, Wellingborough, Kettering, &c., but that Lord MILTON was informed of, and encouraged its operations. What! will he be so rash—is he so ignorant of human nature, as to suppose that, wide-mouthed as we are, we should gulp such an absurdity, as that the man who had written a virulent electioneering squib—who had expressed himself hostile to Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and anxious for the nomination of another member—should, visiting the very places of agitation—himself the principal party concerned—be ignorant of, or not encourage those contrivances which were employed in his behalf? Preposterous subterfuge! Yet does this very man—oppressed by grief—deny this charge; and amuse himself with election squibs to mitigate his sorrows! But besides this, Lord MILTON betrayed Lord ALTHORP, who had given a pledge to Mr. CARTWRIGHT, that “none of his friends would stir.” He, as a friend of Lord ALTHORP, “did stir.” If he alleges that he was ignorant of any pledge being given, when he did know of one, it was his duty, as a man of honour, to withdraw, and rescue himself from obloquy, and his friend from a charge of deception. So notorious, indeed, has all this conduct been, that many of a different side of politics from ourselves, tendered their votes on our behalf, because they felt for the ill usage with which Mr. CARTWRIGHT has been treated. This is a fact which the poll-books can verify.

We say no more, but leave the world to form their own judgment; merely repeating, that the facts above stated may be sworn to by hundreds of individuals, and are generally known and believed throughout town and county, by all except the parties implicated.

However painful your duty, as an expositor and reprobat may be—especially in such cases as the above—you have hitherto performed it unflinchingly; and from what I know of your impartial spirit of justice, you will not be remiss on this occasion.

With respect to the statement that many voters of Reform principles have recently voted for CARTWRIGHT and KNIGHTLEY, we know the truth of it. Two Quakers (a body which, previous to the exposure of all the circumstances, were unanimous in voting for ALTHORP and MILTON), gave their votes to CARTWRIGHT and KNIGHTLEY; and being asked why they did so, they answered, because they had been deceived by LIES by the other party.

Extract of a letter from GIBBON:—

“December 14, 1792.

“I am truly attached, from interest and inclination, to my native country, and even as a citizen of the world, I wish the stability and happiness of England, the sole great refuge of mankind, against the opposite mischiefs of despotism and democracy.

“I was, indeed, alarmed, and the more so, as I saw that you were not without apprehension; but I now glory in the triumph of reason and genuine patriotism, which seems to pervade the country; nor do I dislike some mixture of popular enthusiasm, which may be requisite to encounter our mad or wicked enemies with equal arms. The behaviour of Fox does not surprise me; you may remember what I told you last year at Lausanne. . . . You have now crushed the daring subverters of the Constitution; but I now fear the moderate, (well meaning,) Reformers. Do not, I beseech you, tamper with Parliamentary representation; the present House of Commons forms, in practice, a body of gentlemen, who must always sympathize with the interests and opinions of the people; and the slightest innovation launches you, without rudder or compass, on a dark and dangerous ocean of theoretical experiment. On this subject I am indeed serious.”

MESSES. COLBURN and BENTLEY have just published a new French Edition of *Bourrienne's Memoirs of Buonaparte*, to which we can safely call the favourable attention of our readers, as containing numerous notes and illustrations by contemporaneous authorities and eye-witnesses of many of the transactions recorded, which are only to be found in this Edition. There are seventeen embellishments—it is better printed than any preceding copy, and it is exactly half the price of the Paris Editions. This last peculiarity is worthy of remark, because it has hitherto been the case that English prices have far exceeded the foreign ones—and when the work is actually better than the foreign one, the reduction in the cost is even still more remarkable.

THE RETURN of Mr. NORTH for Drogheda has given great spirit to the friends of the county and constitution. The numbers were—

NORTH 355
WALLACE 285

Majority 70

After the numbers had been announced, Mr. NORTH made the following speech, to which we call the reader's particular attention:—

Mr. NORTH said—Electors of Drogheda, now my Constituents,—[Here there was tremendous shouting, which prevented the Speaker from being heard. At length Mr. NORTH'S friends declared that if he was not suffered to speak, Mr. WALLACE should not be heard. This had the desired effect, and Mr. N. proceeded.]—To say that I address you with feelings of boundless gratitude were to express inadequately the emotions with which my bosom is filled at this moment. They are emotions of kindling pride and high exultation. But, believe me, the joy I now experience is of no selfish description. I rejoice, but it is not because you have conferred upon me the highest honour which a free citizen can receive from the hands of his countrymen—I rejoice, but it is not because I am sent again to Parliament to represent your feelings and opinions, with the seal and stamp of your approval; but I rejoice because the triumph you have achieved is that of reason over rashness, of sound principles over doctrines dangerous and pernicious, of our ancient laws and glorious Constitution over revolutionary madness and Jacobin innovation. I rejoice fur-

their because ours is the triumph of rational freedom. You cannot have forgotten the principles on which my Honourable and Learned opponent claimed your votes on the first day of the election—principles the most slavish that ever had the corner of the Reform Bill at the hustings. He told you, he dared to tell you that you were bound as loyal men to support him, because the cause which he espoused was that of His Majesty's Ministers. This then at last is the doctrine of these professing Liberals—these patriots who have freedom on their lips but slavery in their hearts—that loyalty to the Throne means steady allegiance to the Minister of the day! And, with the same insidious and unbecomingly sneering smile, the same with which we are now familiar, he relied on the assumed support of the Sovereign himself—that Sovereign who is assailed by the odious hypocritical adulation of the men who are putting in jeopardy the security of his Empire and the stability of his Throne. But so it ever is. Read the lessons of your own history, and what do they teach you? That the enemies of the Monarchy have ever begun their attacks with specious and deceitful flattery. So when Charles the First was about to be led to the scaffold by republicans and traitors, up to the very moment when the axe of the regicides was descending, they poured into his ear the false and insolent assurance that their sole object was to render him the most powerful Monarch who ever swayed the sceptre of Great Britain. O, Gentlemen, our loyalty, thank God, is not of another stamp—it is sincere, affectionate, and genuine loyalty, which glows in the honest and faithful counsel—which, like true friendship, will make us expostulate with the man we love, when he is about to be hurried into any course which may compromise his interest or his honour—ours is that loyalty which SHAKESPEARE has so finely depicted as bold as it is faithful—"Be kept unmanly when *Leas* is mad."—Gentlemen, as my Learned Friend has rested all his claims upon the support of the present Ministry, it becomes me to tell you shortly why I feel bound to oppose them. It is because I believe them to be the most rash, the most ignorant, and the most incapable Administration that was ever called upon to guide the sceptre in the hands of a British Monarch. What measure have they attempted to carry in which they have not failed? What plan or system of politics, financial, foreign, or domestic, have they not been guilty of? What measure of Statecraft, without solid information, without Statesmanlike wisdom or discretion, they tottered on from blunder to blunder, till they found themselves obliged to rush upon the clamorous experiment which they are now making, and which, in spite of all their sanguine hopes, I confidently predict is yet destined to fail! Mark, I beseech you, the consistency of this pure Reforming Government—these friends of the people, who have the consistency of their object to establish perfect freedom of election. What course have they followed here? Why, to call into active energy every resource of the State, every engine of Vice-regal power, to controul the free exercise of the elective franchise amongst us. Not a man, the most remotely or indirectly under the influence of Government, who was not sought to be intimidated or corrupted by threats of displeasure, or dismissal of his office, or his property, or his family, or some other distant connection, or, where there was no room for this, to be influenced by one of the formal, and now familiar epistles of Baron TWYLL. Yet these are your Reformers—these are your patriots—who would bring back the Constitution to its state of theoretical perfection. Exquisite patriots! Admirable statesmen! But such the Whigs have ever shown themselves—the most tyrannical and oppressive in the possession of power, while, in opposition, they are the most clamorous asserters of liberty. And what have they effected by this shameful and unconstitutional interference? Why this, and this alone—to call forth the proud undaunted spirit of the independent constituency, and to show to mankind and to themselves that there is yet in Ireland a bold, uncompromising, indomitable courage, which will neither nod nor break under the heaviest pressure of despotic power, or the heaviest burden of a tyrannical government. I am reminded that something fell from my Hon. and Learned Friend, which requires me to vindicate my own. He seemed I thought, to insinuate that I had at one time been the advocate of Reform in Parliament. Now the fact is, that I never entertained nor expressed at any period of my life a different opinion on this great subject from the one which I now profess. In truth I was bred as a politician in the schools of Mr. BURKE, whose doctrine on this question is so notorious—and when that illustrious Statesman, whom it pleased Providence to deprive us of, Mr. CANNING, invited me to leave the retirement of private life, and to engage in politics—our agreement in opinion on this very subject was one principal ground of the mutual confidence which subsisted between us. On this point therefore my consistency is unshaken, and I trust it is all. When I first came into the world, I presented myself as the enemy of the then existing Government—and those who did not know me might have believed the motives of my attachment to be interested or personal. But I now stand before you in a prouder position. The men with whom I acted when in power I have not abandoned when they relinquished office, I have adhered to them in either fortune, and I still continue to adhere to them in their misfortune, and act upon the principles of my former friend. So much, Gentlemen, for my political tenets. One word as to the conduct of this election. We have acted throughout on principles which we can approve of on reflection. It was left to others to oppose by the ruffian violence of a hired mob (for such I have been told they were) the free exercise of your chartered privileges, to attempt the kidnapping of freemen, the tearing them from their houses, and to send them to sea beyond the power of the laws. It was reserved for others to prevent the access of voters to this town by bands of men from other districts, armed with sticks and bludgeons, to assault the peaceful, the timid, the aged, or the infirm, in violation, not merely of the freedom of election, and the common liberty of the subject, but of the laws of nature, and the dictates of humanity. I recognise amongst you some of those gallant youths who volunteered in their noble services, and rode forth at the peril of their lives to repel these ruffian aggressors. Long may they continue to cherish this spirit of manly civility and courage. They are destined perhaps to live in a period of civil commotion, and, like the cavaliers of England in days of yore, may often have occasion to display the same generous and lofty bearing in defence of the laws and of the Monarchy which they have exhibited at this election. One other topic, gentlemen, I have seen, that I received the support of Protestant Clergymen—one hundred, it was said, voted for me. The actual number was forty-one. This is amongst the proudest circumstances of my triumph. Where could support have been obtained more honourable and more gratifying than that of the Protestant Clergy of the land—the most upright, the most cultivated, the most enlightened, the most independent—men who cherish and nurture what ever exists amongst us of worth, of learning, humanity, and civilization. And now, Gentlemen, to conclude. Be not discouraged, I entreat you, if, in the new Parliament, a majority should be found hostile to your wishes and opinions. I speak now from some experience of the House of Commons, and I can tell you that one bold and sincere man, who will not stoop to utter from its benches the sentiments he expresses at the hustings or at his own private table, is worth a whole host of ministerial slaves in his influence on the event of any great discussion. Such courage and sincerity I faithfully promise you. Your chartered privileges, bound up with the best interests of the country, I will maintain and defend to the utmost of my ability. And I have only to say, stand by me while I am honest, and abandon me the moment I betray you. (The Learned Gentleman was received throughout with deafening cheers.)

QUOTATION from *Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, on the effect of Universal Suffrage and Vote by Ballot—446.

"THE LAWS OF THE PEOPLE."

"The Decemvirs had been named, and their tables were approved by an Assembly of the *Centuries*, in which riches preponderated against numbers. To the first class of Romans, the proprietors of one hundred thousand pounds of copper, ninety-eight votes were assigned, and only ninety-five were left for the six inferior classes, distributed according to their substance by the artful policy of *SENATUS*. But the Tribunes soon established a more specious and popular maxim—that every citizen had an equal right to enact the laws which he is bound to obey. Instead of the *Centuries* they convened the *Tribes*; and the Patricians, after an impotent struggle, submitted to the Decrees of an Assembly, in which their votes were confounded with those of the meanest plebeians. Yet, as long as the Tribes successively passed over narrow bridges, and gave their voices aloud, the conduct of each citizen was exposed to the eyes and ears of his friends and countrymen—the insolvent debtor consulted the wishes of his creditor; the client would have blushed to oppose the

views of his patron; the General was followed by his veterans, and the aspect of a grave Magistrate was a living lesson to the multitude. A new method of secret ballot abolished the influence of fear and shame, of honour and interest, and the abuse of freedom accelerated the progress of anarchy and despotism. The Romans had aspired to be equal; they were levelled by the equality of servitude; and the dictates of *AUGUSTUS* were patiently ratified by the formal consent of the Tribes or Centuries."

Yarmouth, 13th May, 1831.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 18th May, 1831.

MY DEAR BULL,—I am very anxious that you should have some idea of what the enemies of England, the French, think of the Reform Bill; and I feel therefore bound to direct your attention to the following article from the *Gazette de France*, which is, as you know, one of the ablest journals published in Europe. You will perceive, that out of England the Reform Bill is called by its right name; its real object is understood, its real tendency left and acknowledged: and, what is still more distressing to every loyal subject of His Britannic Majesty, the King is blamed for the faults of his responsible but mad-brained servants, and the Throne suffers for the errors and vices of those, who ought to be the first to defend and to uphold it. You will also perceive that the enemies of Old England are on the alert—that they are for playing openly their cards on the table against British interests and British glory: as they feel, not merely convinced, but certain, that there will now be no end to reform but in downright revolution.—This is the first time that England has been so insulted and bearded by her foes; this is the first time it was ever said to her that the "dissolution of her whole social body was at hand;" and for all this, we have to thank LORD PALMERSTON, LORD GREY, and LORD ALTHORP. I will not longer detain you from the article in question, the substance of which is as follows:—

The *Gazette de France* says that WILLIAM IV. is sacrificing the repose of England to his thirst for popular applause, (it should have said his unprincipled Ministers, and not WILLIAM IV.) and adds—"Let us please him in his own way—let us proclaim him the greatest of Kings, and so he will be for us (the French), if, by placing the people of England in opposition to that aristocracy which, as formerly in Venice, constitutes the real strength of the country, he occasions the annihilation of the most clever, but the most treacherous of Governments." It then calls on the whole of Europe to take advantage of the state of confusion in which England will inevitably be placed, and revenge themselves for the manner in which every country has been in turn sacrificed to the interests of Great Britain. (The *Gazette* here means, that the aristocracy and Tories of England have maintained her glory and fame against the first French Revolution, and the ROSSIGNOLS, NAPOLEONS, and despotism of the last 50 years.) It calls on Germany to offer an asylum to the numerous artisans of England who will shortly be without work. It calls on France to secure Algiers and defy us in the Mediterranean; on Denmark to retake Heligoland; on Holland to regain its ancient colonies; on Portugal to form an alliance with Spain; on Austria to seize the Seven Islands; on America to claim a Port in the Mediterranean; and on all the Powers to unite in driving the English from Malta, and assisting Ireland, India and Canada, to establish their independence! "Such," it continues "should be the price England should pay for the theatrical plaudits with which the King chooses to regale himself, and such it would be, if the other nations of Europe would come to a proper understanding amongst themselves. Sinking under the weight of an enormous debt—burthened with a population of paupers—composed of separate kingdoms, all repugnant to each other, the existence of Great Britain is a prodigy only to be accounted for by the power of its aristocracy and the skill of its Government." It then argues that "as the success of the Reform Bill will annul the power of the aristocracy, the dissolution of the whole social body must follow, and the ruin of England be consummated."

You thus perceive what is thought of Reform and the Reformers in France. Here, while we hear of nothing but "Vive la liberté," from mouth to mouth, they are so disgusted with the liberty which they boast, that when they see England pursuing the same road they cannot avoid exclaiming, "The power of the aristocracy will be annulled—the dissolution of the whole social body must follow, and the ruin of England will be consummated." This was the fate of France. This was the course she pursued. She overthrew the aristocracy—destroyed the church—let in the mob to govern—was then ruled for 14 years by a despot—and afterwards, had been so long unused to constitutional liberty and wise institutions, that she rejected the restoration, and is now in a state of anarchy. From the grave of her former glory she is now crying aloud to Great Britain "Beware!"—and with truth she says, "If you pass the Reform Bill you will annul the power of the aristocracy—the dissolution of the whole social body must follow, and the ruin of England will be consummated."

Although I have no small portion of foreign politics to talk over with you, I could not refrain from directing your special attention to this article; and as I have now shown you what France thinks of the Reform Bill, and what she hopes and desires England may be brought to, in order that she may "divide and conquer;" let me now show you the opinions entertained of France and her Government by Foreign Powers—the contempt in which she is held—and how mean and contemptible a part she has been obliged to play in the drama of Europe, since the triumph of the *canaille* in July, 1830. I beg, my dear BULL, you will give me your ear, and listen to the facts I adduce in proof of this statement.

First of all, let us see what has been, and what still is, the policy of Russia towards France since the "little week." First of all she ordered Poland to arm in order to send a large force to the Rhine to crush the revolutionists; and the revolution in Poland, which the French brought about, has been the sole reason why that campaign has not yet been undertaken. Next the Emperor refused to reply to the supplicating letters, written by the Citizen King, imploring his recognition. Next the Emperor reproached the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg for all the trouble and disorder occasioned in Europe by the revolution of July. Next he refused to send any Ambassador to France. Next he commanded France not to take any part in the Belgian insurrection, and sent his couriers to tell Louis PHILIP that if he dared to accept the throne of Belgium for himself, for his son, or for France, that a Russian army should soon march to Paris. Next he refused to receive any Ambassador at St. Petersburg but the Duke who had represented CHARLES X., and Louis PHILIP begged and prayed the Ambassador to go, as a child begs pardon for his bad behaviour when a rod is in view, and the hand is raised to inflict the punishment. Then DIEBTSCH told the Poles, that first of all he was charged to put down the Polish revolution, and that afterwards the Emperor would keep his promise to CHARLES the Tenth. This was communicated to the French Government, but it dared not say a word in reply. At length POZZO DI BORGOS was allowed to stop in Paris to watch all the machinations of the Republican Monarchy, but all the Russian subjects were commanded to return home; and except two or three travellers, not a Russian is to be seen in all the dominions of Louis PHILIP! Then came an ukase from the Emperor, forbidding, for the future, the young nobility and gentry of his empire from being educated in France, and declaring that any persons guilty of disobeying his directions in this respect should be ineligible to any civil or military force under the Government. After all this, the King of the French ventured to send a special messenger on behalf of the Poles, but he was charged to return and

tell his master that Nicholas would allow of no interference, and of no mediation, and would punish in a signal manner any attempt to excite sympathy for, or afford assistance to, the Poles. Next of all, France urged upon Russia the possibility of a general declaration, but the Emperor laughed at the bearer of the despatches, and told him to tell the people at the Palais Royal that the Emperor would disarm when it suited him, and not before. All these insults and injuries the revolution has been obliged to support, and it can obtain no satisfaction whatever either from the Emperor or his Government.

Now let us look at the policy of Austria towards the revolution. First of all the Emperor and Empress wrote to Louis PHILIP to say, that as Lieutenant-Governor of France for HENRY the Fifth, they could recognize him, but that as King of the French they knew him not. LOUIS PHILIP was so angry with this, that he sent emissaries to Italy, and got up a revolution in the Duchies of Modena and Parma, and in the States of the Pope. This was considered by Sebastiani a master-stroke of policy, and whenever it was said "Austria will not recognize the revolution of July," the answer always was, "Oh! Austria cannot interfere with France, for she has enough to do at home." But the Emperor and Prince METTERNICH soon demonstrated the ignorance of these shallow politicians, and ordered a large army to march to Italy. When LOUIS PHILIP learnt this fact, he sent a Protest to Vienna, which was treated as waste paper; and when Sebastiani invited the Austrian Ambassador to explain what would be the policy of Austria with respect to Italy, the answer was, "The Emperor will decide, since he needs no councillors." Then SEBASTIANI affected to be in a rage, and LOUIS PHILIP and CASIMIR PERAZZANI talked of an "army," and "France is in arms," and so on. But neither Count d'APPONY nor Prince METTERNICH were to be deterred by these threats, and accordingly an Austrian army marched to Modena and Parma. Then the Feu de Revolution got in a passion, and said it was "too bad;" but the Citizen King and his *fidus Achates* (CASIMIR) said that "there were family reasons why the Austrians would interfere for the Duke of MODENA and the Duchess of PARMA, but that we betoed them if they dared to proceed further, and enter the Roman States." But the Emperor of AUSTRIA and Prince METTERNICH valued as they ought to do the "dared" of the revolution, and ordered the Austrian troops to enter the Papal States. When France perceived this, the real revolutionists got into a downright passion; but the Government of LOUIS PHILIP perceived that it was of no use to threaten the Court of Vienna, for that the Emperor of AUSTRIA, like the Emperor of RUSSIA, paid no sort of attention to the protests of France. So then Minister CASIMIR made a virtue of necessity, and like a true charlatan as he is, he ran down breathless to the Chamber of Peers, and said, "that the Austrian troops would retire from the Papal States when order was re-established." Some were humbugged by this declaration, but not many, and as the troops were not retired, but remain to do as they please, it is quite evident that up to this very moment Austria has in no respect recognized the usurpation of LOUIS PHILIP, or the policy and proceedings of his *canaille* Ministers. Last of all, the Austrians residing in France, or visiting here, have been commanded by the Emperor to return to His Majesty's dominions, and not to remain in a country of "demagogues, charlatans, and Republicans." This is a pretty slap on the face for the revolution of July, but it is obliged to submit to the insult, and even affects to find it agreeable.

Thirdly, let us see how Belgium and Holland have treated the Revolution of July. This is most important, since the Revolution of Belgium is called by the political Quacks in the political slang of the day, "The first-born child of the Revolution of July." As might naturally be expected, the child of such a parent is deformed, ugly, unhealthy, and expiring. Its existence has been brief and wretched—and it is confidently expected that its parent will not survive many hours. As to Holland, she has treated France with unfeigned contempt and undisguised hostility. She knows that the Belgians were excited to revolt by the French, and the French party and she knows that the offer of the Crown to the Duke of NEMOURS, and the refusal of LOUIS PHILIP, was a mere ruse de guerre, in order to make it appear that the French Revolution was very moderate—and to prevent, if possible, all the Powers of Europe from making war against it. France has sent a score of special Envoys to the Hague—some the King of HOLLAND would not even receive—others he repudiated—and to all he has said invariably, "I will not accept of the mediation of France nor allow of her intervention. The Belgian Revolution was made by a handful of brigands excited by French intrigue, and I will never recognise the marauders." France has protested against the occupation of the citadel of Antwerp by Dutch troops, but still it is occupied. She has protested against the occupation of Luxembourg and Lembour by the King of HOLLAND, but still he rules there, undisturbed, and respected, and beloved. The King of HOLLAND has listened to the representations of England and of Prussia, of Austria and of Russia, but he has treated France with contempt. As to the Belgians, their conduct towards the Revolution of July is even yet more contemptuous and hostile. France told them to elect a Prince of SAXONY, and they refused—not to treat with or even discuss the merits of the Prince of LEUCHTERBERG, and they nearly elected him for their King—and now she is intriguing against the Prince LEOPOLD, and for this reason principally they desire that he will accept the Throne. The Belgians have been completely deceived by France. The Revolution of July promised them money and soldiers to garrison their forts, and to drive out the Dutch and the English; but all those engagements have been shaken, and the Revolution of July is bankrupt in purse, in character, and in conscience. The great object which the Revolution of July has had in view with reference to Belgium has been to obtain from her the expression of a desire for the union of Belgium to France. But Belgium has refused. She has declared that she will be "independent," although her "ally" France has for months been seeking to shew her that her real "independence" would consist in her union to this country. France is defeated in her policy, and now the Belgians are so disgusted with Louis PHILIP and his Ministers, that they are willing to choose a Protestant Prince, identified as he is with British interests and the British Crown, for the purpose of shewing their contempt of France and the Revolution of July.

Fourthly, Even little Switzerland, neutral as she is, has treated with contempt the French Government. At the Revolution, France turned off the Swiss troops, and butchered the rest in the streets of Paris. The Revolution thought that Switzerland would consent at once to the annulling of the Treaty which bound France to pay the troops of Switzerland in her service, and that this small neutral confederation might be jostled out of its rights. But no. Switzerland has made the Revolution pay for the troops she does not continue to employ, and has forced LOUIS PHILIP to sign a Treaty, by which those who fought for CHARLES X. shall be pensioned for life. Switzerland has also done more than this against the Revolution of July. In consequence of the general arming, she armed—and as France talked largely about going to Italy and Piedmont, the Swiss resolved to maintain and defend their neutrality. As France was sadly afraid of Austria coming through Switzerland across the Jura up to Lyons and Paris, France begged of Switzerland to arm, and then exclaimed, "Behold how we are defended by the Swiss Confederation." But when this came to the ears of Prince METTERNICH, he sent a message to the Swiss, telling them to disarm without delay, under pain of his displeasure. And LOUIS PHILIP, on the other hand, by his Bernese Ambassador, advised the Confederation to keep the army on a war footing, and not to listen to the councils of the Austrian

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The influx of our correspondence during the present awful crisis is so great, that we are unable to make separate acknowledgements to our numerous, or rather, innumerable friends; we beg, therefore, to thank them generally and sincerely.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 29.

YESTERDAY being the day appointed for the celebration of the KING's birth-day, the usual marks of rejoicing were exhibited, the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the bells of the different churches were rung.

There was a drawing-room at Court, which was fully attended. Lord GREY, who has assumed a crimson livery, was mistaken for some part of the Royal Family, and cheered by some people in the Park. The houses of the Royal tradesmen and the Club-houses were illuminated in the evening, and the effects of well-paid wages on Saturday night were very evident amongst the "GREAT UNWASHED."

It has been, and is, the fashion with the advocates of the Reform Bill to treat with sneers and ridicule the doubts and apprehensions of the loyal and moderate amongst us, lest the ultra-liberality of the originators of that measure should eventually produce a revolution in the country; and the most elaborate and learned and noble writer in the *Times* newspaper has devoted much time and talent to the utter overthrow of any such apprehensions and doubts—whether we, who admit the existence of fears upon that point, are wrong in entertaining those fears, we shall take leave to ask our readers, after having submitted to them a brief detail of certain proceedings which have taken place in different parts of the kingdom.

We will begin with the dinner given in celebration of the return of Lord HOWICK and Mr. BEAUMONT for the county of Northumberland, and we will nothing extenuate, nor ought set down in malice—but we will state verbatim from the report of that meeting in the *Newcastle Courant* of May 14, which occurred upon the occasion.

The dinner was served at three o'clock in a Malting—the High Sheriff, Mr. SILVERTOP, of Minstercares, (a Roman Catholic gentleman) in the chair—supported on his right by Lord HOWICK, and on his left by T. W. BEAUMONT, Esq. Sir FRANCIS BLAKE, Bart. and Tnos. RIDDLE, Esq. presided at the two side tables. Upwards of 200 sat down to dinner.

On the cloth having been removed, the Chairman immediately rose, and made some immaterial remarks upon the cheering to be given to certain toasts; he then proceeded to say—"With respect to himself, he had not been supplied with a list of toasts, and therefore he hoped they would excuse any error he might happen to commit. He would conclude by offering, as the FIRST TOAST OF THE DAY, one which had appeared to him to be STRICTLY CONSTITUTIONAL—THE PEOPLE, THE ONLY SOURCE OF LEGITIMATE POWER." (Applause.)

Tune—RULE BRITANNIA.

The second toast was—THE KING!!!

After the other routine of toasts had been drunk, the Army, the Navy, and the newly elected Members, Mr. BEAUMONT proposed the health of the Chairman, Mr. High Sheriff SILVERTOP, and made the following observations, highly complimentary not only to that gentleman, but to the people whom he had eulogized. Mr. BEAUMONT said—"He could not but notice the fact that he (SILVERTOP) very properly commenced the entertainment by drinking to the PEOPLE—that was to their improvement, than which, at the present day, no toast could be more applicable and proper; for giving that toast a few years ago the Duke of NORFOLK was dismissed from his situation of Lord Lieutenant."

The Chairman returned thanks. To be introduced and to be received in such a manner by the independent electors of Northumberland was truly flattering; but he was aware that the tribute was paid to the office which he held and not individually. Though the Duke of NORFOLK had been dismissed from his office of Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, for drinking the PEOPLE, he felt assured that he would not be deprived of the Shrievalty for a like act.

Now we appeal not to the passions or the feelings of our readers, but to their sense and judgment, to decide whether this language, publicly and deliberately used by the Roman Catholic High Sheriff of a County, sitting on the left hand of the eldest son of the KING's Prime Minister, does, or does not convey, in so many words, the intention and views of the party to which that Minister has, throughout his whole political life—with the exception of a few weeks—belonged; and avow and declare the tendency and character of their principles to be, the setting up of the MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE, above the MAJESTY OF THE KING. We only ask the question; and we ask whether the Kingly dignity and authority have undergone such a change since the dismissal of the late Duke of NORFOLK for drinking a similar toast, or whether the Constitution has undergone such a change as to render meritorious now, conduct which, then, amounted to insubordination, if not treason?

If it be answered to us, that neither Lord GREY nor Lord HOWICK are responsible for toasts which the Roman Catholic Sheriff of Northumberland may choose to give at a public dinner, we must, by way of rejoinder, observe, that Mr. SILVERTOP exultingly said, that "he felt assured he should not lose his Shrievalty for drinking this toast;" and that personally insulting, and constitutionally degrading, as the toast was to the KING's MAJESTY, Lord HOWICK, that KING's subordinate servant, and son of his Prime Minister, neither remarked nor remonstrated upon a proceeding which, a few years ago, it was considered absolutely necessary to visit with the severest displeasure of the Crown.

We now proceed to a report of a similar dinner at Gateshead, to celebrate the return of Mr. RUSSELL and Sir HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON; and, although the *saturnalia* of the Black Bull were not graced by the presence of one of his MAJESTY's Ministers, the influence of the most influential of them was over the party. The following were the speeches, as reported in the *Tyne Mercury*—

"The healths of the two Hon. Members were drunk with great applause."

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq. then rose amidst unbounded applause, and said, "The time has nearly arrived when the new Parliament would have to meet, and I trust that the Reform Bill would pass into a law. They had all, no doubt, read that Bill, he would, therefore, not detain them and their bottles by reading it over to them." (Laughter.)—After the Bill passed he hoped and trusted that the merry days of Queen ELIZABETH would return. He would ask, when he came forward in the first instance, did he apply to the Aristocracy of the county for their interest? (Cries of "No.")—He canvassed among the middle and lower classes of the community, and it was to them he was indebted for his seat in Parliament. Were all the Aristocracy gathered together in a heap, they would be able to turn them all over.—(Loud Laughter.)—This county had been called a Priest-ridden county, but their rule was at an end, as had been well shown at the late election. He did not fear Priests—nay, he did not fear the devil himself.

Sir HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, Bart. then rose, and was received

with great applause. The Returns to Parliament of Members favourable to the Reform measure were as numerous as could have been anticipated. This country had gained a great victory. Their enemies had been so actively and busily employed—so much so, that had there been a man in the county mad enough to have stood a contest, they would certainly have found him.—(Applause.)—When the great measure of Reform was carried, they must still look to their interests, and beware of those men who had opposed the Bill. He did not allude altogether to the No-reformers, for they candidly avowed their sentiments, but to those base creatures, the Moderate Reformers, who indeed were no Reformers at all, but renegades to its cause. He would say, the King has done his duty; freeholders, do yours.

On the health of the Magistrates being drunk—

C. RIPPON, Esq. returned thanks for himself and his brother magistrates. Would that the enemies of Reform could witness the sight before them, when north and south responded their conquering cry, and when victory, bloodless victory, had been gained over tyranny, oppression and wrong.—(Applause.)—What a glorious prospect was before them. They were about to send their representatives armed with full powers to take the spoils of the country, and those powers honestly and well—uphold the honour of God, and promote the welfare of their fellow-men!—(Applause.)—The exertions of the Reformers would be the death-knell to abuses, both civil and religious. He declared that he should consider nothing as done till ecclesiastical abuses were done away—till those useless functionaries of the Church of England were removed. He confessed that there were many splendors to this great and glorious cause, and that the clergy, he himself hoped he should live and die an unworthy member of the church of England; but he did not see any reason why other denominations, whose doctrines were in accordance with the Word of God, were not equally entitled to support. Would a reformed Parliament suffer an ecclesiastical county palatine to exist? He thought not. They would, like dragons, soon become only the fitting subjects of a nursery tale.—(Applause.)—Bishops would cease to have anything to do with politics, and become what they ought to be—residential overseers. Would a Dean and Chapter, those real sinecurists, be allowed, like vampires, to live on the life blood of the Constitution. Perish the idea! All would be useful and humble teachers of God's word—living in independence, not wallowing in wealth. In short they would have to be what they were not. He feared not, however, that many would consider these opinions as greater and dangerous.—(Cries of "No.")—Let such persons look at Dublin, Cambridge, and Oxford, and they would see that the Clergy were the most determined opponents of the march of civil liberty.—(Applause.)

Mr. RUSSELL said, the opinions avowed by his Hon. Friend, Mr. Rippon, were his own. (Applause.) He had no idea that that feeling was so strong, so unanimous, as had been manifested there against those drones which a great part of the clergy undoubtedly were. "Bishops of Orders."—The Reform Bill, he said, had pressed these opinions publicly before, because he did not wish to give offence to any one; but when he saw the feeling so unanimous amongst them, he could not help avowing his opinions.—(Applause.) THE ARISTOCRACY WERE NOW KNOCKED ON THE HEAD.—(Laughter.)—THE LORDS WERE A MERE CIPHER. Then came the Church. When the Reform Bill passed, he recommended them to send petitions from all sides for the equalization of Church property.—(Applause.) There was, on the one hand, an unfortunate Curate working hard for 50l., 100l. or at most 150l. a year; and then, on the other hand, they saw a Dean and Chapter, and a number of Bishops, with 10,000l., 25,000l., and 30,000l. a year, who really did nothing.—(Laughter and applause.) They talked about a strike among the pitmen. Why should there not be a strike among the curates!—(Great applause.) He thought the time had come when the Church as it is in the State, when he saw those men sucking the honey, and leaving the wax to these poor creatures.

Mr. W. H. BROCKETT said, the cry is now moderate Reform amongst the few, very few, who set themselves against the voice of a whole nation, and he was sorry to find that the cry was the strongest amongst the clergy. Moderation is the language of victory, not of battle. The battle we will gain, and then let the conquered thank their stars if we be moderate as we are. The Reform Bill is a law which they use us, in arranging the vast debt and creditor account which ages of rapacity have allowed them to accumulate. Mr. Brockett concluded by proposing the "Health of Lord JOHN RUSSELL."

Now then, having detailed, without the change of a syllable, the reported speeches of these meetings, we again ask our readers whether any, the slightest, doubt remains upon their minds, as to the REAL CHARACTER and TENDENCY OF REFORM? The filth of the sedition-mongers—the hideous blasphemy of the orators of the Rotunda—may be scoffed at, and treated contemptuously, as not speaking the sentiments of important or influential persons, but here, we have—not the cry of a lawless mob—not the libel of the hidden garretier, but the recorded sentiments of Members of the House of Commons connected politically with one of the KING's Cabinet Ministers.

We are fully aware, and we have said it often, and long before now, that Lord GREY has fallen into the snare he laid for others—he has opened the door, and is unable now to shut it—the master-spirit who contrals him has worked the mischief—and the noble Premier, decorated with the splendid order which his KING has granted, will find himself unable to stem the torrent he has let loose upon the country. Why—why should revolution in England be different in its results from revolution elsewhere? Lord GREY is aware of the danger, but how to avoid it is the question: let him ask Lord STAFFORD—let him enquire of Lord LANSDOWNE—nay, let him take counsel of Lord HOLLAND—but never let him, or his underlings, endeavour to ridicule the idea of a revolution, while in the presence of his Son, a Popish Sheriff drinks to the PEOPLE before the KING; and while the friends of his Son-in-law publicly declare the necessity of overturning the Church, as the first step of a Reformed Parliament, "THE ARISTOCRACY BEING NOW KNOCKED ON THE HEAD, AND THE LORDS A MERE CIPHER."

That the state of things to which, in the midst of *fetes*, and Courts, and galas, and titles, and ribbonds, and patents, and privileges, we are fast hurrying, does alarm some persons, and those amongst the most violent partisans of the Ministry, we know—how men, like Lord MELBOURNE, Lord PALMERSTON, and Lord GONERICH, the whole course of whose public lives, whose whole career and conduct, up to this period of popular infatuation, have been marked by a steady adherence to the true principles of the Constitution, can still remain participators—subordinate as they may be—in measures, the character of which, no change of circumstances can have altered in their minds, we cannot understand—how they reconcile their conduct to themselves is past our conception; for, even giving credit to that part of the Ministry for good intentions, who have always supported the mad theories which they are now about to reduce to practice, no such concession can be made to men, the whole power of whose faculties, since the beginning of their political existence, have been directed to the overthrow and annihilation of such projects.

The straw thrown up, will show how the wind sits when a heavier body appears unmoved; that the Panic has begun, we may clearly perceive, by Mr. JEFFREY's letter to the Committee of the Edinburgh Reform Dinner, which words have been given to him in that city—it is a curious "sign of the Times," and we give it as we find it:—

"24, Moray-place, May 19, 1831.

"DEAR SIR,—I had the honour, at a late hour last night, of receiving your obliging letter of that date, with a copy of certain Resolutions enclosed, and really do not know in what terms to express the deep sense I have of the great honour the Gentlemen of the Committee have conferred on me, and of the kindness with which

they and their constituents are pleased to regard my humble endeavours to be useful.

"With regard to the invitation which you have conveyed in such flattering terms in your letter, I am sure I need not say that such a distinguished mark of their favour cannot be otherwise than gratifying to me, and that, under any ordinary circumstances, I should at any rate hold it a duty to comply with the request of such a body of my fellow-citizens. But, situated as I now am, I trust the Committee will excuse me, if I beg leave very respectfully to decline the honour they propose for me.

"I have of late been unavoidably placed in more frequent contact with popular assemblies than I wished, and I am really anxious to escape into the shelter of a more becoming privacy—and feel that I might be deservedly blamed if I allowed myself to be brought so prominently forward in a public meeting, which might be said to have no other object than the gratification of my own vanity or ambition, and which I really think is not now called for, for any public purpose.

"We must all feel, I think, that there has been excitement enough of late in the minds of the people of Scotland generally, and of this city in particular, and that there never was a time when it was less necessary to quicken the political sensibility of the nation by such meetings as your Committee have now in contemplation. We shall all be the better of a little repose."

"The state of my health and engagements is unluckily such as might have furnished me with a reasonable excuse for declining this invitation, had I not thought it unworthy of me to dissemble in any degree the more weighty reasons which have led me to this determination. I have, therefore, only to beg that you will have the goodness to explain to the Committee the deep feeling I have of the obligation which they have laid on me, and the considerations of the strength of which I humbly request them to allow me to decline the honour they propose.

"I have the honour to be, dear Sir, with every sentiment of gratitude and respect, your obliged and obedient servant,

F. JEFFREY."

We admire Mr. JEFFREY's views and feelings, as expressed in this refusal to associate any longer with the Reformers. He acts upon the genuine GREY principle, he has made all the use of them required, and now cuts them. But with all the Learned Gentleman's horror of popular assemblies, and popular excitement, we think it would have been a wiser, and less difficult, course for him to have pursued, if, instead of endeavouring to allay the popular feeling, he had, in the first instance, abstained from his efforts to arouse it. We entertain the same sentiments towards Lord GREY, and Lord GREY, as we have already said, feels his difficulty. All we ask is, after seeing the evidence we have this day adduced, that his MAJESTY'S Ministers will no longer attempt to blind those whom they ought most chiefly to enlighten, to the inevitable results of a perseverance in the measures which they have so unfortunately pledged themselves to support.

We are glad to find that the Honourable and Very Rev Dr. GREY, Dean of Hereford, Rector of Bishopsgate, London, &c. has just been presented to a Prebendal Stall.

NOTHING could have been more injudicious than fixing the Anniversary PITT dinner on the day appropriated to the celebration of his MAJESTY's birthday—the circumstances of a Court, and of courtly rejoicings, naturally occupy a considerable number of the persons whose attendance at the dinner would otherwise have been certain: besides, this year, there being no Parliament sitting, the greater portion of its members are in the country. The Duke of WELLINGTON, whose absence from town is occasioned by a domestic calamity—Sir ROBERT PEEL, and by far the greater part of those who were certain to have attended, are absent.

Notwithstanding this mismanagement, and all its consequences, the meeting, though more limited than if fixed for any other time of the year, was attended by something better than "the few elderly gentlemen," to whom the *Times* condescended it. To support Lord HAREWOOD in the Chair, were His Grace the Duke of GORDON, the Earl of ELDON, the Marquess of SALISBURY, Earl of VERULAM, Earl of AROYN, Lords SIDNEY, MAHON, GRIMSTON, ASHLEY, FORRESTER, REDESDALE, KENYON, ROLLE, ENCOMBE, SKELMERSDALE, BEXLEY, Sir JOHN WALSH, Sir JOHN OSBORNE, Sir W. WELBY, Sir JOHN HANMER, Sir GEORGE ROSE, Sir JOHN GIBBONS, Sir CHARLES WETHERELL, Sir JOHN CHETWODE, Hon. A. TREVOR, Hon. L. KENYON, Hon. A. LASCELLES, J. CAPEL, M.P., R. DUNDAS, M.P., G. E. WELBY, M.P., W. FERRAND, M.P., Hon. W. DUNCOMBE, Mr. WILLIAM WARD, Lieut.-Gen. PEACHY, Mr. FULLARTON, Sir CHARLES FLOWER, and some of the Aldermen, and upwards of 250 members of the club.

We are requested most particularly to state that Mr. Alderman THOMPSON was not present.

GENERAL GASCOYNE, the late Member for Liverpool, was one of the guests at his MAJESTY's dinner at St. James's Palace on Saturday week.

OUR readers will perceive, by the *Gazette*, that the KING has been pleased to grant the title and precedence usually given to the younger sons and daughters of Marquesses to the different members of the FITZCLARENCE family, who are not by marriage already ennobled in a higher degree.

This matter is one so peculiarly personal that we should make no comment upon it, were it not that the *Times*, in floundering out of its gratuitous abuse of Lord MUNSTER, denied that their objections to the elevation of the other branches of his family applied to him. Since the whole of the family are now dignified, the *Times*, we should think, must be sadly puzzled to shuffle out of its attack.

There can be no doubt, we should imagine, that the son and daughter of the Duke of SUSSEX will receive a similar mark of the Royal grace and favour.

The KING has also been pleased to create an extra Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter in favour of Earl GREY, upon whom His MAJESTY, on Friday, conferred the blue ribband. There is a precedent for this infraction of the Statutes of the Order. KING GEORGE THE FOURTH, when Regent, bestowed two extra ribbonds upon Earl BATHURST and Lord LONDONDERRY, as a special mark of his Royal approbation of the services of his Ministers in the conduct of the most glorious war England ever was engaged in, and in its happy termination, by a most honourable peace. In what degree the public services of Lord GREY approach those of the Noble Lords, whose names are recorded, as affording precedents for the extraordinary investiture of his Lordship, we cannot presume to surmise; nor were we to adopt Lord BROUGHAM's mode of speaking of them, would it be quite safe to do so, even were we that way inclined.

Lord GREY, however, is doomed sometimes to qualify the sweet draughts of favour which he imbibes at Court, with the bitters which popular feeling, and an independent sense of his Lordship's political career, occasionally present. The KING was pleased to recommend Earl GREY to be elected an elder brother of the Trinity House, on the vacancy occasioned by his MAJESTY's retirement. A Court was held at

St. James's, where the Brethren that day dined, and Lord GREY was elected. Lord GREY was then recommended to the Brethren to be their new Master, but the Brethren held the Court for that election in their own house; and the recommendation, high and influential as it may be supposed to have been, was negatived, and the Marquis of CAMDEN IS THE MASTER.

WE are enabled to state—and we do it most readily—that Mr. LOCKWOOD, the late Chaplain of the House of Commons, was not applied to upon the subject of the late Cambridge election, by any persons who can be strictly called emissaries of the Government.

THE way in which the Ministers and their connexions heap insults upon the KING, is most shameful—we have elsewhere shewn the respect they have for his MAJESTY's kindly office; let us refer to the coarse attempt at ridicule of the KING's personal manners and conduct, made by Captain SPENCER, the brother of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, at Birmingham.

Captain SPENCER, in returning thanks for the honour which had been done the Navy, by drinking the *health* of the Service, said, "It had been truly said that the Cockpit was not the place where *elegance of manners* was to be learned—but he would say that he had met with many *honest, generous* Englishmen there, and KING WILLIAM THE TART was one of them."

What does CAPTAIN SPENCER mean by reflecting upon the *manners* of the KING?—or what does a subject mean by talking of his Sovereign as an *honest* tar? This gibberish will not even deceive the Vulcans of Birmingham; but it may tend to illustrate what the most influential of his MAJESTY's Ministers goes about saying, and may perfectly justify the toast given at one of the recent election dinners, "Admiral GREY, who commands the ROYAL WILLIAM!"

We have no room for the fulsome nonsense which the people at this meeting sputtered in their cups; but we must just advise Captain SPENCER, who has already insulted the people of Worcestershire by telling them that he values their favour so little—that he will never condescend to represent them *after the Bill has passed*—we would advise this Gentleman of the Cockpit not to make such a splash about the Reform Bill and its security in the House of Commons. We ask Capt. SPENCER, as we shall ask Lord GREY, for the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill, the cry upon which Capt. SPENCER and all the other hangers-on of the Whigs have gotten into Parliament—and Capt. SPENCER must answer that one half of the Bill cannot be reduced to practice, and the other half will never be proposed. At this very moment the Ministers have abandoned the 101. house electoral franchise; they have got their satellites returned, and already, within a fortnight of the close of the elections, they have begun to change, and alter, and modify the clauses of their impracticable measure.

Every man who has been returned on the "cry" is now emancipated from his pledges—every fool who voted for the knaves, in reliance upon the Ministers, is already duped, deceived, and gulled; and the same men who go about to drink the MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE, and ridicule the manners and conduct of our kind KING, are equally at this moment laughing at the PEOPLE, whom they have deceived, to scorn. Yes, the object of the Whigs is to shake off the PEOPLE, by whom they have been supported. The WHIGS are prouder than Lucifer—Lord GREY is the proudest of Whigs—but, as we have already told his Lordship, so we again repeat it, that TO THE BILL he and his faction are nailed—THE WHOLE BILL, and NOTHING BUT THE BILL—and if they begin by changing the electoral franchise in the outset, the BILL is lost—lost as completely as the BUDGET has been.

The Birmingham Meeting appears to have been of a very low character. That there were several clergymen present we attribute merely to the fact that it took place in the diocese of LICHFIELD and COVENTRY; but much as we may despise the trash talked by the company generally, we must repeat that the disposition to degrade the SOVEREIGN in the more gentlemanly part of the party, is one of the most grievous signs of the time we have yet seen.

ANOTHER affair of honour has been very near taking place—Sir JAMES GRAHAM having said something at Cockermouth which Sir JAMES SCARLETT considered rather offensive, the latter Sir JAMES made a communication to the former Sir JAMES upon the subject; but the latter Sir JAMES having left Cockermouth somewhere about, but a little before the arrival of the said communication from the latter Sir JAMES, missed it, and reached London without having received it.

Sir JAMES SCARLETT, however, renewed his attack, and Sir ROBERT WILSON, we believe, conveyed a message from the Learned Knight to the Right Honourable Baronet, when a most satisfactory explanation was made on the part of Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and the affair ended.

WE beg to call attention to some observations on the State of Slavery, which appear in another part of to-day's paper. The rash attempt to abolish the Sunday market has already produced insurrection and conflagration, while the active emissaries of the Abolitionists, whose great object is the overthrow of our Colonial Establishments altogether, have been assiduously spreading reports that the KING had made the blacks free, but the Governors kept the news from them.

Those who, like ourselves, have read the many eloquent speeches of his present MAJESTY when Duke of CLARENCE, in the House of Peers, upon the subject of Slavery, are pretty well convinced that His MAJESTY's knowledge of the subject is a safeguard to the country against any step likely to endanger the property of the planter and the happiness of the negro; but it is exactly of a piece with all the rest of the conduct of the faction now uppermost, to make it believed that the KING will concede every thing to his Ministers, for the sake of keeping up their mob-popularity—that our colonies, like our country, are endangered by the display of sham liberality made by certain influential persons here, there can be no doubt, and we only hope that the manifestation of feeling at Antigua may serve as a warning to those mad-headed theorists, who attempt to legislate for countries they never saw, and regulate the habits of people whose peculiarities they do not in the slightest degree understand.

We find in the *Morning Post* of one day last week the following observations, which we readily admit—

"The occurrences that have lately taken place in Antigua afford another example of the direful effects which must ever attend the officious and ignorant meddling of a set of persons in this country

calling themselves philanthropists. Is it philanthropy to excite the once happy and contented slaves in the West Indies to insurrection against their masters, and thus to create scenes of confusion, massacre, and destruction, which all who really have love for their fellow-creatures must shudder to contemplate? Is it rational or honest to accuse our countrymen in the West Indies of injustice and cruelty, not only without evidence, but in defiance of well-established and undeniable facts? Is it patriotism to risk, nay to insure, the loss of those splendid possessions by driving the colonists to desperation? The capital invested in our West Indian colonies amounts to 130 millions; they take a twelfth part in value of the whole of our exports, and transmit to us nearly a fourth in value of the whole of our imports; and that branch, both of our exports and imports, has been shown, by official documents, to exceed in value the united amount of all that we send to or receive from the East Indies, the Indian Archipelago, China, and New Holland. Wevier then speak of the separation from Great Britain of Colonies such as these, Colonies too in which the English language, English feelings and manners, are predominant, must at once be pronounced, either an idiot or a person whose utter disregard of the interests and glory of his country renders him wholly unworthy of consideration. The Planters have materially advanced, by their own spontaneous exertions, the intelligence, morality, and corporeal comforts of the Slaves. The amelioration that has taken place in every respect within the last thirty years is familiar to every one who knows the West Indies; if therefore there were any regard for justice in the "Anti-Slavery" party, they would admit what has been done as a guarantee for what will further be effected, and leave the care of the Slave to those who feel it to be their duty, as it is their obvious interest, to provide by every possible means for his happiness and well-being."

THE *Times*, which certainly goes the greatest lengths in the way of statements of *facts* of any paper in existence, one day last week coolly adduces the *extraordinary tranquillity* with which the elections have been carried on all over the country, as a remarkable proof of the popularity of the Government. There never were known such riots at elections, nor so much loss of life and property, as have resulted from them upon any similar occasion.

IT is with great pain that we are obliged, for the sake, as we hope, of attracting attention to the subject, either from the Bishop of LONDON, or from Lord MELBOURNE, the Home Secretary, to notice a placard (one of many), which was most liberally circulated on men's shoulders through the principal streets of the metropolis, the week before last. We intended to bring the subject forward last Sunday, but our disinclination to increase the dissemination of such abominations hindered us from doing so. Two or three appeals from valued correspondents have, however, induced us to exhibit to our readers the bill *verbatim* as printed, published, posted, and carried about, announcing a performance at the Rotunda, in the Blackfriars-road. It is this:—

"ROTUNDA, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

"Grand Display of Science, and Scientific Interpretation of the Scriptures."

"On Sunday evening next, being Whit-Sunday, or the Day of Pentecost, the Rev. ROBERT TAYLOR will deliver a Discourse suitable to the day, and will explain the Pagan particulars of this festival."

"N.B.—The Holy Ghost and Cloven Tongues will appear precisely as they appeared at Jerusalem."

We are quite aware of the policy of Government, which overlooks such infamous blasphemies rather than add to their influence by what their admirers may consider persecution; but we must think that there are limits where this delicacy should stop, and most assuredly when we find the newly-elected Members of Parliament publicly denouncing the Clergy of the Establishment as drones, while on the other hand the blasphemers are incessantly busied in undermining the religious principles of the people, we do think it worth while to endeavour to bring the subject, if possible, to the notice of our exemplary diocesan; although we should have thought the parochial clergy of Westminster (in every leading street of which the thing has been displayed,) might have exerted themselves without any public remark from us.

Certain it is that one of the most efficient weapons used in forwarding the French Revolution, in which the popular KING and his accomplished QUEEN were butchered in the streets, was the ridicule of religion, and scenes of which those acted on Sundays at the Rotunda are but copies, were performed with infinite success in those days in Paris. CORBETT's opinions upon this subject might be advantageously read at this juncture. For ourselves we have no remark to make—we have noticed the abomination, its endurance must depend upon others.

THE changes at the Horse Guards, which have been spoken of now for some days, have not yet actually taken place. It is stated that a communication was made from a very high quarter, suggesting the removal of Lord FITZROY SOMERSET from the office of Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, and the appointment in his Lordship's room of the Right Hon. Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE—that the result of this communication was the tender of resignation of the Commandership of the Forces by Lord HILL. The report goes on to state the acceptance of that resignation, and the appointment of the Marquess of ANGLESEA—to be created a Duke—in the room of Lord HILL, and the appointment of the Duke of RICHMOND to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

It is also rumoured, and we believe with some reason, that the Earl of MUNSTER is to go out Governor General of India.

WE have again to call the notice of our readers to that pest-house of the world, SIERRA LEONE, and again to howl into the ears of the Government the yell of disgust which the maintenance of that fatal Colony natural excites. Will the reader believe that fresh accounts from that infernal spot—the grave of our countrymen—the drain of our money—tell us of the deaths in three weeks of twenty-eight British sailors, including two officers belonging to the *Plummer* gun-brig—that of the ship *Shakespeare*, every man, master, mate, and crew, with the exception of the second mate, perished in two months after their arrival; and that in the Mallacouri river, close to this hellish Colony, another vessel was at anchor, of which every man on board was either dead or dying.

Mr. LYNCH, the Barrack-master, died in three months after his arrival, leaving a widow and six children, whom he had taken out with him. Mr. FUIRE, a young gentleman, died in one month after his arrival; and with all this the free blacks do heart, and the Slave Trade is as flourishing as ever. To a heart, kind as that of Lord GODERICH, what affliction must such accounts as these produce; but the spell of cant is over him, and he unconsciously, like his predecessors, yields to the artful suggestions of interested hypocrites. Surely somebody will press the matter upon his Lordship's attention, and induce him to put an end to a

legalized system of barbarity and imposition which must by this time have sufficiently answered the purposes of its rapacious projectors.

A DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF A REFORMED PARLIAMENT.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Annals

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

Several new Members took the oath and their seats; amongst them we observed the Hon. Member for the District of Field Land and Saffron Hill, whose entrance was greeted with luzzas, clapping of hands, and other demonstrations of joy.

PRAYERS.

Mr. SNOW rose and said as how he thought it was a great waste of time to occupy the House with a lot of praying—he thought that it would be quite as well and ample sufficient that every member on entering the House should poke his face in his arse and utter a short jactation, such as was done in his parish church.—(Hear, Hear.) He never did no more when he was a churchwarden—(Hear, hear)—and he always found that it answered the purpose; and he gave notice that on Monday next he intended to move that the present practice be done away with.—(Cheers.)

Mr. KIRCH said he would second the motion whenever it came before the House.

WAYS AND MEANS.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimated that on the 22d of next month he should be prepared to submit his plan of Ways and Means for the year. He could not then with propriety enter into details—he would merely state that it was in compliance to repeal most of the existing taxes—(cheers from all sides)—and this object would be easily attained by suspending for the present the payment of the interest on the Funded Debt—(immense cheering)—by the sale of several supernumerary ships of war and the materials of some of the Dock-yards.—(Hear, hear.) He anticipated also a considerable sum from the disposal of superfluous military equipments, cannon, &c., which it would be the height of folly to retain in these "piping times of peace;" it would follow, of course, that very extensive reductions would take place in the Military Establishments—(cheers)—all pensions will forthwith be abolished.—(Long continued Cheering.)—He laid particular stress upon the word *all*, in order that there might exist no mistake—(a laugh)—and, although there might be an apparent hardship in some cases, yet his Majesty's Ministers had wisely resolved not to incur censure from any person or party by using even the semblance of partiality.—(Cheering, which lasted several Minutes.)

A MEMBER, whose name we could not learn, rose, and in the exuberance of his joy exclaimed, "Blow my wig if ever I heard such a speech in all my life!"—(Order.)

THE SPEAKER begged to remind the Hon. Gentleman that such expressions were not strictly in accordance with the dignity of the House.

THE MEMBER apologized for having been led away by his feelings, but this he would say, that whoever should now venture to assert that His Majesty's Ministers had any other than the most anxious view of their country in view told a thundering lie.—(Loud laughter.)

Mr. GURBINS said that he wholly and totally agreed with the G'eman what spoke last—he thought that the thanks of the community and the country at large are due to the Right Hon. G'eman (the Chancellor) for his exposure; and in order that their ancestors might see G'eman's blooded pardon, their posteriors—(roars of laughter)—well then, their children's children, and then as come after them, might see the estimation in which that House had held him, he would move that its freedom be presented to him in a snuff-box of the value of five sows, and he would subscribe his bob.—(Cheers, and some laughter.)

SPEAKER interposed, and endeavored to explain to the Hon. Member that there was no such thing as freedom in that House, consequently his motion could not be put.

Mr. GURBINS said he supposed it would be unequal to argue that pith with the Right Hon. Speaker, he would therefore bow to the Cheer; he would not however be done out of doing nothing, and with reference to the place represented by the Right Hon. G'eman the Chancellor, he would propose to stow upon him the title of "The Bermondsey Screw."—(Laughter.)

(As all our readers may not understand the point of this pun, we should explain that in the Clink liberty, represented by the Right Hon. Gentleman, the Game of Skittles is a favourite amusement, and some of the Amateurs have a particular mode of delivering the Ball, which amongst the cognoscenti is termed, "A Bermondsey Screw.")

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. CORBETT having given notice, that on Thursday next, he should bring forward his motion (postponed on a previous occasion) to the Committee of the House, with instructions to proceed to New South Wales, for the purpose of enquiring into the Administration of Religion in that Colony.

Mr. LAGO rose, apparently under great excitement, and said that he could never consent that such a preposterous motion should be entertained by that House even for a moment. Was the Honourable Gentleman aware of the privations and hardships which the Members of the Committee would have to undergo? He thought not—for such a Committee would have to travel in the neighbourhood of himself, he would say, that he had been engaged in the neighbourhood of Sidney during the greater part of fourteen years.—(Hear, hear.)—and, said the Hon. Gentleman, with much emotion, "I will never willingly consent to go there again, or recommend such a voyage to any of my friends." He said he saw several Honourable Gentlemen among him, whom he knew had been there as well as himself, and judging from his own feelings, he was quite assured they would bear him out in his opposition.

Mr. CORBETT said, that under these circumstances he should ask leave to withdraw his motion. (Leave given instantly.)

NEW POLICE.

Petitions were presented from several parishes in the outskirts, against the system of Police introduced by a late Administration.

Several Members having risen at the same time to recommend the attention of the House to these petitions, and all asserting, with much vociferation, their right of priority, the Speaker was obliged to interpose and call on Mr. BURNES.

Mr. BURNES said he thought there could be but one opinion on the subject of this system, and that was, the sooner it was abolished the better.—(Hear, hear.)—he said that he had received no opinion to shew its baneful and unconstitutional character; he thought he could not better exemplify its true character than in using the words of a very intelligent and interesting youth, the son of a tailor-chandler, who was one of the officers of the parish in which he (Mr. BURNES) resided. "Addressing me" (said the Honourable Gentleman) "you must understand, Gentlemen, this youth flaps very much, these 'were his very words, says he, 'The police is a system which is only to support a arbitrary Government.'—(Tumultuous cheering.)"

During the Hon. Gentleman's speech much mirth was excited by the wagery of one of the members whom the Hon. Gentleman had superseded. At every pause, the Hon. Member exclaimed, "What a shocking bad hat!" &c. &c.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of an Honourable Member a new writ was ordered for the district of Golden-lane, in the room of NICHOLAS BRIGGS, Esq. deceased—(see our Execution Report of Thursday last). The same Member also followed up his motion by notice that previously to the next Old Bailey Sessions he should move that the laws affecting life in cases of burglary should be revised with a view to their repeal.

POST-OFFICE.

Mr. POTT said he had a motion to submit to the House, to which, from previous communication with many Honourable Gentlemen, he did not expect any opposition. Every Honourable Member, he was assured, had already found the advantage arising from the privilege of franking letters, and he was quite certain, had often experienced considerable annoyance from the very limited number to which they were at present restricted.—(Hear, hear.)—He could not conceive for a moment why they should be limited to sending and receiving in the whole, the paltry number of twenty-five letters each day.—(Hear)—and that the weight of each of such letters should be restricted to a particle under an ounce. Some of the public officers, and he it observed, men virtually appointed by that House, were privileged to send letters free of postage, without limitation as to weight or number; and yet we, as I said before, appointed those officers, are trammelled in monstrous anomaly. He would not attempt to conceal that in bringing forward the motion he would presently submit to the House, he thought it probable that its adoption might be attended with individual benefit to some of the Members, and himself amongst the rest—he would deal candidly with the

rise. How can these men be so stupid? The agents were useless, and were sent on the road towards Rouen. At Louviers the people were determined to speak out, to tell the truth and not to let LOUIS PHILIP suppose that the revolution had been of any use there. The workmen cried out "Give us bread, give us work." "We are perishing for food; and we attempt to cry 'Vive la Chartre'!" "Vive Louis Philippe!" and all their shouts were answered by "Vive la Liberté!" and all their threats by "Vive la République," "Vive la CHARTRE," and even "Vivent les Bourbons." Thousands of workmen out of employ, having nothing to do and nothing to eat, were not to be persuaded into demonstrations of joy and tranquillity; and his Majesty the Tribunal told them that he had gone to Louviers. The President of the Tribunal of Commerce wrapped up their complaints in the name of the law, and they were required to leave the position of the blame upon the Government of CHARLES X., but he was still complicit in the fact that the revolution had completed the ruin of the once flourishing Louviers. The Citizen King told the Duke of Nemours to take

...the

In other consequences, resulting from the late appeal, the advocates of "the great measure" will no doubt find their consolation. The majority which they have secured in its support they will perceive sufficient ground of exultation. And it would be hard to seek wrest from them the glory of a triumph purchased at no inconsiderable expense. There are, however, some considerations which

society.

WHAT IS A REVOLUTION? and WHAT are the SIGNS

CITY of LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL, CITY-ROAD.
The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, Patron.
Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of KENT, Patroness.
The Committee of the City of London Lying-in Hospital, in the City-road,
desire to acknowledge the receipt of the following further amounts, on account
of the Penny Subscription.

Amounts already Advertised.....		170,665	
Mrs. Perry, per Mr. Collins ..	944	Mrs. Malcolm and Miss Macleod	
Mrs. Charrington, per ditto ..	1,912	(further)	
Mr. Collins and Miss Collins ..	3,387	Mrs. Glynnes ..	36,015
Lady Knatchbull, per Mr. Collins	1,200	Mr. John Bowman	800
Miss Cavendish	49	Mrs. Ray ..	5,600
			1,200

Lady H. Gentinck	167	Miss Lea	232
Rev. C. O. Mayne	3,262	Mr. Groom	93
Miss Wood	3,360	Mr. Read	1,248
Miss Simpson	3,360	Miss Mathew	883
Miss A. Townsend	404	M. Scott	4,960
Mr. Hutton	3,360	Miss Atkinson, Russell-square	3,840
Mrs. Wilkinson (further)	46	(further)	
Mrs. Raikes	14	H. H. J. Drake	2,327
Miss Hume	100	Mr. Jas. Crocker	780
W. H. N. (further)	38	Miss Wood	1,000
Mrs. Ownslow	900	Mrs. Doublyou	1,400
Miss Lane	37	Mrs. Gilsler	480
Miss Nott (further)	358	Miss Brown	1,200
Miss S. Bird	1,212	Mr. L. Marshall	1,500
Countess Dowager Manvers		Mrs. Webb	810
(further)	24,459	Miss Casey	360
Mrs. Wilkinson, Russell-square	10,638	Miss M. and M. Stewart	424
A Lady at Northampton	1,986	Miss M. and N. King	633
Mrs. Vaux (further)	30	Miss M. Malcolm (further)	30

The Committee have notice of other Collections, but defer acknowledging them till they have been forwarded to the Hospital.

CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Patrons—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York.
President—The Lord Bishop of London. Vice-Presidents—The Lords Bishops.
Chairman of the Board of Directors—The Archdeacon Lyall.

Deputy-Chairman—Rich. Clarke, Esq.
Notice is hereby given, that the GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of this Society will be held on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst. next, at the Masonic Office, 67, Lincoln's Inn-fields (House of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge) at Three o'clock precisely, when an Annual Report of the Society's Affairs, and a Statement of its Accounts, will be delivered in by the Directors. The Report and Statement will be read, and the Directors will be together on the day of the Meeting, at the Freemason's Tavern, when the favour of the presence of any Member of the Society is requested. Tickets £1 is. each.—Dinner on Table at Six o'clock.
J. HODGSON, M.A. Secretary

BROMPTON.—TO BE LET BY AUCTION, on REPAIRING
LEASES, for 20 years, in 4 Lots, by Mr. BLISS, at Garraway's Coffee
House, Change-alley, Cornhill, on TUESDAY the 7th of JUNE, 1831, at 12
o'Clock.

FOUR MESSUAGES in Brompton Crescent, Nos. 8, 16, 22, and 23: No 16 having been already substantially repaired. Drafts of the Leases to be granted may be seen at Messrs. Bray and Warren's, 57, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, and particulars and conditions of letting may be obtained there, or at Mr. BLISS'S office, King's-road, Chelsea.

PARKER'S NEW PATENT TABLE FOUNTAIN LAMP.—The Patentee has already received testimonials of its utility from the Royal Institute of France;—by the reports of its exhibition at the Royal Institute of Great Britain, in the Public Journals;—from the Governor-General of India;—and from many of the first scientific and distinguished persons, in Europe or America. It is now on sale at 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

"This Lamp is remarkable for its simplicity of construction; for the ingenious disposition of its various parts; for its cleanliness; for its being easily trimmed, and transported from place to place without derangement."

"Sitting of 27th Sept. 1839. (Signed) ARAGILL, GAYLUSAC, & SAVALT."

FROM THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

"I am happy to inform you that your Lamps have been completely successful in every respect, and you have my authority for recommending them as the best and cheapest mode of lighting rooms in India. (Signed) W. BENTINEK."

No. 12, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT-STREET;
and 26, COILHILL.

COOKE'S CURRY AND MULLIGATAWNY PASTES.

COOKE and CO. 99, Hatton-Garden, are happy to state to the Public that the above have entirely superseded the use of the old Curry Powder at the Crown Office, Her Majesty's Household, and the Admiralty.

THEIR CURRIES AND MADRAS MULLIGATAWNIES; the Indian fruits they contain giving those dishes a most delicious Oriental flavour, very different from the medicated gout imparted by the old Curry Powders, so disagreeable to those who have been in India. THEIR BENGAL CHATINNY and SAUCE are also of a most delicious and agreeable nature, and are much more palatable than any English commanders, by their curiously agreeable Indian flavour, being very superior, and quite different from any English sauce or condiment. Numerous easy Indian Receipts, not to be found in any Work on Cookery, for dressing the delicate Lord of Gardens, and the most delicate and delectable Breads, are given in company.—They are to be had of the principal Ollmen and Druggists in Town and Country; and BRUCE and CO. Madras.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN
For the Week ended May 20, 1851, made up from the Returns of the Inspectors
in the different Cities and Towns in England and Wales:—
PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

Wheat	58s	4d	Oats	26s	10d	Beans	40s 10d
Barley	40s	3d	Rye	41s	4d	Pens	39s 11d
AGGREGATE AVERAGES OF THE SIX WEEKS, WHICH REGULATES DUTY.							
Wheat	69s	10d	Oats	27s	2d	Beans	39s 8d
Barley	41s	5d	Rye	40s	8d	Pens	40s 2d

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.						
STOCKS.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday	Sat.
Bank Stock	109	109	109	109	109	109
3 per Cent Red.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
3 per Cent Consols	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	84	84
3 per Cent 1818.	90	90	90	90	90	90
3 per Cent Red.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Cent.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	92	92
Bank Long Annuities.	17	16	16	17	18	18
India Bonds	—	—	2	1	—	—
Chequeque Road	—	6	7	7	—	—
Consols for Account	83	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2

On Monday, the 23rd inst., in Parliament-street, the wife of John Burder, Esq. of a son.

On the 26th inst. the Hon. Mrs. Smith, Belgrave-square, the wife of a son.—On the 28th inst. the lady of Adolphus Cotton, Esq. of a daughter.—On the 29th inst. at Guardian lodge, Croydon-common, the lady of John Hearn, Esq. of Portman-square, a son.—On the 30th inst. at the residence of the late Sir James A. Prince, Haght, of a daughter, still-born.—On the 31st March, at the Queen's Hotel, Regent, the lady of Major Longley, R.A. President of the Royal Society, of a son.—On the 30th inst. at the residence of the Rev. J. G. Shorridge, Essex, Mrs. Edward St. Aubyn, of a son.—On the 25th inst. at the steeple-house, in the county of Kent, the lady of William Parreuth, of Uxbridge, of a daughter.—On the 27th inst. at the residence of the Rev. J. E. Austen, of a daughter.—On the 24th inst. the wife of Captain Thomas Blair, of the Hon. East India Company's service, of a daughter.—At his residence, Bristol-place, on the 23d inst. the lady of Frederick Tabor, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 24th instant, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. W. Kerrich, Thos. Vincent Fosbery, Esq. to Emily Saur, eldest daughter of George Thomas, Esq. of Brunswick Square.

On the 28th inst. at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, John Laurie, Esq. to Mary, daughter of Charles Sparkes, Esq. of Harley-street.

By the Rev. James Harris, at St. Mary's Church, on the 17th inst. Arthur Amerson, of Dee Bank, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Esq. to Harriet, only daughter of Thomas Rawe, Esq. M. D. of Grosvenor-place, Portman-square, and of Woodview, county of Cork, Ireland.—On the 25th inst. at St. Luke's, Chelsea, Captain Store, late 51st Regt. Light Infantry, to Miss Maria Simpkin, of Cadogan-square.

—On the 26th, at Mitcham, the Rev. Charles Douglas Breckford, Esq. to Charlotte Middlemore, daughter of the Rev. Charles Middlemore, of Cambridge, Esq. of the Middlesex Militia, Esq. of the Middlesex Militia, Esq. of the Middlesex Militia.

On the 19th inst. William Bonar, Esq. banker, in Edinburgh, to Miss Lucia Cunningham, daughter of the late John Cunningham, Esq. of Craighead.—On the 24th inst. at Folsingham, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Charles Hodgson, Rector of Folsingham, to Jane, daughter of the late John Evered, Esq. of Hill-house, near Malton, Yorkshire.—On the 24th inst. at the residence of the late John Evered, Esq. of Sonner-street, to Emma, daughter of Henry Chandler, Esq.—On the 24th inst. at Brighton, George Burroughs, Esq. Royal Artillery, to Selina, eldest daughter of the late Col. Childers, 11th Light Dragoons, and of Canly, county of York.

On the 26th inst. Mr. Charles River, a native of Water-
square, in the 77th year of his age—On the 23th inst. in Newman-street,
Mather Brown, Esq. Historical Painter to his Majesty and to his late
Highness the Duke of York—Suddenly, on the 22d inst. at Brickley, Mr. John
Bradenburgher, late of Arundel-house, in the 60th year of his age—
On the 25th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Smith—On the 26th
inst. aged 73, Joseph Walker, Esq. of Lisson-street—On the 20th of March
inst. in the 60th year of his age, John Thomas, Esq. of the Admiralty,
Dominica, in his 75th year, Mr. Charles Court, sen.—On the 13th March
year of her age, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. James Scipps, of South-
ampton—On the 25th inst. Emma Augusta, youngest daughter of George Maule,
Esq. of Dover-street, aged two years.

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHACKEL, at the
40, FLEET-STREET, and only, Communications, to the Editor,
may be received.

34 per Cent. 1818.	—	—	90	90	90	90
34 per Cent. 1820.	69	90	90	90	90	90
Now 34 per Cent.	91	92	92	92	92	92
Bank Loan Annuitiess.	17	16	16	17	18	—
India Bonds	—	1	2	1	—	—
Exchange Bills	10	6	7	7	9	—
Consols for Account	83	82	83	83	83	—

On Monday, the 23d inst., in Parliament-street, the wife of John Borden, Esq. of a son.

On the 26th inst. the Hon. Mrs. Smith, Belgrave-street, of a son—On the 29th inst. at Brighton, the lady of Adolphus Cottin, Esq. of a daughter—On the 30th inst. at Guardian-lodge, Croydon-common, the lady of John Hearn, Esq. of a son—On the 31st inst. at the residence of the late Sir John Lubbock, Bart., at the Prince, Haytl, of a daughter, still-born—On the 26th March, at the Grosvenor House, Cerigo, the lady of Major Longley, R.A. President of the General Land Board, of a son—On the 26th inst. Mrs. Robert Obbard, of a daughter—On the 27th inst. at Herby, of a son—On the 27th inst., at Herby, of a son.

sted place, in the county of Kent, the lady of William Poareath, of Usworth, in the county of Durham, Esq. of a son and heir—On the 24th inst. at Tring-park, Herts, the lady of the Rev. J. E. Austen, of a daughter—On the 24th inst. at the residence of Captain Thomas Blair, of the Hon. East India Company's service, of a daughter—At his residence, Brixton-place, on the 23d inst. the lady of C. L. Newton, Esq. of a son—On the 25th inst. in Albany-street, Regent's-park, the lady of Frederick Tabor, Esq. of a daughter.

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On Tuesday, the 24th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. W. Kerrich, Thos. Vincent Fosbery, Esq. to Emily Sarah, eldest daughter of George Geo. Esq. of Brunswick-square.

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By the Rev. James Harris, at St. Mary's Church, on the 17th inst. Archibald Anderson, of Dee Bank, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Esq. to Harriet, only daughter of Thomas Rawlings, Esq. M.D. of Baker-street, Portman-square, and of Wootton Bassett, Wilts.

—On the 25th, at Mifflin, the Rev. Charles Douglas Beckford, of the College, to Charlotte Maria, second daughter of the late John Chewningham, Esq. of Wiltshireham, Cambridgeshire—At Craighead, Miss Lillia Chewningham, daughter of the late John Chewningham, Esq. of Wiltshireham, to the 19th inst. William Ham, Esq. banker, in Edinburgh—Miss Lillia Chewningham, daughter of the late John Chewningham, Esq. of Wiltshireham, to the 19th inst. at Fokingham, Lincolshire, the Rev. Charles Hodgson, Rector of

DIED.
On the 26th inst., Mr. Charles Rivington, of Waterloo-place, and Brunswick-square, in the 77th year of his age—On the 25th inst. in Newman-street, Oxford-st. road, aged 80 years, John Smith, Esq., of St. James's Palace, and to his late wife, Mary, nee Smith, daughter of Henry Cantley, Esq.—On the 24th inst. at Brighton, General Burroughs, Esq. Royal Artillery, to Selina, eldest daughter of the late Col. Childers, 11th Light Dragoons, and of Cantley, county of York.

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHARDELL, at the
40, Fleet-street, where, only, Communications, to the Editor
of it will be received.

quite different from any English sauce or condiment. Numerous easy Indian Receipts, not to be found in any Work on Cookery, for dressing the delicious Lobster and Game Curries, Madras Mulligatawny, and boiling Rice, proper accompaniments.—They are to be had of the principal Oilmen and Druggists in Town and Country.—Brewer and Co. Madras.

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.

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 5.

WE had no opportunity of noticing the splendid preparations and the numerous attendance at Court on the occasion of the celebration of His MAJESTY'S birth-day on Saturday. All the usual demonstrations of respect to the SOVEREIGN were exhibited—the Mail-coaches, according to annual custom, paraded the streets—the Cabinet Ministers gave their dinners—and the Opera was brilliant beyond description.

On Tuesday their MAJESTIES honoured Ascot Races with their presence, and we find in the *Morning Herald* the following report of the day's proceedings:—

"At one o'clock the approach of our gracious Sovereign was announced, and soon after the assembled multitude were gratified by the presence of the King, the Queen, and of their numerous and brilliant suite. They were received at the confines of the ground opening from Windsor Park, by Viscount Anson, attended by the Yeoman Prickers, in scarlet uniforms, and they proceeded to the course to the stand, where suitable arrangements for the reception of the Royal party had been made. There were 11 carriages in all. In the first came the KING, accompanied by Earl Grey and the Duke of Dorset; in the second was the QUEEN, attended by the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar and Lord and Lady Howe; then followed the Earl of Munster (Colonel Fitzclarence), and the other carriages containing the noble persons who made up the suite. As the procession moved along the course it was received with demonstrations of applause, and though there was not any violent acclamation, there could be no question but that their MAJESTIES met with a sincere and affectionate welcome. As soon as the Royal party had entered the Stand, the KING and the QUEEN appeared at the balcony, and they returned the cheers of their subjects by bowing repeatedly in the most gracious manner. The KING remained at the window for several minutes, and seemed to be much gratified by the approbation of his people. It cannot be said that the cheers were as vehement as we have heard them on other occasions, and many persons—considering the high degree of popularity which our SOVEREIGN enjoys, and that this was his first visit to this meeting, and that a Queen has not attended her Consort to the Course for nearly 20 years, when GEORGE III. and Queen CHARLOTTE, of happy memory, appeared there—thought that the reception was too languid, and that the public voice was not sufficiently loud. Since the warmth and unanimity of the reception cannot be questioned, the faintness of the tone can be easily accounted for by the fact that the company yesterday at Ascot was not of a mixed character, and that a high-bred and fashionable assemblage, as it was, do not give way to a vehement expression of their feelings. We have no doubt that on Thursday, which is called the grand day, and when a greater variety of people are drawn together—when the humbler classes of society are mingled with those who take the lead, that the testimonies of approbation will be of the most enthusiastic character, and that those who were disappointed to-day in the force of the public voice will find that the feeling will be as warmly exhibited as the most anxious admirers of our justly popular Monarch can desire. The KING and QUEEN appeared several times at the window of the Stand, and they were evidently pleased by the varied and animated spectacle which the Course presented. EARL GREY was in constant communication with the KING, and the presence of Prince GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE and of the children of the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, with the ladies of the suite, all unaffectedly enjoying the sports of the day, gave the Royal party a most domestic and attractive character. State seemed for the time to be relinquished, and their MAJESTIES happily reposed in the society of their family and immediate friends, and participated in the pleasures of their affectionate subjects. The KING appeared to take considerable interest in the running, and there was a general feeling of disappointment in the crowd when His MAJESTY'S horse, the Colonel, that was deemed certain to win, ran a dead heat with Monarch, and was not the first, and the warmth and unanimity of the day were wound up with much satisfaction, at six o'clock, when the Royal carriages were ordered, and the KING and QUEEN retired in the same order in which they arrived; and, as they passed along the Course, were again hailed with general good-will and sincere (if not very violent) acclamations. The day was delightful, and the ground was the finest on record for the company and the running. Between the races the Ladies of the Nobility and the principal Gentry promenade on the Course; and a scene equal to that in Kensington Gardens, on a crowded Sunday, was exhibited."

The following day their MAJESTIES and the Royal party amused themselves by riding and driving about Windsor Park, but did not honour the course with their presence.

On Thursday the attendance of company was more numerous than on the former days, and the reception of His MAJESTY considerably more enthusiastic. We are not expressing our own opinion, nor do we state the fact from any personal disrespect to Lord GREY—but we are confidently told that the presence of that nobleman in the company of the KING, checked the expression of popular feeling which otherwise would have been more loudly and distinctly manifested. The truth is, that Lord GREY'S popularity is extremely questionable, and the PEOPLE, who begin to see through the fallacy which has been practiced upon them, did not choose to permit the Minister to believe that any part of the applause they would gladly have bestowed upon the MONARCH was intended for his Lordship.

The idea of an opposition to the re-election of the late SPEAKER of the House of Commons has been abandoned—for the best of all possible reasons.

The Right Hon. Gentleman dined on Wednesday se'night with his MAJESTY, and was one of Lord ALTHORP'S guests at the birth-day dinner of Saturday.

It seems generally believed that Prince LEOPOLD either has accepted, or will accept, the Throne of Belgium. It is understood that this accession to the Royal dignity is not considered incompatible with the enjoyment of the income which His Royal Highness derives from this country. For our own parts, nearly connected as he is with the heir presumptive to the Throne of these realms, we could wish His Royal Highness to remain where he is.

The *Times* on Thursday puts forth an angry article on the subject of the withdrawal of certain pensions granted by his late MAJESTY to individuals being Fellows of the Royal Society of Literature, and, amongst other observations upon what it considers a cruel—and doubly cruel, because unpopular, retrenchment, the *Times* says, that Lord BROUGHAM assuredly knows nothing of it. But it appears that the writer, in order to revenge himself upon Lord GREY for having ventured to advise such a measure, without of course consulting Lord BROUGHAM, makes sundry allusions to the female pension list—which those who know "things in general" can perfectly understand—with a view of wounding Lord GREY'S tenderness and most delicate feelings; forasmuch—but we will not stop either to point out the peculiarities of the writer's style, or of the Premier's position.

Lord GREY, seeing the dreadful accusation, apprehending all the consequences, not even omitting the anger of his own

FRANKENSTEIN, instantly proceeds to exonerate himself from the charge; and, accordingly, we find a disclaimer in Friday's newspaper, and a declaration "that His MAJESTY'S Ministers are entirely guiltless of the act."—This line is marked with inverted commas. It appears, therefore, that the reduction has been made by some authority distinct from that of the KING'S responsible servants, and even that Lord GREY has agreed personally to grant Mr. COLERIDGE an annuity equal to that, which the irresponsible authority has deprived him of.

It is very curious that the *Times* should only just now have noticed the statement, which it quotes from the *Englishman's Magazine* of the present month; for, if we mistake not, every syllable contained in the article which has given such uneasiness to the personal friend of Lord BROUGHAM, appeared in the *Law Magazine*, vol. 12, p. 523 or 526. We have not that periodical at hand, but we are reminded of the fact; and it is curious, we repeat, very curious, that the champion of Lord BROUGHAM, whose vindication is the sole object of the article, should not earlier have taken up arms in his cause;—no explanation could have come quicker than Lord GREY'S, in reply to his observations.

It may be as well, in concluding these observations, to remark, that the twelve pensions to the Fellows of the Royal Literary Society were the spontaneous gift of the late KING, out of his privy purse; and they were received in the spirit in which they were accorded, as marks of the gracious liberality which distinguished the whole career of our beloved SOVEREIGN, whenever the arts or literature were to be upheld or supported. We must think, as the *Times* says, that some blunder has terminated allowances which, however uncontrollable by one Monarch the privy purse of another may be, were certainly understood to be for life; and that at all events, liberal as Lord GREY'S offer may be with respect to Mr. COLERIDGE, men of genius and talent will not be forced to feel the difference between the gracious patronage of a SOVEREIGN and the kind consideration of a Minister.

Since writing the above we have seen the following letter in the *Times* newspaper, addressed to the Editor by Mr. GILLMAN, Mr. COLERIDGE'S particular friend and medical adviser, which exhibits two facts overlooked by that journal—the first, that Lord BROUGHAM did know of the suppression of the pensions; and the second, that Mr. COLERIDGE had declined Lord GREY'S liberal offers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—In consequence of a paragraph which appeared in the *Times* of this day, I think it expedient to state the fact respecting Mr. COLERIDGE as it actually is. On the sudden suppression of the Royal Society of Literature, with the extinction of the honours and annual honours of the Royal Associateships, a representation in Mr. COLERIDGE'S behalf was made to Lord BROUGHAM, who promptly and kindly commended the case to Lord GREY'S consideration. The result of the application was, that a sum of 300l., the one moiety to be received forthwith, and the other the year following, by a private grant from the Treasury, was placed at Mr. COLERIDGE'S acceptance; but he felt it his duty most respectfully to decline it, though with every grateful acknowledgment of the prompt and courteous attention which his case had received from both their Lordships.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

Highgate, June 3. JAMES GILLMAN.

WE very much regret—because we have received very many requests upon the subject—that we are unable to enumerate the Presentations at Court on Saturday, or to give an account which, strange to say, seems very much desired, of the Ladies' dresses. We would gladly do both, but if we did we should fill all the columns of our paper. To look at the catalogue, the gayest and prettiest costumes appear to have included those of Mrs. KEY, Mrs. HULTON, Mrs. Captain HANCOCK, Mrs. SNODGRASS, Mrs. BALL HUGHES, Mrs. BIRCH REYNARDSON, Mrs. RODES, Miss INGE, Mrs. GRIFFITHS, Miss EASTMOND, Mrs. MUTTERBURY, Mrs. ALDERMAN VENABLES, Mrs. CASE, Lady PYNNE, Lady OMANEY, and Lady ALDIS.

A CORRESPONDENT upon whom we can safely rely informs us that the other day Lord HOTHAM having called upon Mr. BRAYEN, his Lordship's successful opponent at Leonminster, and now Member for that borough, found the Honourable Gentleman in one of those smock-frock dresses worn by tallow-chandlers when professionally occupied, actually engaged in the arduous duty of dipping; and another friend assures us that since the Honourable Gentleman's return he has actually carried round a basket of candles to his customers as usual.

With this no man living can find fault: our only motive in mentioning the circumstance is, to afford an additional proof that no Reform is wanted. It is said that Mr. HUME, still anxious about freedom, intends to propose Mr. BRAYEN as Chairman of a Committee on the affairs of Greece, the Honourable Gentleman very rationally believing that the surest way for the Greeks to secure their liberty is to get rid of their bonds. Mr. BRAYEN, without any undue regard to his own ends, may probably afford a few new lights upon these intricate subjects.

We regret to mention the death of that excellent artist JACKSON, the Royal Academician. He stood in the very first rank of his profession, and his death (barring perhaps the President) leaves PICKERSGILL quite at the head of the Portrait Painters of the present day.

WE are very sick of hearing about Lord MILTON, and it seems to us the very extreme of injudiciousness in his Lordship, (considering, too, his Lordship's extraordinary love of privacy), to keep his name so long before the public—but, since his Lordship will publish declarations, they must be noticed; not that we, for the sake of rendering more clear, circumstances which are quite clear enough to answer every purpose we have in view, should have paid any great attention to his Lordship's last words, if it were not for the complete "throw over" which his Lordship's declaration gives to the poor deluded fellows who supported him against CARTWRIGHT, because his Lordship was to stick by the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill.

Lord MILTON writes from Collatlin Castle, Ireland, whether he had retired during the election, because his mind was not in a state to bear the bustle of public affairs—he having, six weeks before, sought a public meeting and addressed it, having obeyed the orders of a fellow in the crowd without a shirt, who told him to pull off his great coat before he began to speak to gentlemen—it pouring down rain at the moment—from Collatlin Castle Lord MILTON writes to tell the Northamptonshire freeholders that they have

sought him—he never sought them—they have brought him forward, and he will, therefore, serve them, &c.

Now reader, a certain small pamphlet has been published, called a Letter to Lord MILTON, from a Northamptonshire Freeholder, in which each day's proceedings are set down chronologically, in a little calendar, with certain references to an appendix, which contains some odd evidence as to Lord MILTON'S indifference, and more especially as to his friendly feelings towards Mr. CARTWRIGHT. You have heard, gentle reader, of the meeting which his Lordship had with Mr. CARTWRIGHT—of his Lordship's assurances to him of the absence of all personal hostility towards him, and of his Lordship's subsequent admission, that his Lordship was the author of a circulated address, signed "One of You." These facts you have heard, but we rather think you have not seen the address itself—here it is—admitted by Lord MILTON to be his writing:—

"LORD MILTON'S ADVERTISEMENT OF APRIL 29.

"To the Freeholders of the north-east part of Northamptonshire. GENTLEMEN.—The time is come when you may acquire your due share of influence in the House of Commons; the Reform Bill, by dividing the county into two districts, will give you Members of your own. But Mr. CARTWRIGHT says the Reform Bill shall not pass; then tell Mr. CARTWRIGHT he shall no longer represent the county of Northampton. Let him stand for Oxfordshire, or let him no longer impede the cause of Reform as Member for Northamptonshire. Give Lord Althorp a colleague who will further his views for your advantage, and for the benefit of your country. That you are favourable to Reform I know. Let me, however, explain to you the particular interest you have in this Bill. The Bill provides for taking the poll in districts, so that every freeholder will be able to vote by riding over to the next market town after breakfast, instead of travelling a long day's journey to the next county town, and being kept from his home and his business two, or perhaps three days. But Mr. CARTWRIGHT says the Bill shall not pass; Mr. CARTWRIGHT says you shall be kept from your homes, or not vote, which, perhaps, he likes better. Mr. CARTWRIGHT says you shall not vote at Peterborough, or at Oundle, or at Kettering, or at Wellingborough; but to Northampton you must and shall go. Go to Northampton—and turn out Mr. CARTWRIGHT! Tell him that you must and will have the means of exercising your rights conveniently to yourselves; and that both your Members must be Reformers. Go then in such numbers to the election as will make your weight felt. It is the last time you will be called away from your homes: it is worth while, therefore, to take some trouble to win the battle.—I am, Gentlemen, your faithful friend, and, "ONE OF YOU."

This, reader, is the genuine admitted production of the deeply afflicted, purely neutral Lord MILTON. Now, let us submit to your notice, the small chronological table of events which this, amongst other rare curiosities, so splendidly illustrates:—

CALENDAR.

- "Friday, April 23, 1831.—Parliament is dissolved.
- "Tuesday, 26.—Mr. CARTWRIGHT receives a letter from Lord ALTHORP, on which the following is an extract.
 - "We shall be quiet, I hope and believe, though I have heard of some canvassing for BRUDENELL. If your friends start a candidate, we may be obliged, in self-defence, to do the same; but unless this happens, none of my people will stir; but I cannot answer for those not connected with me."
- "On the above date (26) may possibly be a day in error. I have not seen the precise day on which Mr. CARTWRIGHT received the letter, mentioned any where. Mr. CARTWRIGHT himself describes it as having been received by him 'a few days after the dissolution.' It is elsewhere spoken of as having been received about 'ten days before the election.' The 26th agrees well with both of these statements, and cannot, but be very near, if not the exact day."
- "The address signed 'One of You,' (see above) appears in the *Standard Mercury*.
- "At an interview had during the election at Northampton, Lord MILTON is stated to have 'earnestly begged Mr. CARTWRIGHT to be assured that he felt no personal hostility towards him.' Subsequently, during the same interview, he confessed himself to be the author of 'One of You.'
- "Monday, May 2.—A letter is seen from Mr. WRATISLAW, an accredited agent of Lord ALTHORP'S, to Mr. DUNCKLEY, of West Haddon, in which he writes,
 - "I have seen Mr. ELLICE, brother-in-law of Lord Grey, since the Coventry Election, who tells me, that if no one else will oppose Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Lord MILTON will do so. Exert yourselves, therefore, to the utmost." (Or words to that effect.)
- "It was stated by Sir CHARLES KNIGHTLEY on the hustings, Mr. WRATISLAW was present, and Sir CHARLES distinctly challenged him to contradict the statement, if incorrect.
- "Lord ALTHORP (by his own statement), writes to Lord MILTON, to ask him to whom he ought to apply at Peterborough, in order to be included in his Lordship's interest in that part of the county, in case a contest should suddenly arise. But he does not ask him to take any one single step towards a canvass, or make preparations in any way for a contest. Lord MILTON, however, besides giving an answer to the question asked, tells him, that upon receipt of his letter he had written to Dr. SKIRMSHIRE, of Peterborough, to form a Committee, which Committee Lord ALTHORP finds exceeded his (Lord MILTON'S) instructions, and printed, and perhaps circulated, the notable card on the fourth."
- "Tuesday 3.—Cambridge University Election takes place. The following card is used at Cambridge, by two of the Peterborough Committee.
 - "Lord ALTHORP solicits your vote and interest at the present Election at Northampton, where your attendance on Friday, the 6th inst., is earnestly desired."
 - "Lord MILTON is expected to be put in nomination, and in that case you are requested to give him your interest also."
 - "May 4, 1831."
 - "On the other side of the card:—
 - "A Committee of the Friends of Lords ALTHORP and MILTON will sit every day at the Angel and Talbot Inns, Peterborough."
 - "Lord MILTON writes from London to Dr. SKIRMSHIRE, in consequence of a letter from Lord ALTHORP, recommending the formation of a Committee, and telling him that he (Lord MILTON) thought it impossible that he might be nominated."
- "Wednesday, 4.—County nomination takes place at Northampton. Lord ALTHORP and Mr. CARTWRIGHT are alone nominated. At the close, Lord ALTHORP (I believe,) shakes hands with Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and congratulates him on their being again to serve the county together, as before.
- "Lord ALTHORP has since pledged his word, that on the 4th instant he was ignorant of any invitation having been given to Lord MILTON; and (it is said) declared that he had no idea of Lord MILTON'S accepting such an invitation, if sent."
- "Thursday, 5.—Lord MILTON'S own huntsman and gardener are in full career of canvass."
- "The Honourable Mr. WENTWORTH denounces previous knowledge of the canvass by his father. He does not add, that the gardener and huntsman have been discharged, for having dared thus to embroil a county without their noble master's direct authority."
- "Friday, 6.—County Election takes place at Northampton. Lord MILTON is proposed by Mr. HILL; (who also, by the way, had given his word to Mr. CARTWRIGHT in person, on the 4th instant, that he would have nothing to do with any opposition to him on the day of election; and his own words were, that he 'would not originate any opposition.'")
- "Many more particulars might be added, but they would only serve to perplex the judgment, rather than assist it. Here, therefore, ends the CALENDAR of HONOUR and GOOD FAITH."
- Let it never be forgotten that Mr. HILL, who proposed Lord MILTON, is the Magistrate who wrote to Mr. BEERY, the Overseer, to tell him to say he was out, and his books locked up, if he was sent for to give evidence on Sir R. GUNNING'S scrutiny. But no matter for the machinery; let us look at his words, the very first words he has had an opportunity of addressing to his new constituents. Hear the colleague of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—hear the advocate—not pledged because his Lordship did not come to

the scratch—but hear the advocate of the *Bill*, the whole *Bill*, and nothing but the *Bill*.

He says to his constituents:—

"To the Reform Bill you will, of course, expect my attention to be more especially directed. My known opinions in its favour pointed me out as the channel through which your sentiments might be expressed in Parliament. Your and my object must, therefore, be to support it in all its great features. In principle it is excellent, efficient for the correction of abuse, and for the maintenance of freedom—equally conducive to the best interests of the community, and to the lasting honour of its authors. To support it where it is strong, to strengthen it where it is weak, and to improve it where it is deficient, must be our common objects. Perfection, however, can be ascribed to no human institution, and there is one particular point in the Bill which affects County Elections, upon which I am desirous of putting you in possession of my opinion. It is, nevertheless, the opinion of a man, whose secluded life has given him little opportunity of comparing his ideas, and the grounds of them, with those of others. It is one, therefore, to which it would be wrong that he should be irrevocably wedded. The opinion to which I allude is, that the introduction of leaseholders in county elections is not desirable. I entertain a considerable objection to all derivative rights in county elections, but in addition to this general objection, I fear that the establishment of the leasehold franchise will have a particular tendency to affect the independence. I fear that it may give the landed Gentry and Nobility a larger share (and that of a bad description) of authority in them than they ought to possess. I fear lest it should give them power, which is a bad thing, instead of influence, which is a good thing. Power is a bad thing, because it presses upon the fears and selfish feelings of electors, while influence addresses itself to their hearts and understandings—*power compels men—influence guides them*. These are the reasons which make me doubt the policy of that provision in the bill; and as it is one that will particularly affect you, I have thought it incumbent upon me thus to call your attention to it. Not being aware of any other branch of the Bill which specially calls for my observations, I hasten to conclude an address which has already exceeded the accustomed length."

This quibble is my Lord MILTON's loop-hole—every individual who has been returned by the mobility, and who has sixpence to lose, will have his own peculiar loop-hole, and we thank Lord MILTON for setting the example—by this time the fretting, fuming, ranting, roaring Radicals, may begin to form some estimate of what the Bill will be when the Whigs have licked it into shape—perhaps it might have been as well if Lord MILTON had taken the trouble to mention his views about the Bill before he had been returned, on the faith of supporting the whole measure. However, it is the last, though not the least, pleasing indication of his Lordship's political principles, and leads us to conclude that Lord DURHAM's Reform Bill will follow to the shades of endless night, the renowned Budget of the Right Honourable Lord VISCOUNT ALTHORP.

WE have to announce the death of the Earl of NORTHESK—his Lordship was the last surviving Admiral who, with NELSON and COLLINGWOOD, commanded at Trafalgar. His Lordship, who was in his 75th year, was a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and Rear-Admiral of Great Britain. His Lordship married in 1789, MARY, only daughter of WILLIAM HENRY RICKETS, Esq. of Longwood, in the county of Hants, niece to Earl ST. VINCENT; by whom he had issue WM. HOPETOUN CARNEGIE Lord ROSEHILL, another son, and four daughters. His Lordship's titles are Earl of NORTHESK, Baron ROSEHILL, and Baron ENGLISHMALDY.

MR. O'CONNELL has not been brought up for judgment; and we have therefore a right to conclude that the compromise so gently hinted, and so stoutly denied, has been ratified by His MAJESTY'S Government. For the personal honour of the Administration we care little; anxious indeed would be our hours if we did care; nor should we give much thought for their political honour, were we not actually subjected to their influence. But the ranks of office do contain one man, towards whom we feel no ordinary respect; and we should be more distressed to believe that he has failed in the high sentiments of his character and his race, than to hear of Mr. O'CONNELL's escape, or even of the appointment of that person to a Judgeship. On Wednesday, Feb. 16, Mr. STANLEY said (*vide Mirror of Parliament*) "I shall avail myself, MR. SPEAKER, of this opportunity to give the House more full and explicit information than I was able, on a former day, to give a Noble Lord (CHANDOS). A question was put to me," he proceeded, "as to whether any terms had been entered into with that Gentleman by the Government—whether any compromise had been made with him—and whether the law would be permitted to take its course against him, now that he had at length admitted that he had violated it? I appeal to the recollection of the House, whether the terms of which I made use in answering that question were not as follows:—That no terms had either been offered to, or made with Mr. O'CONNELL; that in consequence of the exertions of Mr. O'CONNELL's friends, Mr. O'CONNELL had been informed that he had placed himself and the country in such a situation as rendered it impossible for the Government, consistently with its dignity, to recede from the position it had taken against him, &c. &c.—and that it was the unalterable determination of the Law Officers in Ireland to let the law take its course against him."—Mr. STANLEY then proceeded to read some extracts from a letter written by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL; after which he added—"Such is the statement, and I think that the House will agree with me, that it completely bears me out in the assertion which I made on a former evening, that the Government had entered into no negotiation with Mr. O'CONNELL, &c. &c.; and that it had expressed its unalterable determination to be, that let Mr. O'CONNELL act as he pleased, judgment shall be pressed against him." One more sentence we must add to those already quoted:—"In pursuing the course which it has done, the Crown has treated Mr. O'CONNELL as it would have treated any other individual; it has vindicated the outraged law—and, by so doing, has inspired the discontented with awe, and the well-affected with confidence—it (*the Crown*) has procured a verdict against Mr. O'CONNELL, and it will, undoubtedly, call him up to receive judgment upon it."

This was the speech of an honourable mind—no reserve, no management, no subtleties of ambiguous construction. With all the openness of truth, he pledged at once himself, the Law Officers of Ireland, the Government, and the Crown; and will he now, for the first time, be false to his character? Will he condescend to rise in his place, and explain away, jesuitically, language and sentiments which every heart approved, and every ear comprehended? Will he now begin to try his skill in quibble, and, quitting his own original genius, stoop to imitate the despicable pleadings of some of his colleagues? Will he put himself on their level, and, even his name as a single depository of public confidence? We have seen Lord ALTHORP at Northampton, Sir JAMES GRAHAM in Cumberland, the LORD CHANCELLOR on the

Woolsack—"et hoc genus omne." Is it towards such men that we can indulge those sentiments which form the happiness of individuals, and the repose of nations? The Whig party is now triumphant, and yet we confess we see but one man, who, from among all the Whigs, is capable of excellence; that man is Mr. STANLEY—it would be a calamity to Europe, as well as to this country, if that only man were "a whitened sepulchre."

THESE are, we are told, in the quotations which we frequently see from it in the Newspapers, a Magazine, called *The Magazine of Fashion*. The descriptions of men's dresses which are published, or said to be published, in this periodical, are most ingenious, and from time to time afford one considerable diversion; but we think, amongst all those which have met our eyes, that of Trowers, for the present month, is about the most whimsical:—

"Trowers are not so much worn *buttoned up in front* as last month, but have a fall down cut a little hollow to spring at bottom; they are now made smaller about the legs altogether, but not to fit the shape at the knee tight; when they are required to fit the shape tight, they should be made with four buttons at bottom, and not over long, requiring a strap six inches long. Summer trowers, of this stuff, are made generally the same width at the knee as at the bottom, and with a small vent!!!"

This last, we presume, to be the "*Devil's pattern*," according to Mr. SOUTHEY's description of the dress, in which that old Gentleman went to visit his farm:—

"His Coat was red and his Trowers were blue.
With a hole cut in them for his Tail to come through."

A VERY extensive nuisance has imperceptibly grown up in the metropolis, which promises the most mischievous results, in the shape of an overgrown warehouse for cant and fustian, called EXETER HALL. This temple of hypocrisy has been erected on the site of Exeter Change, where before roared, not more discordantly, but infinitely more harmlessly, the wilder beasts of Messrs. CROSS and PIDCOCK; and is daily thronged by assemblies to the amount of three or four thousand persons, congregated to hear the most absurd as well as dangerous harangues from notoriety-hunters, dissenting parsons, crazy Aldermen, drivelling puritans, and levelling politicians, who, if the place happened to be better adapted for hearing, would, no doubt, in time, work in some degree the mischief which they all—each in his separate line—have in view.

But if the mischief were to be confined to the effects producible upon the male part of the population, we should be content that the mummies who exhibit, should spout and splutter in this overgrown place, instead of infesting the tavern rooms, which were formerly the scenes of their quackery. It is, however, not so—and the deadly and besetting injury which the erection of this booth of mockery will entail upon the inhabitants of the metropolis, will chiefly affect the female portion of the people.

There are a native delicacy and propriety about the English female character which recoil from any association with tavern meetings; and although of late, decent women, with husbands and brothers, have been seen posted in the galleries of rooms, in which public dinners, with all their nastiness and indelicacy, have been going forward; the occurrence is rare, and one of low life; the consequence was, that females of character and consideration declined attending those assemblies at which it was always advertised that "seats were reserved for the ladies," and which were held at the Crown and Anchor, the Freemasons', or any other of the London public-houses. Now, the case is altered—Pietism and Virtue have erected a Temple near the Lyceum Theatre, in the Strand, by the contribution of a joint-stock Company of saints and sinners, and a huge public place is added to the already numerous spectacles of the metropolis, at which it is not only held decent and convenient for ladies to assemble, but even correct and meritorious.

In the area of this public theatre, every day, may be seen hundreds—thousands of English women—abandoning every domestic duty—the comforts as well as the obligations of home—the economy of their establishments—the safety and welfare of their children, to sit for hours, hearing the maudlin sentiments of dotting sensuality, or profligate puritanism, sllobbered over the lips of fellows whom their husbands or fathers would not suffer over the thresholds of their houses.

But this is not all—it is not what is spoken on the rostrum, it is not the adventitious circumstance of dark lengthened passages and intricate recesses, nor any of those accessories which the frequenters of love-feasts so well know how to contrive for the edification of their followers and disciples; it is the means and facility by which the intercourse is permitted between strangers to each other, when united in some one great cause; acquaintances are formed in these receptacles which, be it recollected, are open to the pious and the vicious, indiscriminately, equally the resort of the innocent and virtuous, and the wily and designing, from which arise intimacies productive of the most lamentable consequences.

To a play-house no man sends the women of his family without a protector—why?—will the scenes they see or the words they hear on the stage—or even in the more dangerous part of the house, the boxes—be less hurtful or less injurious to their morality or virtue, when attended by a man than when alone? No—it is because the presence of a man is necessary, in this country at least, to protect woman from insult sometimes, and more frequently from the undermining advances of unprincipled libertines. To Exeter Hall, indeed, the females of families are suffered to go unattended by any male relation, because, forsooth, the air of the Strand, and the proximity of the Lyceum, and the equally potent purity of the joint stock company who have built the place, sanctify the whole affair; and accordingly, blue-eyed JANE and black-eyed MARY, with their little bags upon their arms, and parasols in hand, obtain possession of one of the raised seats, whence they can get a full view of the chair and its illustrious possessor, and hear the powerful Mr. Something as plain as if he was in their own room. But where are the two beaux who have tracked the pretty JANE and the sprightly MARY from their ruralities in Bedford-row or Red Lion-square?—close behind them; before the end of the orator's moving speech, close beside them. The speaker proceeds—it gets hot—MARY feels very warm, and JANE very tired—they betake themselves to their bags and parasols, and to their feet—where are their beaux?—one at each side of them—they reach through sinuous passages, as dark as night, the lofty columns in the Strand; and, if curiosity get the mastery of patience, and an observer could follow them, the next stage of the proceeding will find the happy four, paired off, either enjoying the fresh breezes on Waterloo-bridge, or inspecting the exterior of King's College on Somerset House Terrace.

In time for dinner the gentle pair of fair ones arrive

at their paternal home; they have just seen and heard enough at Exeter Hall to describe the proceedings accurately to a certain point; and, as one of these speeches is very like another, the lively imagination of the black-eyed MARY supplies the remainder, while a nod of assent from the gentle JANE corroborates her volatile sister; and the next day the same young ladies perform the same ceremony, and so continue, until, to their very great surprise, they one day totally lose sight of their interesting companions, and probably retire into the country on a visit to a maiden aunt, and do not return until the beginning of the next Spring, so altered and so much thinner that their best friends scarcely know them.

Some people have said, that the vast expanse of ceiling unsupported from below, gives an air of danger and insecurity to the building; this we do not, we confess, perceive; and although the dreadful crush of the Brunswick Theatre is always in our mind when we see a vast auditory collected beneath such an overwhelming mass, it does not appear to us likely that any accident will occur, because there is no great weight above, except the simple roof itself. The room, to do it justice, is a fine one; its proportions, owing to its great width, are really majestic; but we do think, as an unlicensed public place it is highly dangerous—not more, as we have shewn, from what is said by the actors, than from that which is done by the audience.

THE following increase of Brighton, during little more than half a century, is most astonishing:—In 1770, it contained 11 streets and 598 houses; in 1824, it contained 278 streets and 7226 houses, which have again increased during the last seven years most rapidly. The growth and success of this watering-place may be chiefly attributed to the continued presence and patronage of our late good and gracious KING, whose memory is still cherished by numbers of its inhabitants, although His MAJESTY has been dead nearly twelve months.

THEATRE.

Amidst all the failures of dramatic pieces—we mean failures in attraction—it is agreeable to find that to a female hand the stage is to be indebted for some share of consideration. Mrs. NORTON has written a drama called *The Gipsy Father*, which has been produced with perfect success at Covent Garden. It is of powerful interest; and although the general tone of the piece is serious it is interspersed with comic touches, which betray the real heart of the genius whence we derive them. The mixture of bright playfulness with deep melancholy, which Mrs. NORTON'S muse affords us, is most delightful; and although the catastrophe of the *Gipsy Father* is hurried, and we should say clumsily hurried; it gives not only powerful indications of the fair authoress in dramatic powers, but strong hopes that she will pursue that line of writing which, of late years, has been abandoned by ladies.—We should be glad to know whether it is classical, or Covent Garden *patois*, which makes the actors pronounce *Gipsy* as they do?

There is one little error into which the publishers and printers fall about Mrs. NORTON, which savours of a vulgar desire to overload with dignity one who needs nothing beyond her own merits and attractions to win and rule wherever she is known; they will call her the *Honourable* Mrs. NORTON. Mr. NORTON, to whom she is married, is brother and heir presumptive to Lord GRANTLEY, but Lord GRANTLEY succeeded his uncle, consequently Mr. NORTON is not the son of any Lord whatever; the printers and publishers ought to know that the sons of Peers alone receive the *honourable* distinction, with which they so resolutely invest him, and *par consequent* his amiable and accomplished lady.

THERE is nothing so mischievous to the cause of true religion as cant—we cannot, therefore, conceal our surprise at finding, in that excellent and constitutional paper, the *Leeds Intelligencer*, the following account of an accident, headed as it is:—

"CAUTION TO SABBATH-BREAKERS.—On Sunday afternoon, whilst a lad named GAVINS, about 12 years old, was seeking for birds' nests among the ruins of Kirkstall Abbey, along with several other boys, an old wall upon which he was standing, gave way, and he was precipitated to the ground, with a portion of the wall. He received a severe contusion on the forehead, and also injured his foot."

—Would not the wall have equally given way on the Saturday before, or the Monday after?

"A SHIRT WITHOUT A SEAM.—At Dummerline, in the Corporation chest, is preserved a man's shirt, wrought in the loom about a century ago, by a weaver of the name of INGLIS. The shirt was formed without a seam, and finished without any assistance from the needle; the only necessary parts he could not accomplish were the neck and sleeve-buttons."—*Mirror*.

The ingenious manufacturer of this curious garment might have taken, as his motto, the line from SHAKESPEARE:—
"I know not seams."

THE little mouse once liberated the ensnared lion, and we really feel, small, helpless, and unimportant as we are,
"Wee sleekit, cowin timorous beastie,"

(as BURNS so pathetically has it,) quite shocked that, by our small instrumentality, we should have brought before the public all the affairs of Messrs. SCARLETT, WILSON, WALKER, GRAHAM and Co., which were to have been all wiped up, and nothing said about them; but—so we fear it is—an observation, merely in the way of news, which appeared in BULL last Sunday, put Mr. WALKER, of Pall-mall East, upon printing, publishing and circulating the whole history. Why it should not be published we know not; because, without its publication, it would appear that Sir JAMES SCARLETT had not only swallowed, but stomached, those hard lumps of words which Sir JAMES GRAHAM was shamefully said, by those stupid reporters, who never put down anything correctly, to have administered to the said Sir JAMES, curiously enough, in his absence.

As the affair has now become matter of history, and as Sir JAMES SCARLETT and Sir ROBERT WILSON are perfectly satisfied with Sir JAMES GRAHAM'S conduct—small praise to their taste if they were not—we consider it our duty to republish the whole of the correspondence, as it has already appeared in the newspapers.

In Monday's Times we have the following:—

SIR JAMES SCARLETT AND SIR JAMES GRAHAM.

(We are requested to publish the following correspondence):—

"LETTER OF SIR ROBERT WILSON TO SIR JAMES SCARLETT.

"My dear Sir James,—In conformity with my promise made to you on the 12th inst., I addressed myself to Sir James Graham, in that amiable spirit and tone with which I informed you I could only conduct the communication, to ascertaining the accuracy of the expressions reported in *The Times* newspaper of the 10th inst."

"Sir James Graham, I am gratified to be enabled to state to you,

the Ministerial candidates at the approaching elections. ~~But~~

discovery may be seen at the Manufactory only, No. 60, Jermyn-street, six doors

5 miles.—A fresh importation of the finest Florence Oil, 12s. per cask.
OPERA BOXES in the best situations; also **PRIVATE BOXES at DRURY LANE and COVENT GARDEN Theatres.** Opera Pit Tickets, 8s. 6d. each.
Admissions to ASTLEY's, 2s. under the regular charge.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

THE KING held a Levee on Wednesday. His MAJESTY returned to Windsor in the evening.

The Earl of MUNSTER and Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE left Windsor Castle on Thursday, and inspected the Cadets at Sandhurst.

It was reported that their MAJESTIES would honour Hampton Races with their presence on Thursday, but the intention was never entertained.

Vast improvements are in progress at Windsor. Besides the new beautiful cottage which has been recently built, a great number of houses in Windsor are to be purchased and pulled down, which will open to the eye portions of the Castle which have hitherto been concealed by their intervention.

Their MAJESTIES come to town next week to stay for a short time.

The present Ministers go on—if not pleasantly to each other—as if nothing very serious was happening; and although we shrewdly suspect that Lord GODERICH and Lord PALMERSTON begin to be aware of the extreme awkwardness of their position, no decided change in the Cabinet has yet been officially announced.

But let us look at the real state of the empire under the healing influence of this liberal Ministry: Ireland is in a state of open rebellion—Wales in a state of insurrection, and the people of the Forest of Dean and its neighbourhood are in a state of insubordination which threatens the most serious consequences—already they have done nearly ten thousand pounds worth of damage, destroying the plantations and levelling the fences in all directions. Some of the military have been ordered from Merthyr to quell the insurrection, but the Magistrates refuse to permit the troops to quit them. These are but the commencement—the system is only beginning to work, and the blessed effects of REFORM are just dawning upon us. What right have KINGS to forests or to fences, and least of all our KING, who is, as Lord GREY has taught the people to believe, a REFORMER.

But the impudence of the advocates of the Ministry is such, that it is impossible to hear them without laughing outright—their writers tell us that the Reform measure, as far as it has gone, has prevented a Revolution, when it is notorious that nobody was caring or thinking of Reform until these very Ministers set the cry about; and they refer to Ireland, as a proof of the efficacy of the Government, while they exhibit England as a specimen of perfect unanimity and harmony. Can anybody be deceived—can anybody be so blind as not to see the gradations by which we are daily advancing to destruction? We think not, and yet such is the infatuation, that time flies, gaiety and splendour are the order of the day and night, and everybody seems anxious to get rid of the truth by a feverish career of dissipation and recklessness.

We do hope that the report of the separation of the constitutional part of the Cabinet from their desperate colleagues, is true, and that we shall find Lords MELBOURNE, GODERICH, and PALMERSTON relieved from trammels which must gall and goad them even now, but which, when the process has gone a little farther, they may find more terrible, and yet be unable to shake them off.

THE Postmaster-General, it seems, is going to make newspapers pay postage—this measure, which will be extremely popular, is likely to contribute very much to the diffusion of knowledge, and the discussion of public affairs. We do not believe the report.

We have to congratulate the admirers of revolutions on the abdication of another Monarch—the Emperor of BRAZIL, that high-minded, virtuous, patriotic Sovereign, whose urbanity equalled his popularity, and who mingled with his affectionate subjects, secure alike of their affection and allegiance, has been forced by untoward circumstances to abdicate his Imperial Throne, and pack himself up for GRILLON'S Hotel, at which convenient receptacle for wandering royalty His Imperial Majesty is eventually expected.

Don PEDRO, whose affection for Portugal manifested itself in his anxiety to put one of his little children on its Throne, has been pleased to bless the Brazilian empire with another of them as its Sovereign. Miss MARIA, whom His Imperial Majesty condescended to give the Portuguese, however, was, we believe, nine or ten years old when he made the offer; but Master PEDRO, who is destined for some few weeks to sway the new world, is not much above five: however, there he is; and his illustrious father, after having ruined his credit, wasted his finances, and offended his subjects, is coming back to fulfil a prophecy of ours made some time since, and attempt to regain his European Throne.

We have not a file of JOHN BULL at hand; but we believe if the reader has, and will take the trouble to refer to it, he will find that it was always our opinion that Don PEDRO never intended to close the door of Portugal against himself; and to that intention we attributed then, as it seems justly, His MAJESTY'S disinclination to settle the question of Don MIGUEL'S right to the Crown. Whether his views will be made manifest or not, we cannot say, but we are quite sure that any attempt on his MAJESTY'S part to supplant his brother on the Throne of Portugal, will be met with the most vigorous and determined opposition. If the marriage of the Princess of GRAN PARA with her uncle is again negotiated, and a general tranquillization of family feuds and political differences can be produced, it may be tolerated; although it is right to state most distinctly, that Don MIGUEL'S popularity amongst his own subjects is unquestionable, and that the feeling against the daughter of Don PEDRO is of a nature and character so strong, that it will require much persuasion to induce the Portuguese to permit her even to share her Uncle's throne.

It is a curious and striking proof of the real state of things, and the true value of common report, to see the liberal, patriotic, magnanimous Emperor of the Brazils, hunted from his dominions, exiled by the people, and deserted by his army, while the cruel tyrant MIGUEL remains seated on his Throne, without the support of a single bayonet, and with all the Powers of Europe opposed to him. If men are to judge by results, it would not be very difficult to decide upon the relative merits of the brothers. Since writing the above, the Emperor has touched at Falmouth and proceeded to Cherbourg.

WE are quite of opinion that resort to the sword, in settling such disagreements as arise from the punctions of honour

between gentlemen, should be had only in the last extremity; and that explanation most explanatory may be had recourse to, with the most perfect security to the character of him who makes and him who receives it: but we confess we do think, that where that feeling exists, the person who admits its force should, more than any other person, so far controul his actions and moderate his language, as to hinder the necessity for that sort of correspondence which has already edified the public in the cases of Sir JAMES GRAHAM and Mr. O'GORMAN MAHON, the same Right Honourable Gentleman and Sir JAMES SCARLETT, Mr. HOBHOUSE and Sir ROBERT PEELE, and some others of less note.

Mr. O'CONNELL, who, from motives and principles which nobody of feeling or morality can venture to impugn, declines any hostile meeting, is a striking instance, not of the moderation which we advocate, but of the necessity for it; a man resolved not to give, what is considered the satisfaction due from one gentleman to another, should take care not to inflict a wound which he is predetermined not to heal.

A new instance of the inconveniences arising from a neglect of this very proper circumspection has recently occurred. Mr. TENNYSON thought proper on the Hustings at Stamford to designate Lord EXETER as an "execrable person;" (at least so the reporters of the Newspapers and the short-hand writers said), and used besides some expressions with regard to the House of CECIL, which induced Lord THOMAS CECIL to call upon him to retract. Mr. TENNYSON said, in reply, that he did not think he ever used the words "execrable person," or if he did, it was in the heat of excitement, and that he merely alluded to Lord EXETER'S ejection of tenants who had voted against his friends, and so on; and, in short, said all that a Gentleman could properly say to satisfy Lord THOMAS of his disinclination to offend him, and the consequence was, Lord THOMAS was satisfied and Mr. TENNYSON well pleased, and there the affair ended.

A very few days after, however, Mr. TENNYSON, not in the heat of election excitement, but after his election dinner, thought proper again to have a fling at Lord EXETER—and, in a speech which he made, said that Lord EXETER invaded the rights of the people!—upon which Lord THOMAS again applies to Mr. TENNYSON to retract, or send a friend to meet a friend of his, to arrange a meeting. Mr. TENNYSON states that the words he used merely referred to Lord EXETER'S interference at elections, which, as a matter of history, and in the language of the statute itself, is held to be an invasion of the rights of the people. Accordingly, Mr. TENNYSON sends Colonel MABERLY to meet Colonel STANDEN, Sir THOMAS CECIL'S friend, and Colonel MABERLY states to Colonel STANDEN that he cannot suffer Mr. TENNYSON to meet Lord THOMAS, because he, Mr. TENNYSON, had a right—a constitutional right, to use the words, which are legally recorded, as applicable to the interference of Peers at elections, and that Lord THOMAS ought to feel perfectly satisfied with Mr. TENNYSON'S declaration that he meant no personal offence. This being Colonel MABERLY'S view of the case, formed upon deliberate consideration, the matter of course terminated.

THE Ministers have been for some time thinking of playing some of their tricks with the army. First of all, because KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH needs no guards, it was suggested that the Household Troops should be disbanded, that the Guards were to become merely Regiments of the Line, and that the Horse Guards and Life Guards, in a similar manner, were to be united with the rest of the Cavalry: then it was thought that the word *Guards* should be discontinued, and that the three regiments were to be called the Royal Fusiliers, and the Royal Light Infantry, and the Royal Grenadiers, and various other evolutions and revolutions were devised, till at length it occurred to the Cabinet to propose the reduction of the pay of the Guards—they being the natural protectors of the metropolis against the lively performances of the Reformers hereafter; and therefore, fit men to be harassed and perplexed—this, however, has in its turn been abandoned; but there is no knowing what will be done when the projected changes at the Horse Guards, to which we have before referred, come into operation.

THE rumours which were circulated some time ago relative to the creation of new Peers, and the advancement of others, are still maintained in pristine vigour. For our own part, we are inclined to believe the reports, and to attribute the delay in denying or fulfilling them, to three great principles—bribery, intimidation, and low popularity. To the first, because Ministers hope thereby to fix the wavering; to the second, that they may alarm the ancient aristocracy by holding out a ludicrous diffusion of their privilege; to the third, because they dare not, whether their views be good or evil, even dream of performance, until they have felt the public pulse, and ascertained the concurrence of the RABBLE.

A few months ago, we should have hesitated to believe that any set of Ministers could be so paltry either in judgment or constitutional feeling, as to have recourse to such an insolent policy—but office, it seems, unlike charity, "displays a multitude of sins;" and perhaps they act under Lord GREY by natural impulse, his Lordship having, in justification of his propensity, the organ and bump of ORDER-GENITIVE-NESS.

The noble Lord, so faithful to the precedents and practices of the Constitution, while he contemplates with fervid reverence the misinterpreted statute "*de tallagio non concedendo*," as the very soul and essence of our system, jumps, in his master-mind, over hundreds of years, for a precedent whereby he may render it effective; and he finds it in the reign of Queen ANNE: but will the noble Lord, while he gloats over history, and says, "I have a case in point," just listen to the remarks of contemporary and subsequent writers?

SWIFT merely gives the account in these words:—"The Treasurer advised Her Majesty to create twelve new Lords, and thereby disable the sting of faction for the rest of her life-time. This promotion was so ordered, that a third part were of those on whom, or their posterity, the peerage would naturally devolve."—(*Q. Anne, Book 1*.)

"An experiment," says BUNYER, "never ventured on in former times;" and TINDAL remarks, "The Court did by this openly declare that they (*the Peers*) were to be kept in absolute submission and obedience."

SOMERVILLE (p. 460), writes, "Although the power exercised by the Crown on this occasion was not liable to any legal objection, yet it was justly condemned, not only by the party which it overthrew but by all the intelligent friends of the Constitution, as establishing

precedent, tending to CONTROL THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE LEGISLATURE."

"A resource," says HALLAM, "which would be always at the command of successive factions, till the British nobility might become as numerous and venal as that of some European States."

CUNNINGHAM, a contemporary historian, remarks, the new peers were introduced "amidst the groans of the 'House,' and that 'the sober Whigs cast their eyes to the ground, as if they HAD BEEN INVITED TO THE FUNERAL OF THE PEERAGE.'"

Thus speak the historians while treating of general principles; but we, who live in a period of ten-fold danger and pernicious practice, will speak more vigorously as well as knowingly, for we have, as it were, the mischief before us—it is fool-hardy and wicked, in times such as these, when republicanism and accused speculative venality are rife even in the House of Commons itself, to pick out from its numbers the eldest sons of Peers (for such is in part their plan), and destroy, on the eve of angry differences, the best bond and link of union between the two Houses of Parliament, and an admirable check upon the impulses of democracy. It is insupportably tyrannical that a Minister should presume to declare the House of Lords a mere court for the registration of his edicts—to treat it as a Parliament of Paris, and endeavour, under a fiction of liberal measures, to repeat the despotisms of LOUIS XIV. and XV.

Now, if the House of Lords be not a deliberative body, the country will pass them by; but if they be so, they must be free from control; but to acknowledge them a deliberative body, and then to annihilate them for having deliberated, involves a bullying contradiction which could enter into no head save that of a WHIG or a BASHAW.

But if our indignation be heartfelt against the Minister who could advise the KING to create such Peers, we have a double spirit of scorn against those who would accept them; to take the badge of the Premier, to become his hired lackeys, to surrender their judgments in idolatry of his power, to take his favours in return for their consciences!—Would that be the part of honourable, independent, and educated men? Surely some of them would recollect the narrative of Bishop BURNET, when treating of the acts of 1711—

"Sir Miles WHARTON had been offered a peerage, but he thought that it looked like the serving a turn, and that whereas Peers used to be made for services which they had done, he should be made for services to be done by him; and, therefore, excused himself from accepting it."

Now when these twelve Condottieri were going to a division, soon after their introduction to the House, the witty Lord WHARTON very aptly demanded, whether "they intended to vote individually, or by their Foreman?" but our titled "niggers" will be refused even that option; they must bow and vote at the dictum of their overseer; and, if he shall work them hardly, and act the insatiable and ruthless slave-driver, they will not find in us a new MACKINTOSH, or BUXTON, or SMITH, or MACAULAY, to spout for sympathy, in halls and pot-houses, and publish their sufferings periodically in an *Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter*.

It is not unworthy of notice, that in the same manner that our SWING fires immediately followed the incendiarism in the provinces of France, so the devastation going on at this moment in the Forest of Dean, is a perfect parallel to the destruction of the Royal forests of Bard and Lalonde in that country, mentioned by our Paris correspondent in today's letter.

We have to-day to record the death of one whose name shall never die. Mrs. SIDMONS terminated her long and exemplary life on Wednesday morning at half-past nine, at her late residence in Upper Baker-street. The following brief memoir of this unequalled actress is extracted from an Evening paper:—

"SARAH SIDMONS was the eldest daughter of ROGER KEMBLE, and was born on the 16th July, 1775, at Brecknock. Her father was the manager of a strolling company of comedians; hence the family penchant for the theatre. Her first appearance on the stage is narrated by Mr. HOLCROFT in his memoirs: it was for the benefit of her father, when she was extremely young; and she repeated as her *coup d'essai* the fable of the frogs and the mice.

"Mr. SIDMONS, her future spouse, was a member of her father's company, and he not relishing his attentions to his daughter, she left his house, and engaged as lady's maid to Mrs. GREATER, of Guy's-cliff, near Warwick. From her mistress, however, she eloped with her lover, and became Mrs. SIDMONS; and they together joined a strolling company of no great respectability. At Liverpool, however, she became a favourite.

"Mrs. SIDMONS made her first appearance at Drury-lane in 1775; but at the end of that season, so little was her real quality known, that she received her dismissal, and for some time after she was a leading performer at Bath, Birmingham, and other places in the provinces.

"On the 20th of October, 1782, she appeared at Drury-lane as Isabella, and her performance drew large houses for the season, when an advance was made in her salary, and she became a fixture. In June, 1783, she visited Dublin, and received a fiat of approbation from the critical audience of that then theatrical city. In 1785 she had the honour of reading a play at the palace before Her Majesty, and she and her brother JOHN frequently recited scenes at Buckingham House before Queen CHARLOTTE.

"In 1803, Mr. KEMBLE purchased a share in Covent-garden, from which time her services were exclusively devoted to that house.

"On the 29th of June she took leave of the profession in *Lady Macbeth*. Since then, however, she has appeared once or twice for the benefit of her brother, Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE, and once, June 22, 1813, as *Lady Randolph*, for the Drury-lane Theatrical Fund. Her last public appearance was in 1817, in *Lady Macbeth*.

"Up to a few weeks since, Mrs. SIDMONS was in good health and capable of taking pedestrian exercise. The property, we understand, goes to Mr. HORACE TWISS, the son of her sister FANNY, and to the children of her brother, CHARLES KEMBLE."

By this very imperfect sketch of Mrs. SIDMONS'S life, it will be seen that she had attained her seventy-sixth year. By the public her loss will not be felt so severely as if she had not been for some time living in retirement; but those who venerate and honour illustrious talents cannot fail to mourn when one so highly gifted is called away.

The newspapers have entered into a controversy as to the propriety of a public funeral, and we must say we never saw more ignorance and illiberality than the more enlightened and liberal part of the Press have discovered in the course of the discussion. We are not prone to exalt the theatrical profession unduly, nor to attribute to it, or its members, that share of importance in the country which they would fain assume; but when a genius like that of Mrs. SIDMONS, combined with all the exemplary qualities of private life, exalts and dignifies the art to which it devotes itself, so that none living can compete or be compared with it, we think such

THE Times newspaper must be rather hard-driven for reports of Reform Meetings, for on Tuesday it gives an account of one held at Edmonton on the 24th of last May. We have another version of the same story, but we declined inserting it *the week before last* because we thought it stale: we now give it, as a corrective to the *cooked up* dish of Ser-

gent WILDE and Co., which was served to the readers of the leading journal of Tuesday.

REFORM MEETING AT EDMONTON.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—An amusing little fiasco, which might have been announced as "Reform, or Britons never shall be slaves," was enacted at Edmonton last Tuesday evening. It appears that, for some time past, an usher at a school at Tottenham, who, however, occupies a house at Edmonton, has been extremely anxious to connect his name, in some way, with the glorious cause which is now agitating the country. Accordingly, he either excited or, at his own suggestion, attracted to him, a number of friends, this person has been actively engaged in endeavouring to procure the signatures of some of the small tradesmen, and others, in his own immediate neighbourhood, to a requisition to the Churchwardens to call a parish meeting for the purpose of addressing the King to thank him for dissolving the late Parliament. The Churchwardens, with almost singular good sense, refused to comply with the requisition. But still, hoping to be able to emerge from obscurity for one day at least, this same person, under the same influence, determined upon a bold and, as it has proved, a successful stroke. Accompanied by a highly-respectable and independent gentleman (*nealumnus*), his neighbour, he waited upon Mr. SERGEANT WILDE, M.P. for Newark, who resides at Palmer's Green, and induced him to promise to take the chair at a meeting to be held at the Angel. With great pomp and circumstance, Mr. P. and his friends, and bills distributed throughout the neighbourhood, to make known the joyful intelligence; and the Reformers waited with anxiety for "the great, the important, day big with the fate," not of Reform; for the Times, in a day or two, gave them a friendly hint that "Non tali auxilio, &c." but of the renown of those who fondly expected to reap immortal honour from their achievements on the occasion. It was stated that the meeting would be held at 10 o'clock, and that the speaker would be patriotic, not comprehending this notion of announcement, were equipped and in the field by five. Much interesting debate, and many knowing hints dropped on all hands, bequilted the interval before the commencement of the proceedings. At length, soon after six, JOSEPH HUME, Esq., M.P. for Middlesex, to whom the learned Sergeant ceded the chair, was regularly installed. At about seven o'clock, Geo. BRYN, M.P. for the City of London, arrived, and, through the crowd, and with acclamation to the seat of honour, at Hume's right hand. The Angel assembly-room was, throughout the evening, filled, and none who entered it, could fail to partake of the *hot and savoury* entertainment of the intellectual and moral feast, which was there provided.

And now, Sir, for the cream of the jest. Mr. HUME, scarcely recovered from the effects of his "Westminster Purify Dinner" at the Crown and Anchor on the day before, and Mr. BRYN, whose buckskins and top-boots clearly proclaimed his country *gentlemanship*, and fitness to be associated with your old consistent friend Sir Thomas Leather-breeches, had been dragged out—HUME, from his calculations, and BRYN from his claret, to meet—whom?—Answer:—Mr. SERGEANT WILDE and others. I should have told you, that in order to collect as large a force as possible, the placards and bills were addressed to the impatient householders of Edmonton, and its vicinity. There were to be seen, then, on the hustings, the three M.P.'s, a Mr. GIBSON, a Socinian, residing in Tottenham.—CHURCH, Esq. (the mealman aforesaid), a Mr. MEAD, the two Messrs. HILLS, the directors of a school at Tottenham, with two, at least, of their ushers, including the "primus mobilis," a Mr. HURFMAN, a Mr. PITTS, and divers dissenting teachers.

The "fit audience" to be edited by this doughty body, from whom proceeded all the speeches, resolutions, and the address, was composed, with but few exceptions, of the petty shop-keepers and nobility of Edmonton and Tottenham.

Towards the entrance of the room, and in a state of preparation to beat a speedy retreat in case a riot had ensued, there were to be seen a few respectable tradesmen, farmers, and others, who, by their looks, seemed to approve of the cause, and to be in a position to do a place at all. They evidently went to gratify their curiosity. They took no part whatever in the business, but appeared greatly to regret the mischievous effects which the cautious but insidious declamation of the chief speaker might work upon the minds of their ignorant and poorer neighbours.

Mr. HUME opened the proceedings with a neat and appropriate speech, the totality of the whole of which was not heard or reported. He was followed by Mr. GIBSON. To the great amusement of the learned Sergeant, who, I assure you, considered himself, and was regarded by his friends, as a "tower of strength." He took the utmost pains to "cut his coat according to his cloth," and he succeeded. He said "that the King (but how he became acquainted with what is not a fact he omitted to state), the Ministers, (but here, Sir, he was interrupted by the learned Sergeant, who addressed the people of this country which he was addressing), were bent upon Reform, and that Reform they must have. He said that the Constitution was good in theory but shamefully perverted by the borough-mongers, and that, therefore, it did not work well. He might have added the present debased and contemptible position of Britain in the scale of the nations of the world; but he omitted to do so. For instance, he somehow forgot to allege a single proof in support of his position. He, of course, possessed a magnanimous disregard of history. He enlarged in compassionate terms upon the condition of the Church. Who, he asked, were, now-a-days, made Bishops, and raised to its highest dignities?—Obviously only the sons of noblemen, and persons of whom nobody ever heard before. As all this was perfectly true, with regard to the audience, who were addressing, they rewarded him with loud and continued cheers, and never dreamt of enquiring into particulars, or of asking him a single question relative to the history even of the learned and eminent prelate who presides over this diocese: the joint-stock ideas of the whole company would probably have been bewildered in travelling to Durham or Lincoln. I, Sir, have always been taught that it is but a "sorry life and death" to its own end." The learned Sergeant next turned (although, to do him justice, he confessed that he turned with pain) to his own profession, and maintained that hitherto, political inconsistency and intrigue had been the only recognized passports to advancement in the law. Here he again omitted brief memoirs of LORD ELDON and STOWELL, SIR WILLIAM GRANT, &c. He said that, promotion in the army or navy is utterly unattainable without borough influence. "I force," again, in the cases, Lord NELSON among the rest, were at hand, but escaped him at the moment.

I should fatigue you, Sir, (if I have not succeeded in doing so already.) were I to go over more of the ground traversed by this mighty orator. From the specimens I have already given, you may easily conclude how edifying, how true, and how beneficial, to his hearers, his whole speech must have been. The Resolutions and Address were then proposed, in short, but most interesting and eloquent speeches, and of course were carried unanimously by all who had come to take part in the proceedings.

In order to extract a speech from Mr. BRYN, the thanks of the meeting were voted to him. In reply, he talked of one of the proudest days of his life; but whether he thereby intended any allusion to his situation at the Angel on Tuesday evening, amidst the company by whom he was surrounded, I do not know. He then, in a very agreeable manner, interspersed his speech very thickly with the expletive "Members," which at times produced amusing effects. Whilst speaking of the Members whom he found in the House of Commons at his entrance into Parliament many years ago, he used these words,—"I will point as I now hear that he intended them to be understood." "I found them, gentlemen, &c." They were understood by myself and by some around me, but not by the audience, which made us at the time regret that we did not hear the conclusion of the sentence, as we might, then have learned whether the Hon. Member expected still to find them so, after the passing of the Reform Bill, if it is ever to be passed. There was nothing else worthy of record in the speech. At its conclusion, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting soon after dispersed without riot.

The following Address was resolved upon by the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, with only one dissentient voice:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, your MAJESTY's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to address ourselves to your MAJESTY on a subject of the utmost consequence to the future welfare of this Colony.

We observe with great concern the efforts which are making in this Colony to inculcate the opinion that it is an infringement of

liberty to make provision for the support of the Christian Religion, by maintaining some form of public worship, even although such a provision should be made (as in this Province it has been made) without imposing a burthen upon any class of the people, and without subjecting to any civil disability those persons who profess a different faith.

As one of the branches of the Legislature of this Colony, we feel it to be our duty to declare our dissent from such a position, as being directly repugnant to principles which have been long and firmly established in every part of the British Empire, and expressly at variance with the original Constitution of this Province, and of the sacred pledge given by your MAJESTY's late Royal Father when Canada became a British Province.

In the first arrangements made by His late Majesty and by Parliament, for the Government of Canada, it was their principal care to continue and assure to the inhabitants that provision which the French Government had made for the support of religion, and accordingly the original Constitution of this Province, and of the enjoyment of all their legal and accustomed rights; and many years afterwards, when the accession of a large English population, particularly in this portion of Canada, rendered it proper to divide the Province, and to make provision for two separate Governments, His MAJESTY, in a Message to Parliament, expressly recommended to them to consider of such provisions as should be necessary for enabling His Majesty to make a permanent settlement of the lands in the said Provinces for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same.

Concurring in this recommendation of His MAJESTY, the Parliament of Great Britain, by the Statute 31st Geo. III. ch. 31, made a provision for the support of a Protestant Clergy in this Province, in the terms of the Royal Message, and they secured it by enactments so direct and positive, and so particular in the details, that there can be no part of the British Empire in which a public provision for the maintenance of religion stands on plainer ground than in the Provinces of Canada.

It was not until after this provision had existed without complaint or remonstrance for more than thirty years, that any attempt was made to excite a feeling of dissatisfaction in respect to it. Among the objections which have been made to it, the most serious and the most insidious has been stated that the Reserves by remaining waste obstruct the settlement of the Province, and that the quantity of land reserved is excessive in proportion to the object. With respect to the first objection it has always been exaggerated, and the reasoning in support of it was daily becoming weaker, in consequence of the occupation of the Reserves by leasees, even before measures which have lately been taken for the sale under the authority of the Government of the Imperial Parliament. Since they have been thus placed in a course of gradual alienation, there not only remains no fair objection of that kind, but it is in reality a great benefit to the country that respectable emigrants, coming at this late period from Europe, are enabled, by the opportunity of purchasing these Clergy Reserves, to obtain lands in eligible situations upon convenient and moderate terms.

With regard to the argument that the amount of land reserved for the support of two Clergymen of the Church of England, or of any given number beyond that, would form a reasonable provision for the religious wants of such a subdivision of the Colony, having in view what must be the future condition of this Colony.

There can be as little difficulty in determining what stipend would assure a barely adequate maintenance to such a clergyman, and if Parliament was to place at the disposal of the clergyman a surplus of the endowment in any township that may remain after this adequate maintenance shall have been secured, such a measure must necessarily remove the apprehensions of those persons who consider the provision to be improvident and lavish.

It is not our intention on this occasion to express any opinion respecting the claim which the Church of Scotland has preferred to a participation in the same endowment. We leave to the House of Commons and to Parliament to decide upon it. We regret that it was ever thought advisable to agitate that question in this Colony, where it could not be determined, and we earnestly hope for the sake of religion itself, that it may be speedily set at rest by a final decision. In the meantime, we cannot forbear to express our conviction that the rulers of the Church of Scotland are more sincerely attached to the principles of Christianity than to any system of religious intolerance, and that their religious instruction, which exists in this country, should be entirely abolished, because it has appeared doubtful whether that particular Church had a right to share in it. They must be aware that it is not with those feelings, that the support of their venerable establishment is regarded in Scotland by their fellow-subjects of other denominations, and we do them the justice to believe that they would be forward to disavow any such sentiments in regard to this Province.

We find that the necessity of providing by public aid for the education of the various classes in society, is felt and acted upon in this Province as well as in other countries, and we can by no means admit that their religious instruction can be treated as matter of less important concern, and one that may with greater safety be left to the precarious liberality of individuals.

On the contrary, when we consider that the security of life and property, and all that is protected by the due administration of public justice, depends upon the religious obligation which the mind attaches to an oath, we feel that the best interests of society are involved in the maintenance of that provision which we earnestly desire to preserve. We beg leave further to represent to your MAJESTY, that within the forty years which have elapsed since this endowment was allotted, the population of Upper Canada has increased from 10,000 to 220,000 souls; the province comprises within its present organized districts a country not less in extent than the Kingdoms of England and Wales; the fertility of the soil, and the excellence of the climate, are favorable to the most rapid advancement in population; and we would ourselves that your MAJESTY will not consider it expedient or right to deprive the vast numbers of people who are to inhabit this country, at no very remote period, shall be left dependent upon chance for the religious instruction they are to receive.

On the contrary, we fully trust that your MAJESTY and the Imperial Parliament, maintaining one of the first principles of the British Constitution, will preserve to the inhabitants of Upper Canada the advantage of an adequate and permanent provision for the support of public worship, and the exercise of such means the best security will be provided for the moral conduct of the people, and for the peace and happiness of society.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 8th June, 1831.

MY DEAR BULL.—Every day we live in this land of party spirit and political division, some new fact comes to light, which additionally proves that our present state is but temporary, and that the people are resolved on making another revolution. Whether that revolution will be provoked by the legal and orderly system of M. CASIMIR PERIER, or by the illegal and disorderly conduct of his successors, it is impossible with any degree of accuracy to predict; but one thing is quite clear, and that is—the people are preparing for a change. One tells you that "if Belgium shall become an English colony the crown of Louis PHILIPPE will be removed from his head." Another tells you that "if the Poles shall be defeated, and Marshal DIEBISCH shall become master of Warsaw, that CASIMIR PERIER will be obliged to quit France and die in exile." And a third tells you that "if the present large army in France shall not ere long be employed against a foreign foe, it will direct its attention to affairs at home, and that a civil war will commence between the army and the people." Some say that Louis PHILIPPE perceives the danger of his position, and knows that he shall not be long King of the French. Others say that he only wishes to remain King until the moment arrives when the Duke of BORDEAUX shall be proclaimed King of France by the title of HENRY the Fifth; and there is another party, very numerous, influential and talented, which only sees in a republic the end of the revolution. But, although the multitude are thus divided, one thing is quite certain, that nobody imagines for a moment that the revolution is closed, and that we have settled down to a permanent state of things and to a new and orderly condition of society. All look upon the revolution of July as a step to something else; but what that some-

thing else will be no one can tell, since the minds of men are so unsettled that the least circumstance may change their intentions, and render them Republicans, Bonapartists, or Royalists.

During the past week one subject above every other has occupied the attention of all parties as of vast importance, and intimately connected with the very existence of society in France. I now allude to the state of the army, which is in avowed hostility to the present order of things in this country. You will remember, my dear BULL, that in the "little week" of July, some regiments of the line, forgetting the duty which they owed to their King, their officers, and the law, joined the mob, and fought in the streets of Paris against their legitimate Princes and the Charter of 1814. At that time CASIMIR PERIER and all his present companions, including Louis PHILIPPE himself, were amongst the loudest in eulogizing the conduct of the "brave regiments of the line." I then foretold what all this would lead to, and said the day will come when CASIMIR PERIER and his party shall in their turn appeal in vain to the Line for assistance and succour, and when the people will obey, or not obey, the Government, just as they shall think fit. That moment has now arrived; and five regiments have one after the other refused to obey the orders of their officers—refused to fire on the canaille at a place called Tarascon, where the Government had given orders to the troops to remove a tree of liberty, planted by the canaille as an emblem of revolution—and those five regiments cannot now be tried or condemned, since no Minister of Louis PHILIPPE dares to hold a Court Martial to punish them. You may easily suppose, my dear BULL, that I am not about to eulogize either the canaille at Tarascon, or the tree of liberty, or the spirit of revolution which dictated its erection by the mob; nor am I about to condemn either the Mayor, or the municipal authorities, or the Government itself, for having given orders to remove that tree, burn it, and arrest its defenders. If the tree was an emblem of revolution and a rallying point of disorder, the Government did quite right to give orders for its removal, and should have taken care to carry such orders into execution. But what I desire to impress upon your mind is the fact, that the mob would not have the tree removed—that the demands to retire after the Riot Act had been made in vain—that large and imposing military forces were made a jest of—that the cannon of the regiments were produced and loaded in vain—and that, when orders were given to "fire," the soldiers joined the cause of the people, mocked the orders of their officers, and the tree of liberty erected by the canaille remains to this hour, without the Government having sufficient power to remove it. When first this news arrived at Paris, M. CASIMIR PERIER promised to set all to-rights in a few hours, and he accordingly despatched his orders to the Prefect of the Department by telegraph, established a Court Martial, and sent new regiments to Tarascon to carry his orders into execution. But all this was in vain. The new regiments again joined the cause of the canaille, and in one word the Government is defeated. Now I ask you, my dear BULL, what security is there for the Throne, for the Church, for the public and private buildings of France, and above every thing else, for the rights and security of private Citizens, when the army is at open war with the Government, and when it refuses to obey the orders of the officers and the Minister of War? The evil does not, however, rest here. It extends from France to Foreign countries. For example, France is pledged, by the protocols of London relative to Belgium, to enforce, in conjunction with her allies, the protocol of the 20th January, as to the boundaries of the new Belgian state, by recourse to arms. But should the French Government command 30,000 men to march to Belgium to enforce that protocol, it is quite certain that when they arrived in that country the French regiments would refuse to act against the Belgians, even if they did not join and make common cause with them. The Liberals know perfectly well all that is passing in the army as to this matter, and it is therefore by their laugh at the idea of France being a party to any arrangement by which order and peace shall be restored to Belgium through the armed intervention of Foreign powers. Now can any thing in the world be more alarming or dangerous than this state of things? To-morrow the Republicans should meet at Paris, in large numbers, and proclaim a Republic, and General LAFAYETTE as President, it is quite certain that the troops of the Line would not disperse the mobs by force, but would refuse to fire, and join the insurgents. And yet M. CASIMIR PERIER thinks that he has made some progress towards governing France. Thus, then, after nearly eleven months of revolution, France is without an army to defend her from civil discord within, and to cause her foreign policy to be respected in other lands. This fact alone would be sufficient to convince you that we are merely in a provisional state, and that, sooner or later, we must of necessity have another revolution. However, let me call your attention to the following additional facts of the past week, and then let us look a little at the affairs of Belgium and Italy, not forgetting, also, either Portugal or Greece.

FACT 1.—Attempts are making, in the west of France, to seduce the soldiers from their duties, and induce them to refuse to act against the Chouans in La Vendee.

FACT 2.—Notwithstanding the large forces of General BONNET, in the West of France, the Chouans continue their system of depredation and tumult, and the inhabitants dare not afford the least assistance to the General in discovering the haunts or march of these bold and daring marauders.

FACT 3.—The following list of political trials, under the "mild and paternal Government of Louis PHILIPPE," is announced, by the *Liberal Journals*, for the first fortnight of June. This is a specimen of the revolution which was to give perfect liberty to the press! On the 4th June, Vaux for the political disturbances at the Church of St. Germain Vauxrois; also, against the editor of the *Tribune*, for a political offence of the press; on the 9th, for political disturbances at Conflans; on the 10th, against the *Quotidienne*, for a political article in that journal on the Royalist side of the question; on the 14th, against the journal called *La Revolution*; and, also, against the author of a pamphlet entitled *Moyen d'instaurer le Gouvernement*; and, on the 15th, a prosecution against a Republican named LEAUME, for exciting to attempts on the person and life of Louis PHILIPPE. Remember these are only the State trials in one Department for 15 days; and yet M. CASIMIR PERIER says that "France has more liberty, now, than she has sense to enjoy."

FACT 4.—The Barristers of France have had a set of solemn and deliberative meetings, for the purpose of discussing whether, in the present state of France, one of the two Chambers ought to be *hereditary*; and, after long debates, it was decided that France ought not to have an hereditary Peerage.

FACT 5.—The Government was so afraid of disturbances on the anniversary of the Fete Dieu, that it even prohibited all Catholic processions in districts where all the population was Catholic.

FACT 6.—Within the last few days, the Forests of Bard and Labaud, amounting to several hundred men; and carts, drawn by several horses, have been seen to pass along the roads, in open day, loaded with timber, escorted by the depredators, who actually point out to the gendarmes and the keepers of the forests, the places where their booty is deposited. No application has yet been made for an armed force to assist in preventing a continuance of these audacious proceedings. The fact is, if an armed force were sent, it would, most probably join the plunderers, and bivouac by the light of the fires made with the stolen wood.

FACT 7.—The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a Circular Letter to

used by the Society during the past year amounted in number to 716,000.



"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE"

Vol. XI.—No. 549.

SUNDAY, JUNE 19. 1831.

Price 7d.

Under the Especial Patronage of HIS MAJESTY.
ROYAL GARDENS VAUXHALL.—THE GRAND ANNUAL FETE in commemoration of the Glorious BATTLE of WATERLOO, will be given to-morrow, the 20th inst. on which occasion every exertion will be used to render the celebration of this memorable event worthy the occasion. The Gardens will be superbly illuminated, and many thousands of additional Lamps, disposed in elegant emblematic devices, interspersed with various and appropriate flags, banners, military trophies, &c. &c.
To heighten the enjoyment of this splendid scene, an uninterrupted succession of Amusements will be presented from 8 o'clock till 12, viz.:

A CONCERT, in 2 Acts, in the open orchestra.
Two Dramatic Views of the MANCHESTER RAILWAY.
Also a View (from the sea) of BRIGHTON and CHAIN PIER.
A Representation of the great Eruption of MOUNT VESUVIUS, in 1794.
Many new Comedians, including one of the CITY of MEXICO.
The SINGERS of the ALPS, who will give the much-admired German Drinking Song.

The OPTICAL ILLUSIONS, which have excited so much curiosity, by the extraordinary effects they produce.
An entirely new RURAL SCENE by MOONLIGHT, with real Water, Mill &c. &c.

MICHAEL HOAI, the Chin Melodist—JOEL, the German Whistler.
A most brilliant display of FIREWORKS, by Southey, in the midst of which a Splendid Water Scene, with a triumphant Galley. The effects produced by the union of the two elements have been nightly received with shouts of acclamation.

After the Fire Works have been displayed, the scene will continue to be enlivened by the attendance of the Quadrille and Military Bands.

Donors to last evening's Amusements 4s.
THE JUVENILE FETE will take place early in July, under ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. John Mason (from the Theatre Royal, Bath); Juliet, Miss Mary Kemble. To-morrow, the New Grand Historical Spectacle (in Five Parts) called NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, Captain of Artillery, General, First Consul, and Emperor.—Tuesday, the Opera of Love in a Village, and the Miller and his Men, (for the Benefit of Miss Inverarity).—Wednesday, The Maid of Judda, and Napoleon, with new Designs and humorous Cuts; and Napoleon Buonaparte—Friday, The Carnival at Naples, and Napoleon Buonaparte.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To-morrow Evening, THE GOLDEN SMITH. After which, PAUL PRY. Paul Pry (first time). Mr. Harley. With MONSIEUR TONSON. And THE WIDOW BEWITCHED.—Tuesday, The Marriage of Figaro, with Speed by Phylis, and The Widow Bewitched.—Wednesday, Secrets worth Knowing, with Rosina, and The Widow Bewitched.—Thursday, The Road to Ruin, with the Lord of the Manor, and The Widow Bewitched.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Messrs. MATHEWS and YATES beg to announce the LAST FIVE NIGHTS of Mr. Mathews at Home.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday next, Tuesday 28th, and Thursday 30th, Mr. MATHEWS will have the honour to publish the Second Volume of his COMIC ANNUAL, in two Parts, embellished with new Designs and humorous Cuts; and the Public is respectfully informed, that in consequence of Mr. Yates being obliged to go to France on business connected with this Theatre, Mr. Mathews will give a Third Part to his Comic ANNUAL, in place of Mr. Yates's Monologues.—Donorship at a quarter past 7—commence a quarter before 8.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Successful Career of the British Pianoforte. New Melodrama, Grand Comic Panfante, To-morrow, the following Evening, an entirely new Melodrama, called CANONBY TOWER, or the Fair Maid of Uffington. After which, Mr. I. Collins, justly surnamed the English PAGANINI, will repeat his astonishing Performance on the Violin: he will execute the air of "O Dolce Concerto," with Paganini's pianissimo accompaniment—a Concerto Brilliant, and II Duetto di Paganini, with a beautiful display of Harmonics—an Air with Variations on One String alone, part of which he will execute with the Bow between his knees.—To conclude with a Comic Panfante called THE DEVIL AT DUNNOW, or Harlequin and the Filch of Bacon; Harlequin, Mr. Gay; Clown, Mr. T. Matthews; Columbine, Mrs. Searle.

REMINISCENCES OF PAGANINI. A Fantasia for the Piano-forte, by C. Herz, published by H. Hummel, arranged by Czerny. Price 4s.
RECOLLECTIONS OF PAGANINI. ditto, by J. N. Hummel. Price 4s.
PAGANINI QUADRILLES. by W. Popp. Price 4s.

DUETS.
Romance and Rondo (alla Spagnola), by Hummel, arranged by Czerny. 5s.
Mozart's 1st Symphony in D, arranged with Accompaniment, (ad lib.) by Franz. 7s.
"Bagatelles," or Quadrilles, composed by G. E. Grifin. 4s.
CRAMER, ADDISON, and H. E. 21, Regent-street.

NEW MUSIC.—GEMS à la PAGANINI. for the Piano-forte, in two Books, by Macleod; embellished with an elegant Portrait. Price 4s.
RECORDAZZ. by PAGANINI, for the Violin, Nos. 1 and 2; with Piano-forte Accompaniment, arranged by N. Mori. Price 4s.
The above publications contain the most admired Airs performed by Signor Paganini at his Concerts, and embellished with his Portraits.
MORI and LAVENU, 28, New Bond-street; where may be had, Portraits of Signor Paganini, an India paper, 3s.; on plain paper, 1s. 6d.

TAGLIONI'S SHAWL DANCE.—The Favorite SHAWL DANCE, in the BALLET of LE BAYADERE, the Music composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by A. J. Auber, &c. Price 6d.
QUADRILLES from the above by Musard, 4s.; and a Set of WALTZES from Dittos, 2s. 6d.—Published by S. CHAPPELLE, No. 50, New Bond-street; where may be had, the Favorite Airs in Auber's Operas of "Fra Diavolo" and "La Fanciulla," arranged for the Piano-forte by Burrows, price 4s. each Book.

LA MODE: THE THIRD SET OF QUADRILLES. Price 5s.
LES TROIS RONDEAUX CARACTERISTIQUES—No. 1, à la Française; No. 2, à l'Angloise; No. 3, à l'Espagnole. Each, 6d.
GRAND TRIO for Piano-forte, Violin, and Violoncello. Price 6d.
as a Solo for the Piano-forte. Price 6d.
LES COQUETTES. the Second Set of Quadrilles. Price 5s. 6d.
GOULDING and D'ALMAINE, 20, Soho-square.

NEW BALLAD.
"FORGET ME NOT." The words from the "Poetical Sketch Book," by permission of the Author, T. K. Hervey, Esq.; the music by J. G. Patrick.
A sweet and plaintive air in the key of D, in every way adapted to the words, which are some of Mr. Hervey's happiest.—Royal Academy of Music, &c. &c.
The name of the composer is new to us, but we hope soon to meet with it again, as in the present instance we have the elegant and pathetic words of Mr. T. K. Hervey set with the taste and feeling they so well merit.—United Kingdom.
A pretty flowing melody, set to words which every one ought to read and remember.—National Omnibus.
The Ballad is published by GOULDING and D'ALMAINE, 20, Soho-square; and sold by all Music-sellers in town and country. Price two shillings.

BELLINI'S NEW OPERA LA SONAMBULA.—T. Gentry, and the Musical World in general, that they have purchased the Copyright of the above Opera, which is preparing for representation at the King's Theatre and that the following Vocal Pieces are just published:—
1. Tutto è gioia tutto è festa. 1 6
2. Prendi l'anello tu dona. 1 6
3. Come per me sereno; Recit and Cavatina, sung by Madame Pasta. 3 0
4. Vi rassicuro io l'occasione; Recit and Cavatina. 3 0
5. A fuoco cieco io notte Canto. 3 0
6. Son geloso del Zefiro errante; Recit and Duetto. 3 0
7. Oh come lieto, il mio Popolo Duetto. 2 6
8. Tutto è sciolto; Oh, de lunette; Recit and Aria. 5 0
9. Ah non erge unghia; Recit and Aria. 5 0
10. Ah non erge unghia; Recit and Aria. 5 0
11. Ah non erge unghia; Recit and Aria. 5 0
12. Ah non erge unghia; Recit and Aria. 5 0
The above Piano-forte arrangement, made under the direction of the Author, will be ready in a few days.

PATENT IMPROVED MUSIC FOLIO, PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS.
MILLER'S PATENT STEEL BAR FOLIO, for securing Music equal to being bound.
Miller's Folio for securing Music is superior to any thing of the kind that has yet been produced, and we have no doubt that every musical person will shortly be in possession of this valuable and cheap remedy for binding music. It is the advantage of holding securely a sheet of the thinnest paper.—Morning Post, June 18th, 1831.

None are genuine that have not Miller's label inside.
London: Alfred Miller's Stationery Library, 137, Oxford-street.
A liberal Allowance to Schools and Teachers.

SIGNOR PAGANINI'S LAST CONCERT IN ENGLAND.
OPERA BOXES in the most desirable situations on each Tier, PIT TICKETS, and STALLS, for SIGNOR PAGANINI'S CONCERT, on Wednesday next, and SUNDAY, LABURNUM GARDENS, next Thursday, may be obtained at Messrs. BERR'S LIBRARY, 27, Old Bond-street; where may be had, Nightly Private Boxes at the French Play, Covent-Garden, Haymarket, and all the Minor Theatres.

KING'S CONCERT ROOM, KING'S THEATRE.
MR. SPAGNOLETTI most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT will take place in the above Room, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 5th of July, on which occasion the most eminent vocal and instrumental Performers will give their valuable assistance. Full particulars will be duly announced.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, may be had of Mr. Spagnoletti, No. 2, Brompton-square; of Mr. Seguin, at the King's Theatre; and of the principal Music-sellers. Applications for Boxes are requested to be made to Mr. Spagnoletti. The Concert will commence at Two o'clock precisely.

KING'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square.—Under the Special Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
SCHEME of MR. GREATOR'S CONCERT, Monday Evening, June 20.
Part I.—"God save the King," by all the principal Singers, Sinfonia, Haydn. Matrical (double Chorus), Miss Stephens, Mrs. Knvyett, Messrs. Knvyett, Vaughan, Terral, Simon, Knvyett, Sale, and Knvyett. "Amid the Myrtles," Battistelli. Swiss Air, Madame Stockhausen, accompanied on the harp by M. Stockhausen. Quartetto and Semi-chorus, Mrs. Knvyett, Messrs. Knvyett, Vaughan, and Bellamy. "The departed" (Last Judgment), Sp. Song, M. Stockhausen, Sale, and Knvyett. "The departed" (Last Judgment), Sp. Song, M. Stockhausen, Sale, and Knvyett. "From rocky towers," composed during his last illness, Purcell. Song, Mr. Phillips. "The Sea," composed expressly for him by the Chevalier Neukomm. Celebrated Duet, Madame Pasta and Mr. Brahlin. "Svenani" (G' O' R' ed i Curia), Cimarosa.
Part II.—Overture (Iphigenia), Gluck. Song, Miss Stephens. Fantasia, Plute, Mr. Nicholson. Song, Madame Pasta. New MS. Glee, Mrs. Knvyett, Messrs. Knvyett, Vaughan, and Sale. "The Lover's Lullaby," Knvyett. Song, Mr. Brahlin. "Mad Tom's" Farewell Duet, Madame Pasta and Miss Stephens. "Sull' arie," Mozart. Song, Mr. Vaughan. "A Pleasure," Handel. Glee, Miss Stephens, Messrs. Knvyett, Vaughan, and Bellamy. "Faithless Emma," newly harmonized by Mr. Greator. Overture, (Ancient), Knvyett. Song, Mr. Knvyett. The Orchestra, will be conducted by the Composer, Camillo Knvyett. Half past Eight o'clock precisely.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of Mr. Greator, No. 70, Upper Norton-street, Portland-place; and at the principal Music Shops.—N.B. The entrance nearest to Regent-street will be reserved exclusively for her Majesty and suite.

MR. HUMMEL respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that his LAST CONCERT, will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, the 25th of June, at the GREAT CONCERT-ROOM of the KING'S THEATRE, at Two o'clock precisely. Vocal Performers: Madame Stockhausen, Mrs. Knvyett, Miss Inverarity, Miss Mason, and Madame Pasta; Signor Knvyett, Knvyett, Sale, and Knvyett. Instrumental Performers: Violin, Mr. Mori; Violoncello, Mr. Lindley; Double Bass, Sig. Diagonetti; Flute, Mr. Rohn (first time to the King of Bavaria); Clarinet, Mr. Willman; Horn, Mr. Puzzi; and Harp, Mr. Knvyett. The Orchestra, will be conducted by the Composer, Camillo Knvyett. Half past Eight o'clock precisely.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of Mr. Greator, No. 70, Upper Norton-street, Portland-place; and at the principal Music Shops.—N.B. The entrance nearest to Regent-street will be reserved exclusively for her Majesty and suite.

NEW and POPULAR SONGS, &c. by Henry R. Bishop, composed for and sung at the ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL. Poetry by Edward Fitzball:

The bloom is on the Rye sung by Mr. Robinson.
The Indian Girl's Song Miss George
The Beauty's Eye Miss George
Here's a Health to the King and Queen—Glee Messrs. Robinson, Hobbs, & Bedford
Farewell Paddy Miss Martin
With my Bow and my Horn Mr. Mayson
The Banners red, the Banners green Miss Hughes
At the Rise of the Sun Mr. Bedford
The Sailor in the Jacket of Blue Miss Martin
The Sea of Husband and Wife Mr. Williams
"Nothing" Mr. Williams
Goulding and D'Almaire; Clement and Co.; Willis; Bohas; Welsh; Cramer and Co.

GERMAN SPA, BRIGHTON.—The efficacy of the Mineral Waters of this Establishment, in Obsolete Disorders of the DIGESTION—in DISEASES OF THE LIVER and URINARY ORGANS—in Derangements of the FEMALE CONSTITUTION—in NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, and in the Rheumatism, Disordered Vision, &c. &c. has been proved by the observation of several eminent Physicians.—Satisfactory Testimonials will be found in the Prospectus.—THE PUMP ROOM is now open for the Season.—HOT MINERAL WATERS, Carlsbad, Bms; COLD ditto, Spa, Pyrmont, and Gastein.

LONDON AGENTS for the sale of the Cold Waters.—Messrs. J. & G. Wagh, Chemists to the King, 177, Regent-street; Mr. R. A. Coward, Chemist, 63, Cheapside, where the Prospectus may be obtained, gratis.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the ARTS and MANUFACTURES of GREAT BRITAIN, at the Crystal Palace, in the Park, near the Great Exhibition, on Monday, June 20th, 1831.—Admission, 1s. 6d. per Person. Catalogue, 5s. per Copy.

CLERGYMAN who intends spending the month of July at Weymouth, would be happy to TAKE CHARGE of any YOUNG GENTLEMEN, at Ten Guineas each, who may wish, with the benefits of Seabathing, to combine the advantages of Private Education. All letters, post paid, addressed for the Rev. M.A., at Messrs. Arnolds', Newspaper Agents, Marsh-street, Brunswick-square, will receive immediate attention.

HAILYBURY and ADDISCOMBE VACATIONS.—The Students have now an opportunity of continuing their studies while in town, in the HAILYBURY and ADDISCOMBE VACATIONS, at the HAILYBURY INSTITUTION, No. 2, South Crescent, Bedford-square, the Conductors of which acquired the Oriental Languages with their true pronunciation from learned Natives of India, and have prepared several hundreds of Candidates for the HAILYBURY and ADDISCOMBE VACATIONS, in the Oriental Languages, with a view to combine the advantages of Private Education, with distinguished success. Instruction in classes or by private tuition daily.

A SURGEON, who receives his Pupils upon a plan which enables them to complete their Hospital studies during the period of apprenticeship, has a VACANCY for a well educated YOUTH of not less than sixteen, whose friends (whom he must consult) live within a moderate distance of Bloomsbury. For particular application by letter, post paid, to R. C. 14, Pall-mall.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the Members and Friends of the Society will be held on TUESDAY, June 20th, 1831, at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street.

THE GRACE THEATRE, at the ROYAL ANTEBURY Will take the Chair at Two o'clock precisely.

ANTHONY HAMILTON, Secretary.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK. Ladies and Gentlemen.

THE Proprietors of the East India Stock, and the information I have obtained since my recent arrival in England, induce me, this early, to announce my intention of offering myself as a CANDIDATE for a Seat in the Direction of your Affairs, so soon as I may become legally qualified to do so. I shall in due time have the pleasure of soliciting your vote and interest, and of explaining fully the grounds on which I stand for your support. I will merely state on this occasion that I have been employed for a period of thirty-one years in the Civil Service in Bengal, and that during the last five years, while I was a Member of the Supreme Council, I twice officiated as Vice-President, and for some months previous to Lord William Bentinck's arrival as Governor-General.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
W. B. RAYLEY.

London, June 1.

NEEDLE THREADER.—W. DURHAM begs leave to recommend to all Ladies whose sight is impaired, his beautiful Machine for THREADING NEEDLES, called the PHILOPHE, warranted to thread the smallest needles with perfect ease. Also his Momentary PEN-MARKERS. All sorts of London-made cutlery.
W. Durham, Cutler, 261, Regent-street, near Langham-place.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Gentlemen having any quantity of Left-off Wearing Apparel, NAVAL and MILITARY UNIFORMS, COURT DRESSES, and Costume of any kind, are respectfully informed, that they may dispose of the same (at the utmost value being given) or the same may be exchanged, of the present fashion and best quality. Apply personally, or by letter, to STEPHEN PEARSON, 22, Lamb's Conduit-street.
Books also purchased. Gentlemen waited upon five miles from London.
Please to observe S. Pearson, 22, Lamb's Conduit-street.

DEDICATED TO THE QUEEN.
"THE LADY'S OWN BOOK."—This, not inappropriate title

has been given by a London Paper to the first volume of THE ROYAL LADY'S MAGAZINE, which contains 150 powerful Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews, &c.; and nearly 300 Embellishments. This splendid work is the only one that ever combined the highest class of literature with splendour of embellishment, and which has been approved and patronized by every female of education who has seen it. It is, for July, with exhibit splendid specimens of engraving, and a variety and power of writing not before seen in periodicals of even a much higher price.—Published by W. Sams, Bookseller to the King; and Sherwood & Co. Price 2s. 6d.

ARGYLE ROOMS.—THE RUSSIAN HORN BAND, consisting of two Leaders and twenty-five musicians, who perform on fifty to fifty-five Horns, respectfully acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that they continue to give Daily Concerts (Wednesday next excepted), at the above Rooms, commencing at three o'clock. Admission 3s. Children-half-price. The Russian Music and Melodies, just published, to be had at the door.

PAGANINI.—W. SAMS, Bookseller to the King, St. James's-street, South, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that he has BOXES at the OPERA, in the best situations, for the LAST CONCERT, on Wednesday next, and respectfully solicits an early application. Also OPERA BOXES for LABACHES' BENEFIT on Thursday next, in which Pasta and Taglioni will perform.—The Catalogue to Sams's Library is just published.

HODGSON'S LIBRARY. Great Marylebone-street, Wimpole-street, and Soho-square. The Librarian is entitled to the immediate perusal of all New Books, Reviews, and Magazines, as soon as published.

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The Year £3 5 0
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From the great and increasing accumulation of Books, and the abundant and instant supply of the New Publications, the Proprietors trust this Establishment will be found equal in accommodation to any other Public Library.

TO BE SOLD, a BAY GELDING, six years old, an excellent hackney for 12 stone, and quiet to ride and drive. Apply to Josh. Blackwell, Corn-chandler, Canberwell, where the Horse may be seen till 9 o'clock in the morning, and after 5 in the evening, or in London by appointment.

SEVIGNES and HEAD ORNAMENTS.—ROBERT TATE has the pleasure to announce the arrival of an extensive assortment of fashionable Ornaments, both in Gold and Imitation, of entirely original designs.
204, Regent-street, opposite Conduit-street.

GLAND FANCY SALE.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.—The GRAND FANCY SALE in aid of the Hospital, will take place on Monday, the 20th inst., and following days, to grant ROOMS on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., and Two following Days, when HER MAJESTY, the PRINCESS VICTORIA, and ROYAL FAMILY, who have kindly contributed their Works, will honour the Sale with their presence. Hours open from one o'clock to five, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Her Majesty and Royal Family have retired; afterwards, The Royal Private Band will be in attendance.

Ladies are most respectfully informed, that an authorised Person will be in attendance at the Sale, on Monday, the 20th inst., and following days, to grant Receipts for all contributions, as they may be their pleasure to send direct to the place of Sale. The Committee will be very thankful for any communications addressed to Mr. Harley, the Secretary to the Hospital, Bishopsgate-st. Within. June 17, 1831.

ROYAL DISPENSARY for DISEASES of the EAR. Dean's Square, Regent-street. THE LADIES BAZAAR, in the Regent's Park, in aid of the Funds of this Institution, will be OPENED to the Public on MONDAY, the 20th inst., being the last day.—Open from Twelve till Six o'clock.—Admission, 2s. 6d.

GUNPOWDER SALE. 8s. per lb., at 41, Cannon-street.

THE finest Mocha Coffee, 2s. per lb.
Fine Berberice exquisite flavour, 1s. 4d.
Every description of Tea is selling at lower prices; the strong Breakfast Coffee now selling at 3s. 6d. per lb. and is strongly recommended.

THE beautiful and Superior CHINTZ FURNITURES, of MILES and EDWARDS', drawn expressly for the present Season, are now offered to the Nobility and Gentry, with the very important REDUCED PRICES, in comparison of the former Season. The designs are the inferior imitations of them offered by Linen Drapers, will satisfy the Public of the vast Superiority, and as they are now enabled to offer them at such an amazing Abatement, they have only to request that Families who prefer tasteful Designs and durable Colours, to the common cheap and vulgar designs, will honour them by an inspection of the FURNISHING WAREHOUSES, No. 134, Oxford-street, between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street.

CIDER, ALE, STOUT, &c.—W. G. FIELD begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public that his genuine CIDER, BURTON, ENGLISH, TAUNTON, and WELSH ALES, DORCHESTER BEER, BROWN STOUT, &c., are now on hand, as well as his Foreign Wines and Spirits, of a very superior class.—22, Henrietta-street, Covent garden.

GENTLEMEN'S GLEE CLUB, Manchester.—PREMIUMS for NEW GLEES.—The Committee of this Club, being desirous of encouraging the composition of English Glee, hereby offer a PREMIUM of FIVE POUNDS for the best SERIOUS GLEE, and another of similar amount for the best CHEERFUL GLEE, to be submitted for their approbation; it being expected that such as are sent in will be written for the occasion, and distinctly understood that none shall be sent to them which have been before the public in any manner whatever.

Candidates are requested to put some distinguishing mark or motto on the Glee they transmit, and a similar one on a sealed envelope, containing their names and address, which envelope will not be opened until the Prize Glee has been fixed on.

The Completed Glee must be delivered to the undersigned, on or before the first of September, 1831.

G. E. AUBREY,
Honorary Secretary to the Club, Manchester.

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, a spacious and commodious FAMILY HOUSE, most pleasantly situated near the Angel Inn, in the City of London, in the Strand, where a Free School of Education, opportunity of the best education at a very small expense. The air is salubrious, and the markets are excellent. A walled garden, capital stables and coach-houses on the premises, which may be viewed by applying to Mr. Bullen, Upholsterer, Market-place, St. Paul's, or to further particulars had by letters, post paid, addressed to Mr. William Bennett, Solicitor, Buoy St. Edmunds.

TO BE LET, handsomely FURNISHED, three miles from Hyde Park Corner.—A Family leaving their HOUSE, is desirous of letting it for one or two years. It has every domestic accommodation, and situated in the midst of pleasure grounds. Coaches pass free of charge. Moderate, moderate, moderate. Apply to Mr. William Bennett, Solicitor, Buoy St. Edmunds.

OXNEY COURT LODGE and MANOR, near to Walmer Castle, commanding views of the Sea and of the surrounding country, convenient to the East Kent harriers and fox-hounds, and distant about four miles each from Deal and Dover. The tenant may have the privilege of sporting over about 1500 acres of the residence, and the residence is situated in the midst of the Sea View of the Kentish Coast, 2d volume of 24 series, published in July, 1825. The premises have lately undergone a thorough repair, and are in every respect suitable for the accommodation of a family of distinction. They are to be LET for a term of years, with or without the privilege of sporting over the estate, or the privilege of the residence, and the residence is situated in the midst of the Sea View of the Kentish Coast, 2d volume of 24 series, published in July, 1825. The premises have lately undergone a thorough repair, and are in every respect suitable for the accommodation of a family of distinction. 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