# JOHN BULL. 


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

## VOL. XI.

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"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPPLE!"
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General Tronsxos's communication hurs been recrived.
The letter about Air. Kinserv's sermon is un adtertisemicnt.
as A Moxpar Enition (for the Country) is publixhed at Three
o'Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Iatest News.

## JOHN BULI.

## London, January 2.

Their Majesties are still at Brighton, and, we are happy to add, in the enjoyment of excellent health; though, in the carly part of the week. Her Majesty was slighitly indisposed with a cold. Thie Princess AvgUsTa, we regret to
state, has been an inralid for some days, and unable to join state, has been an invalid for some days, and unable to join
the family circle, where select parties of the nobility have the family circle, where select parties of the nobility
been invited to partake of the festivities of the season.
We last week noticed the reduction
barilla, effected by a dash of the Right Hon the duties upon barila, effected by a dassh of the Right Hon. Mr. Thomson's pen, without the privity or consent of Parliament; and the
manner in which Lord AlTHORPE threw the said Right manner in which Lord AlTHORPE threw the said Right
Honourable Mr. Thomsom over, declared the measure to be
improper and injudicious, Rnd promised thathe nerer should improper and injudicious. and promised that
do so any more if he was forgiven that time.
And here, par parenthese, we will take leave to make a very short extract from the Glasgow newspaper, on this disinterested and independent reduction :-
LETT Thousoot, on Monday evenink, in the announced by Mr. Pou-


Here we hisse the efficta ranit
Here we have the effects detailed of this agreeable specimen of individual legislation, aud there an end. We sup-
pose, like poor Lord LANsDowne's pig-iron of 1806 , the barilla will be set torrights agnin, and the salvation of a whole community effected. But a much more important, a
much more serious and rital. question has arisen since the mudjournment of Parliament, in consequence of an order apnearing in the London Gazette of the 24 th of December tainecting the Archbishop of CAntrrbury to prepare a certain form of prayer to be said in all clurclies and chapels, -
an order to all ministers and clergymen to adopt that form of prayer-and an order to the King's printer to strike off a prayer-and an order to the King's printer to strike off a
sufficient number, to mect the exigency of such na extensive circulation.
And who is this order promulgated by ?-by whom is the Archbishop of CANTERNORY directed topprepare this form? ceive and adopt it?-lyy the King's Most Excellent to reJEyTY in Council?-No. The following is extracted from

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
 Conncil
It is thie It is this day ordered by their Lordshing, that his Grace the Lord
Archbishop of CANTER aUny do prepure Forme of PiPrayers to
 Aord it is herely further ordcred, that his MAJEsry's Primter do
 those parts of the United Kinkdom, called England and Ireland, as
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In addition to this official Order of Council toucling An
alleration in the Liturgy, we subjoin the following article allcration in the
of intelligence :
Arclibioloo of York, sand the Chbinet Ministers, from the Council Onice on Thursddy, evening, to nttend a meeting at the Council
Oflice eeaterday afternoon. About three o'clock the following
assember "The AActisishon of Canterbury, Earl Grey, Viscount Melbourne,
Viscount Pelmerston, Viscount Godericli Ghe Enst





We believe our readers generally fancied that the Privy
Council wa the Counci of the KING-that its decisions and orders were made by the King's Most Excellent Majesty in ordinary notions of liberty and liberality which vave been publicly broached by the present Ministers and loudly cheered not only of the SOYBREIGN's name from the order, but of

The duties of Privy Councillors, hs laid down constituionally, are divided into seven articles; the first of hin, it is enougk for us here to notice:-" To advise the King
to the best of thrir cunning and discretion." The power of the Privy Cunacil is to enquire into all offences agnainst the Government, and to commit the offenders to safe custody, in order to take their trials in some of the Courts of Law; but their jurisdiction herein is only to enquire nud not to
punish, and the persons committed by them are, by 16 Car. I. punislh, and the persons committed by them are, by 16 Car. I.
c. 10 , entitled to their Inabeas Corpus as much as if committed by an ordinary Justice of the Peace. And. by the same sutute, the Count of Starchamber and the Court of Requests, both of which consisted of Priby Councillors, were dissorved, and in was dectarch
zance of any matter of property belonging to the subjects of his kingdom. But in Plantation or Admiralty causes, which arise out of the jurisdictiong a special llower of the Prero-
of lunacy and didiotey, being of lunacy and idiotey, teing a special
aATIVE; with regard to these, although they may erentually involve questions of extensise property, the Privy Council continues to have cognizance, being the court or appeal such cases, or rather the appeal
JESTY nimsbuf in Counclit!
"From all the dooninions of the Crown, excepting Great Bitain and Ireland, an appellate jurisdiction is rested in the is a Committee, who hear the nllegations and proofs, and make their report to His MAJBSTY in Council, BY WHOM the judgment ts fnally giren.'
With respeet to ordering a form of prayer to be prepared and read, without the presence or expressed authority of hie King, who is, by statute 26 HEN. VIIl. c. 1 , justly stitutional, and we beliere it unprecedented ; except, indeed, in the melancholy case of the Royal person, being the object of the form of prayer, and being prevented, from illness, attending the Council.
But this is not the point-The peoplewho made thisorderCho ordered the Archbishop of Canternuay and all the Clergy of the Church of England to adopt a form of prayer ancir command, were not the Prioy Council-for Lord Chancellor, the Keeper of the King's Conscience, was at his villa, Bird's nest, in Cumberland, and the indiviOOURN, Lord PALMERSTON, Sir JAMEs GRAHAM, Mr Charles Grant, Lord Goderich, Lord Alphorp, and hord MuCkland; that is to say, it was a Meeting of the Members of the Cabinet, an unconstitutional and uarecognised body of private individuals, who for the convenience of arrying on business, meet at each other's houses and offices, and have iittle boxes covered with different coloured leather. and little keys with gold wire run into them, wherewith to open the said boxes-but who are they? Are they to ORDER a form of Prayer-are they to meddle with the Church-are they. to direct the Clergy, and to put forth without further the whole vation is to adopt at their gracious will and pleasure?
Is it not evident that if this is to be the case, all sorts fonfusion must eusue? One Privy Councillor has exactly as much power as another; and if half a dozen of these persons assemble at one place-without cither the presence of the Sovereign to give authority to their proceedings, or
that of a Prexident to regulate them, what is there to hinder hat of a Prexident to regulate them, what is there to hinder, body going to the Council Chamber, and sitting down and ssuing some other proclamation or order? We repeat, that f by the Lords of the Council the Cabinet is meant, the Cabmet has no authority to do as they the Committee have Councillors, the KING's personal authority is wanting to render it valid
But again-suppose Jord Lansmowne could have spare was to nerform the lahorious duties of an office, which it was thought he really was competent to fulfill ; his presence woud not hare been sufficient to legalize the order. Ilear
the constitutional definition of the duties of Lord Presi-dent:-
e general intelligence from that ill-fated country will best peak. olic Ene could have been any doubt that Roman Cequility, the present appearance of affairs in Drablin tranqerse at once to dissipate the delusion. To have stopped on the threstiold to have fought the battle at onec, was the poe threshold-to have fought the battle at onec, was the the Papists was the death-blow to tranquillity, and the over throw of the party by which this country alone can be go. verned and shved.
Thronghout our whole career we have-not from opinion ments, argued against the concession, convinced that to yield one facour was only to slrengthen the demands of the agitators for more, and that flushed with success at havint alarmed the humanity of the Duke of Wellington into what he hoped would be a peaceable arrangement, turbers would again put in practice the arls and villanies with which they had operated apon his mind.

As for Lord Grev, O'CONNELL, as we see, laughs at him -defies him-bullies him. Lord Gres has expressed his striking as any the Duke of Wellingaton ever used in op striking as any the Duke of Wilingion ever used in op-
posing the demands of the Papists; but Lord Giney nill ligye to resort to the same change of opinion as the Duke had, if the Agitators continue the clamour, and the clamonr 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 rery probable that in an emergency so trying as that of a threatened rebellion. the Dute of welingaton was not likely to be frightened at less, than will be offered to Lord GREI's consideration.
Lord Anglesea, and all his farours to the Papisis, have no effect; batteries are raised, guns mounted, gates closed, troops augmented to ;rotect His Excellency's person; and a procession of Trades, after the fashion of that which went
to St. James's to see King Wibliam the Fourth, march in grand state to paya visit of ceremony to DANIEL O'Consell. Something decisive must soon be done; and LORD GREY, occupied as he may be about reform in parliament, will
before many weeks have elapsed have his hands full of Irish work; the accession of himself and his relations to offlce has stired up the spirit anew, and the decided line which the great agitator lias taken against him, must convince him thing curius to see the pro-popery ministry compelled to repeal the odious popery acts, which were passed under an ullira protestant government-but stranger things have hapconciliation are fruitless, such ineasures may be promptly taken as are absolutely necessary, not only for the main. tenance of the diguity of the crown, but for the safety of a considerable portion of the empire.

We find the absurd bill of loord Brovgham's, about the Local Courts, is, for the present, given up. Lourd Giney is
determined to keep the noble Lord in order. What a state to live in is the noble Earl's, who, having made the Fitaxk. enstein, because he could not help it, floes not know what to do to counteract the mischief it must do if not looked after.
Tue promotion of Lord Gafer's brother to the Deanery within hree days of Lord As, cure of souls" in London. tions-(specch we suppose we must in courtesy cull ohsersaahout the abuses of the Chureh, pretty well shews the sort of understanding which exists between the members of the present motley Chbinet: but there is a bit of trickery about the amnomucement of the thing, which, if it happened in cuning, quite wortliy of the whole affair. The IIonourable and Rev. Mr. Ginfy was virtually arrived of the fatal accident which made the vacaney ; but with all their intrepidity, the performers of the promotion adjournment boldness to adjournment of the House. Before it incets ngenin, thing
maylook very different, and the present Ministers of much responsibility. Lord Al,TUODPE, if he has the spirit of a mouse, will not consent to be made ridienlous in who, in the teeth of his Iordship's condict of lord GREY liament pops his brother into a listant le roamg in Par instant his Chancellor of the Eschequer is invery at the very such a practice: and how will Lord GRRY submit to have that conduct characterized, as Lord Altionpl: charac wized it, at the very moment his Lordship was pursuing it But the most undisguised hardihood.
Bot the case of the Bishop of Exfeter deserves a little we noticed something like inconsistency in : for, although the Right IIonourable Joun Lord Duninam. Lord Prisy Seal, with regard to his conduct touching the livings of Wootton Bassett and Chester-le-Street, we omitted to puta case much more strongly in point, and one which involves the whole merit of the question in a most particular manner. The individual Member of the Cabinet most carnest in his opposition to the tenure of Stanhone in commendam with Exeter, was, if we are not greatly mistaken, Lord GoDsAICH, who wa Lord wull an to such n flagrant abuse.
about three years since Prime some-that Lord Gonprich wat he was celebrated for two Prime Afinister-in which capacity our forcign policy-the other measures-one as relating to rangements- the former of as regarded our domestic ar Grand Cross of the Beth upon Sire was his conferring the accompanied with a reprimansir EDWARD CODRINGTON mitting the Park-guns to be fired ond the other wis not per because his Lardship's to be fired on the sth of November ache-one other thing he did conned to have the hearch which, if everybody else remembers, his Lordship himself ${ }^{\text {appears to hare forgotten- }}$ We mean-
Dr. WARD (of whe elevation of his Iordship's writing-master, really forg fof what University we have once been told, but really forget), to the abundantly endowrd Bishoprick of the Fourthan on which occasion his Majesty Georgs the Founth was advised by all the Goonies now in office,
to issue a dispensation, permitting the elegent cstimable, pious and learned Dr. WARD, to hold thare Rectorivi IN THREE DIPFREENT DIOCRSES in ENGLAND in come


This fact, we presume, Lord Godreich forgets, seeing that his Lordship is afflicted with that shortness of memory for which all great geniuses are celebrated. The elevation of Dr. Ward in itself created a very extraordinary sensation additional provision granted to his Lordship makes the matter more curious when precedents are to be looked to.

A grbat many strangers have visited the Court of Chancery since the formation of the new Ministry, out of doors, loisted up on the bench. The other day, amongs the spectators were a lady and her daughter, a child of ten or eleven yenrs old. "Mama," said the child "is that bag
or which they carry before the LORD CHANCELLOR what they call the purse?" "It was a purse, my love," replied the mother, "until Lord Brougham came here-now it is a ridicule."
my own blue bell ! my pretty blue bell! (Vide Vocat Annual for 1831, p. 137.)
Lond mRoUGHass to the Mace.
My own gewgaw! my pretty gewgaw!
I never will rove where Radicals dwell;
My winge you view, of a Butterfy hue,
But O! never doubt that I love thee well
But O! never doubt that I love thee we
Though of, I own, I've foolishly flown
Though off, I own, 've foolishly flown
From gewgaw buds that were hardly blown; I now have done with folly and fun,
For there's nothing like constancy

My own gewgaw ! full-blown gewrem!
I never will rove where Radicals dwell My wings you view, of a Butterfly hue,
But O! never doubt that I love thee well

Fear not, gergaw ! when I talk like a Muse When my grey-goose quill in the ink 1 dip, And prate with the lore of a learned lip.Lawyers and Slaves may be duped if they will, But I love my kewgaw, and will keep her still; With a tint that resembles a golden sky. My own gewgaw ! my pretty gewgaw ! \&c. \&ce She passed Leach by.-Ev.
THE following extract is taken fromemarks in a morning paper, upon the admission of American ships into our
West India Colonies, and extibits no bad description of the conduct of His Majesty's Ministers in the arrangement about to be carried into effect between Great Britain and the United States relative to colonial trade. The result will only be, to drain the West Indies of their specie, cut of navigation of some 100,000 tons, paralyze the industry o Canada. and make the poor emigrants thither as idle and miserable as they were at home.
in a Cerily the Americans are a wise people, and, if there be truth certain stream nre ssid to have once proposed, in a treaty with the fish, that the bravers on their part should have free liberty to enter and use the waters; and the fish on theirs, to come on shore. No-
thing could appear more reciprocal, no offer nore atrictly nutual. Some old sca com all the gudgeons, boobics, noddies, to a great majority, were in but all the gudgeons, boobics, noddies, to a kreat majority, were in
favour of the bargain, being principally directed by certain flat fish, who having alwaye been in the habit of creeping to the botton, which they justly said was a mere continuation of the shore, possessed
some experience of the measure, and declared that by such a treaty food would be obtained cheaper and better, and more abundant. The treaty was aceepted. The beavers entered, dammed the stream, and
preyed upon the figh. But whether the fish derived much advantage from the reciprocits on their part, remains yet to be discovered. This is not exnetly a parallel case, but may easily be made such. Let the new achedule or what is still shorter-let no duties at all be former sche we may defy the Ainerican Congress themselvea to legislate better or otherwise, in colonial trade.
THE sneaking hypocrisy of those interested Puritans, who, having shifted their property from West Indian to East Indian capital, direct the whole power of their malice and Inalignity against the planters and colonists of our West too frequently laid hare to need further exposure-supposing the matter to rest there-but we have some new facts, re-
corded and registered in the public tribunals at Bombay, which render it necessary to call public notice to an excess of deception and depravity for which, perhaps, our countrymen are not quite prepared.
sold their slaves to the best strait-haired canters, who have sold their slaves to the best ndvantage, after having made
their fortunes and raised their families by theirmeans their fortunes and raised their families by their means, preach
about the iniguities of slavery in the West Indies. we knew the absurdity and falsehood of their statements with respect to free labour, and the deception they were practising in tended were the results of that free labour in the East Indies -but we were not prepared to find that the East India Company-the IIonourable East India Company-had arrived at the extreme point of importing into their settlements llacks from the most public and notorious slave markets in the world.
The following we submit from the second number of the East India Magazine, from the first number of which we made several extracts-and which appears amply to fulfil
the promise it gare at its outset, of being a valuable addition to our periodical literature.
To what follows we beg the serious attention of the West
India body :-
respectink the introduc ion of Slates into the British afluminions in the
East. That Eust. These rumours bccaine more prevalint on the arivinal at
Bombay of the Honourable Enst India Company's sloop of war Clite
from the from the eastern coast of Africa, which was gtated to phave on board
 bay journals dare not attempt to invertikate the subject-there was no publie prosecutor-the fudge of police holds hin ofince during the
pleasure of the governor and, publice opinion being slmost un-
known no man was to be found possessed ot sufficient independence known, no man was to be found possessed of euficient indipendence
to arraign the brother of Sir Jons MALcons, on a charge affecting
his iff, for violating those slave laws, in the formink and execution
of which, the time, talenta, and lizes




duty he owed his king and country (and Fhich he has never yet nhrunk
fom performing), to inquire of the senior magistrate, Mr. De Virne,
whether he were acguninitd with the aulject of this keneral rumour Whether he were acquainted with the sulject of this keneral rumour;
Mr. De Virne rephed, that lie heard the current reportu, but no Mr. De Virne replied, that lie heard the current reporth, hut no
information had been laid before hin, on which he could net as a
makiatrate. Sir J. P. GRNT then laid the matter before the Grand
Inder mhgistrate.
Inquest in his charge on the 24 th of July 1830 , conceiving it due to
the public that the public mind should be set at rest. The grand iury after a paticnt and laborioua investigation of asveral days, col-
lected a detait of facts and presented them to the bench. "It Appears that the Honourable Company's sloop of war Clise,
Lieut. HAWEISB, sailed from Bombay in Janmary, l $\$ 30$, under orders trom the kuperintendent of Marine, Sir Charles Maicols, to pro-
ceed to Zanzibar and the river Litdy, the principal slave ports on
the cust of Africa, and where the Frencl, Spaniall, and Portukurse cred to Zanzibar and the river Lindy, the grincipal slave ports on
the ceast of Arrica, and where the French, Spaniah, and Portukure
slave fhipa continually resort to obtain carkoes of slaves-that at the river Lindy thirty-tuo slare buys, from the ape of six years and up-
warda, were purchuscd by the Ilonourable East India Company form
the slave the slave merchants of this notoripus slave mart, and four other
wlaves were purchased at or off the island of Zanzibar, on the return
voyaze; that two of the slave boys, who had bren brought on shore voyage; that two of the slate boys, who had bren brought on sloore
at Lindy on the 9ethand Ith of May, were exchanged on the 82 d of
May for tevo other slave loys who were on board an Arab slave vesset M2y for two other slave boys who were on board an Arab slave ressei
at Lindy; that the lave buys received no part of the zum of six or
seven thousand dollars, which was paid for them; that their consent was not required either when purchased or exchanged; that no
agreement was entred into for any period of servitude; that the
commander of the Clive was instructed by Sir Chantes Malcoly to commander of the Clive was instructed by Sir CHARLEs MALcoly to
procred to the various slave selllements in Africa, amd to oblain number of men and boys. ' not excceding sixry in all-to be particu-
lar in the
by inmetrs of the lioys'-and anter ketting thinem on board, to be 'careful in their morals!'-that one of the slave boys died on the
passake to Jombay-that two nre unaccounted for-and thirty-tliree Arrican slaves were on board the Honnurable Company's sloop of war
Clipe, on the 2d Aurust. 1130, in Hointay harbour, and that thee
African ne,pes cousider themselues as the slaves of the Honourable African nerroes consider themselves as the slaves of the Honourable
Enst India Company! To these facts it muat be added that similar
proceedings are stated to have lieen carried on for a congiderable proceedings are stated to have been carried on for a ronsiderable
time, which have cost larke pumis of money- that the Jientenant and
Commander of the Clive quited Bombay the moment the mate lecame talked of; that the Master oo the Clive tett Bombuy the day
after Sir J. P. GRast brouklit the subject to the attention of the
 also about ${ }^{10}$ eracape to Musrat; that the supreme court have
directed the judge of police to allow no persons to leave Bumbay who
are likely to be called as witneases, and that the Honourable Com
 justify the act on staie mothey may think proper 1!!'"
to recruit their navy as the
This is pretty well!-These are the regions where slavery is on the wane;-this is the Honourable East India Company whose charter is on the point of expiring. Will the MaBabingtons, and Frys, und Wilbenforces, exert West Indians, when this comes to be sifted.
The Grand Jury of Bombay made a presentment of the case to Sir John Grant, which, as it merely recapitulates the facts already stated, it is needless to insert. Sir JoHN said, in reply, "t that it was evident the case cannot rest where it does now.
This is, indeed, a pretty disclosure-not only as has been indubitably shewn from authentic and official documents
does slavery exist in all its vigour in the East Indies, but laves are imported into our settlements there. Imported in what is called a cruizer belonging to the Honourable Company, nuder the orders of the Superintendent of Marine,
the Grother of the Governor. How the poor fools who pay double price for frec labour, East India Sugar, will feel when they hear this, we really cannot pretend to say; The Clap-
liamites, and Peckhamites, and all the others who subscribe hamites, and Peckhamites, and all the others who subscribe printing the gross falschoods they invent, and the cut and dry petitions which they get the school boys and girls to sign, will do well to pause before they part with their pence.
Lord Brovguan and Vaux has declared, recorded, and registered his firm conviction, that the blacis will never work, except under the lash of the master-he lins
also recorded his conviction, that it will be impossible to gire the Slave the privileges of frectom so long as the hand of nature has distinguished him from his master. In this opi-
nion the Honourable East India Company seem perfectly to ugree; and if, therefore, the aforesaid Claphamites, Peckhamites and Balaamites will look at the thing dispassionately,
they will find that they have been gulled and cheated by the they will find that they have been gulled and cheated by the
free labour philanthropists who have changed their prowho essions, as we have already said, with their property, but dio go on profiting by slave hushandry in the east, as they
did before in the west; and that Lord Bnovgham, who for the sake of getting in for Yorkshire, humbugged the freespeeches, whom he has since insulted, with fine anti-colonial did when he wrote and published the most violent phillipic against the poor wretches and their "romantic friends."
We have received the following from a Correspondent, and give it a place in justice to the gentleman whose name is mentioned in it:-
its partics and politice, it will be lecturing upon the state of Paris. of the entertainment given as a dinner by if he will give an account men at Paris to Lafayemte and Co., of which Mr. B. was and Chair man. I do not mean as to the speeches spoken, but as to the money paid by the guests. The dinner was execrable, and given at an could eerve up such a dinner, asked what could be expected for four francs? Now as the dinner cost those who paid twelve francs, will
Mr. B. explain what became of the diference. The proprietor says hec contracted for four francs, and was only paid four francs, and that
all the reat was no business of hia. Now the best answer Mir. B. can kive will be the landlord's receipt for twelve francs per head, which
if he can produce he has the merit of having provided the worst dinner ever put upon a table for that sum.
"LORD BROUGHAM AND VALX.
"Since the "levation of his Lordship Ander the above title, various aragraphs hatr Aucceeded each other in the newspapers, which all
imply. or vaguely intimate, that the family of Brovghan ied escended rom, or has been connected with, that of $V_{A U X}$; but the genealogist
in vain refers to authorities and records to find the least trace of such connection. It in therefore dessirable that some of the editors
of these paragraphs slould plainly direct the attention of the of these paragraphs slould plainly direct the attention of the public
to any evidence (if such there be) which establiahes a connection be tween the family of the Chancelion and the house of VaUX." TO JOHN BULL.
Sin,-Prefixed is a copy of a paragraph which appeared in the
Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle of the 22d current. I did not put it in -but, it is a just one.
The representatio
females-(only through females could Lord Bnovoran claim it)-is
in the heirn of the Dacre family, -the present Lord Dacre, the Duke of Noarole, and the Eurl of Carlisle.-nbee Dugdale,
The heirese of the DE Vauxs married a Sir Thosas dE Multon (the individual introduced into Sir W. Scorr's "Tales of the Cru and the heireus of the De Multoxs, married a Dacre.
I believe I am warranted in asying the Chancellon's assumption of the title of Vaux is utterly unfounded. Indeed, his having any connection with that family it unknown, and if any exists, it should $\begin{gathered}\text { I am, Sir, } \\ \text { Extinburgh, } \\ \text { 2ith } \\ \text { Dec. } 1830 .\end{gathered}$
, your obedient servant, part of his dignity, let us hear what a descendant of the original owner of Bird's-nest says about the flourish of Brougham Hall!

TO JOHN BULL.
Dear John,-It is wonderful liow people are gulled in this life,
You will, no doubt, have read in many of the London Papers true accounts, as they would have people think, of the antiquity of the
family of the present Lord Chancellor-not one word in ten of which is true.
It must have struck every reader who sees such extraordinary
pains taken to inform the public on a subject so very immaterial that the writers of those articlea really have an interest in wishing the pubbic to believe their trasi-and yet by dwelling upon it they seem
lo have douts of the general belief. They are right-the public
do not well those statements are not true.
sense on week aince, the Fimes, after caiking most egregioun nonexplain a matter, which, hotcever trifing, may as well be accurately
knoten nown as not, for there is no good reason why error should prevail,
even in trifles." So much for the honesty of the Vïmes-Accurately
indeed! indeed! the éditor of the Standard, only last Friday, has another article on this subject, a complete tissue of crrore, from beginnink to
end. On which as he dues not pretend to deal in surmises, but in
straightit-forward assertiona, I shall take the liberty of commenting. straiglit-forward assertiona, I shall take the liberty of commenting.
Falsehood the Jet.- The estate and manor of Burgham corrupted
to Brougham belong to Lord Brougham and Vaux, answer. That the manor or Brougham is not fat present nor ever
was the property of Lord Brougham or any of his family, except
the Eart of Thanet has sold the same very lately, which is not ver likely.
Falvehnod the 2d. - "In the reign of King John Gilbert de
Burkham Lord of Burglam alienated the caatle and one-third part Burcham Lord of Burgham alienated the cantle and one-third part
or his patrimonial estate, \&c. to Robert de Vetripont." This is alise as perfectly false as the first.
Fulsehood the 3 d .- Thomas Brougham, of Broughom, temp. Jemee the First dying without issiue nale, the manor and esstate were sold to one Hird, an aftorney, steward to the Thanet family." To
this 1 answer, that the manor and estate of Brougham, an it this I answer, that the manor and estate of Brougham, an it is
called, did not belong to any one of the name of BrovGHAM, in
Jayns the Ist. and therefore without a mirafle, could not have been
sold as above sold as above desccibed. And as to Brap, the attorney, as hee is
called, let those who write such stuIf in newspapera take care that his posterity do not some of them by ond by explain to the world the
sort of title Lord Bnovoras hne to the'estate of Birdnest, Brougham Hallo or whatever other name it noes by. end of the reign of Charles
Falsehood the 4 h . - And towerds the end

 his manor and estate in Jumes I., viz. the nut huving heirs nule o oht
i. Who entailing the estates of Brougham and Scales upon Jis issue male, they descended to HENR
VAcx." The present Banon Broughas and the reply to the first. How vastly lucky it was dear Jolns thet thys
mater Jony Broushas alould contrive to have an heir male, for if lie had not, in all probabilits the manor and catate would have been Vacs 1 Truth will out. The quarry lias been started from quarters
not dificult to kuese at, and is now fair qame for any one. There
would be no kreat trouble in pointing out the same false prete
 rom an indignant descendant of OXE BiRp, A ATON
formerly of Bird-nest now called Brougham Hall.

## Winchester, Thuraday Evenink, 3oth Dec.

The adjournment of Parliament, and the dispersion of our excellent Minsters, gire us a moments thine to look at other nmusing literary works which have been unheeded during the squabbles which have taken place in the well-organized Gorernment of the country.
Honace Smith has produced a rery agreenble and in-
structive work, on the games and sports of diferent nations nost scasonably. It forms the fifth volume of the Nations, Library, and exhibits great research, mixed with the natural gaiety and playfulness of its popular author.
A new volume of Murnay's Family Library, which, besides all its other merits, has that of haring been the first in Companions of Columbus, by Mr. WASHINGTON IRVING. The new Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica is rapidly going on, and we hare been ngreeably surprised by severa valuable additional illustrations in the last two parts. It is a highly meritorious undertaking.
The Magazines of the month
The Magazines of the month are, as usual, of different degrees of merit. Blackuood's is ultra, so is Fraser's, and so
is the Monthly-ultra Tory, which gets so near Madical, is the Monthy-ultra Tory, which gets so near Radical, as
to vex and mortify those who would wish the literary udto vex and mortify those who woudd wish the literary ad-
herents of the Conservators to understand more fully than they appear to do, the moderated feclings of the heads of the
thers party to which they attach themselres. Coarse low abuse of
they the personal friends of the late King and of the Duke of Wellington never can be consistent with the feelings or professions of those who are worth pleasing. For instauce, and onthly has a set of questions-some of which we subjoin Question-Why has Lord Glentwontil been made Governor of New South Wales? -
Ansuer by Bull-
Answer by Bull-Nobody, except some wieked wag, ever spread such a report of such an appointment !
Question-Why has Colonel Fitzclarence vacated the Adjutant-Generalship? -
Ansiver by Bull-Colonel Fitzclafence never held the Adjutant-Generalship.
Question-Who is
Question-Who is to have the Munster Pcerage ? -
Ansiver by Bull-Nobody.
Question - What is to beco
Question-What is to become of the Continental Kinasin Ansuer by Bull-They will be where they are now, in spite of Whiggery and Liberality.
Question-What is his Grace the Duke of Wellington at present ? -
Ansuer by
Bull-The greatest man that England ever produced.
Question-Whofis Captain Swing?-
Answer by Bull-In all probability, the author of these questions.
A new Magazine, called The Royal Lady's Magazine, has
put forth its first namber-it has some good writing in it
 QUEEN. There are several plates, but we could have wishied a litlie more pains had been taken with the portrait of the King.
The embellishnents of La Belle Assemblet are very gay and pretty this month-the portrait of Princess Essrariazy is in too much of a rumble-come-tumble attitude for us-it has all the conceit of a foreign portrait, while, in fact, the
illustrious original has nothing like conceit ahout her. illustrious original has nothing like conceit ahout her.
The periodical Illustrations of the Northern Cot
The periodical Illustrations of the Northern Counties, published by Messrs. Fisher, in Newgate-street, form one
of the most agrecable and reasonable works of the day. We believe the same frm have in course of publication, Views
in India, from drawiogs by Captain Elilot-we have no seen the work; but, if justice is done by the engravers to
the splendid drawings which we have seen, this cannot fai the splendid drawings which we have seen, this caanot (ail to prove one of the most interesting
the world which las yet appeared.
Mre world which Las yet appeared.
Mr. LINTON's Lithograph Sketches of Italy, in folio, are a decided failure-they have no effect whatever; lithography iag the vivid radiancy of an Italian sky, or the beautiful ng the vivid radiancy of an Caitian sky, or the beautiful We are pory to be the to speak discouragingly of the We are sorry to be oblged to is a clever man-we would advise biun to bave the drawiugs engraved on a reduced adale.
scale SUITS

We are enabled, to-day, to submit to our readers a mnswe preface this curious erpose by a few words from a work by prefr. Dallas, the apologist of the Jesuits, in order to shew the fourishing state of the "Army" in this country. Mr. Dallis says-"That in 1794 , when the French, by one general swcep, overturned, in the low countries, every
thing that related to the religion of Jgsus CHR1sT, they were fiaally disloiged and scattered, and they retired, in sorrow, each to seek a refuge, with hardly a hope of seeing
better days. Thus terminated the English province of the Society of Jesus.- $\Lambda$ few of these ancient men are still alive (1815).-Having arailed themselves of the indulgence of the

> ARRANGEMENT AND SU

JESUIT FORCES IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND, UNDER ACKNOWLEDGED VOWS OF OBEDIENCE TO A FOREIGN SLPERIOR.
TAKEN FROM PARLIAMENTARY RETUNNS AND OTHER AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS.
General of the Order at Rome-Vincent Pavani, or Pavasci.


## the theatres.

What an inimitable criticiam we conld write upon a Christman Pantomime, it we could but get hold of Harlequin's magic wand, and mike it as subservient to our will as he does to his! Por then, we would be young again! Aye, snd not only young again, but we would cimpel nurselves to be grey-headed in wisdom, while the full tide of that pleaxure, which only youth can ever know, alould gush
thmoukh our hearth. Thus, we ehould write like eagea, upon what we thmoukh our hearta. Thus, we should write like eagee, upon what we
laughed at like children; and the crabbed severity of our pens would laughed at like children; and the crabbed severity of our pens would
be duleified by the jocund mirth of our dancing spirite. And then, Just imagine, mentle reader, with what a gust we should expatiate nished we should be at seeing a wheel-barrow turned into a sils coach, an fine an wy Lord Mayor's-low incomprelemible a gilt would be an apple-tree which grew into a lururiant crep of to us pippins, under our very eyen ; and in the "twiakling of a bed-post", as Lord Duberty says ! How horrible we sbould think the exploit of a giant, with one eye in the middle of his forebend, eating a real little
girl in $n$ epangled frock, Girl in in spangled frock, for his supper ! But how marrellous, we
should think it, to ece the pretty ereature fished up slive, should think it, to see the pretty areature fished up alive, out of bis
stomneh (in a not), after he was killed, and none the worse for her somnch (in a not, after he waskilled, and none the worse for her
journey ; liaving been swallowed whole, sad the time being too short, for the giant's gastric juice to commence the process of burmpe and mischiesous weddlinge of at all the ulaps, thumps, ourselves to find out, how the deuce he could like to be tuwacked no. And vould notour school-boy hearts go pit-s-ppt, when we saw poor Harleguin, and his beautiful sweetheant Columbine, bardly able
to escape from the anarea which were hid for them ? we not rejoice to find Harlequin defying danger by jumping throuph astonc-wall after having taken eare of Columbine by turning ber into
a rose-tree? Think, aleo of a rose-tree? Think, aleo, of what must be our feelings to see poor Pandalown with a red-hot kitehen-poker perforating his body ; till we found that a cabbage-leaf applied to the wound, closed it up, and Alas! Alas! These things have felt so well for a Long while." their cver being agsin. It is have all been once; but we despair of are no longer bops; not even old boyyang yet; and Geceive ourselves. We ' might eram hat Garagnntua pockets with mince pies, gooseberry tarts, and cheese cakes, or eat three yards of pork sausages, without being

British Government, on leaving the Netherlands, they sought an asylum in their own country
security of conscious innocence."
(onspiracy acaisst the Jesuits detected and exposed, p. 226-7. That the eyes of the country may be opened not only to the actual state of the Society in England, but in order to shew how very much these few ancient men have availed themselves of British liberality, we publish the following anthentic list of the brethren of the order now resident in this empire, under vows of allegiance to a foreign anthority, o which we call the attention of the public, as rather a more important document just now than the Pension List, so great a favourite with the revolutionists.

SUBORDINATION


able to resuscitate the laugh that heretolore obesed his power. What
bueiness then have we at a Pantomime? None-we confess with all humility, and sorrow. But we do like to go nevertheless. Besides, if you come to that, what business has a ghoet in a churchyard? He
would tell you perhaps, if cock-crow, that it was a comfort to him to hase a him civilly before at a world he once loved and enjoged. We once loved and enjoght pantomimes; and like the glosts of our former selves, it is eleasant longer laugh till our by gas-light in Christmas week. We can no but we can hear others laugh; and we can see mundown our cheeks ; all. we can behold sroupes of joyous children thaces; and above radiant with glee, their eyes aparkling, their loud, countenances chuckle mingling with the bass key of virile throste, heartfelt coned bells blending their jocund peal with the crash and hurly ailver these be not drumpets of an orchestra; - and it These be not good and sufficient reasona for going to a pantomime, gravity, that would tell us so. But let us be serious so,
night, (we were too cunning to oonger sentimenta). On Tueeday was perfect in its nerformance) Harlequin Pat and Harleguin Bat or the Hie representation of Covent Garden. And first let us do Mr. Poweat Causeway, at covered nothing personal is Harlequin Pat-nothingtice. We dieconstrued into an attempt to make his illustrious coung that could be O'Conaell, ridiculous; no covert allusion of any lind than, DANIRL killing out, to political matters ; unless (which we do not that we could killing Mr. MPOlypheme, the giant, and afterwards fishing the liet of the Caut of bis maw, may be considered as typical of the little of the Catholic Question, and the discovery of the Anti-Union death

## We pa

Gode were tooo uproarious to allop of our diatinctis hat, but the Pease's dialogue in which, of coursc, it whe vurolded hearing Mr. factions, and had converted whom somn other mazician or fairisy restored to phersons in into stone flesh and blood; and we oaw, Fiant restored to their original atate of had often heard of, an Irish
echo a a reen monatcr livinu at the further ent echo; a arecn monatir living at the further end of a brown, and Irish
cave. Harleguin Pat caught hold of him, and produced and white
betting for ever, by ocular deold
fact, lonchius the allesed peculiority of ecloes in the Siater Kion
dom; for wo have no diesitation in stating that the eqlo we pant Tueaday night is a complete and antisfactory explanation of a in nomenon.
to doubt.
to doubt.
This is fable of Harlequin Pat. We perceive some of our contemporanion have undertiken to state a great deal more upon the nubject. We/ pio our faith upon any man's sleeve, being morcover, too proudd stomach to take credit for what does not belong to us, and, laath deeming it highly culpalle in matters of such importance, to riak
upon hear-say, assertions which might do incalculable injury to Mr, upon lear-say, assertions which might do incaliculable injury to $\mathrm{Mr}_{\mathrm{r}}$, Peake, as a dranatic writer, we are resolved to abide the issue y
our confexsion, and stick to the truth. We bave told all wee kno our confexqion, and stick to the truth. We bave told all we knogy
and they who are not satidied, let them-faith, e'en let thent try and they who are not satidfied, let
they can do better for themselves.
From the moment, however, when Harlequin Pat disappeane through a trap door, and was aucceeded by Harlequin Bat, we men ourselves again; and had we chosen to do what Marc Antony and he would have done were be Brutus-" put a tongue in every wound (Casar" -tre could put tongues into all the "poor, poor dumb will be "more kermane to the matter," to say, in the received lan suage of our brother critics, that the unval reign of fun and frolis commenced, with all ita cuatomary appurtenances of clever tricla beautiful scencry, bumourous incidents, apprnprinte music, and unwearied dancing. Where nothing is blamed, it is a tacit inferenea that every thing is good.
We do not know
We do not know how phrenology would account for it, but cek tainly we have not the bump necessary for a clear compreliension,
and lucid detail, of the plots of Pantomimea. We liave reen Dagy and lucid detail, or Harleguin and Mother Carey's Chickens, at Drury Dagy and if our lives depended upon it, we could not tell how it comes to pass there are two Colombinea and two Clowns. Thicre they sum however; frisking and tumbling about thelwhole time. We ahdil take another opportunity for stating our reasons why we think thin violation of the pantomimic unities likely to be attended with serious consequences ; and content ourselves, at present, with noticing an affecting incident which is introduced. We allude to the tender me morial of faithful, everlasting love, whleh Siweet HIilliam sends to his Black-eyed Susan. In the orisinal balad it is only a lock of
his hair; but in' Daroy, ones he sives her his whole pix-kil-a tail hithair; but in Davy *ones he gives her his whole pik-tnil-a tail
too, like "Hope's Hattering tale," when sunk by Listos,-"as long me ooo, like "Hope's Hattering tale," when sunk by Liston, 一" as long
is my arm:' with a buyh at the end, expanding to the dimensioes is my arm;' with a buyh at the end, expanding to the diminsicia
of a full-blown cauliflower. Sueet Hilliam, (poor tellow!) hasiar frat wiped his own cyes with it before it was cut on, it served a to tears, when he left his friend to conves this simple, tut toucblig token of unalterable love to the distracted Susan.
With regard to Dase Joner, thongh it is mach inferior to what Pantomimes were when we delishted in Pantomimes (we are positipe out), it excels, in every thing, Harlequin P'at. There is more inet nuity in the tricke, kreater meclanical dexterity in the chanepe better music, and vastly superior acenery. The Diorama, by Ayw geld, presenting, in succession, the military poas of the Simplos the vailey of the Rhone, the Schalbet by moonlight, the Lowo Bfp siore, with the Boromean isjands, \&ce. \&cc., is a splendid exbilitiog
bearing marks of haste indeed, but far stronger marks of keniuanui caste. Mevsrs. Soctinuy and Pansloe, the twin Cloiens, separatify bodily feate or Mr. T. Buscensen in Pantaluine the extraordipery bodiiy feats of Mr. T. Blaschas in Pantalown, are unapproachab
by his rival, Mr. Banses. Under all these circumatncer we hate
no heaitation in awardin the Mone, krieved in awarding the Christmas laurel to Mr. We Hanat
Parley barc.











 ahinf we find the wothe businese of the scenc requires it -but whend
necespary to ing wire her witud with that moral fortitude whichs Yecpepary to inspire her with the lerroiem of making hes sell a dondf? gruities want of this fortitude and thia heroism, Whint hardio incous
drama!

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

> Paris, s9/h Derrmber, 1839 . new year to you! Here's to

My pean 13 cll- IIere's to a happy new year to jou! Here's to happy new Jear to your readers - to old England-to J'eter Hoger closink, and let un, therefore, tonst the new one and hope it will pronf aetter one than its predecessor.
Atter another week of askor.
atrets of Paris, of the Citizen Ko mohs, of bivouacking, in we patrole, and afterwards visiting the journeymen tinuerkers in the Paubourg St. Antoine-after losing old LAPAYETr: an Companderimp Chief of the National Guards, and Dupost de l'Eicreas Minieter uatice-aiter quarrels in the Chamber of Deputies, and process of studenta against it-after the refusal of these lads to accep hanks from the Chamber of Deputies, on the kround that its the King of the Prence to of the people-after proclamation apaybite and his horae, "mes chers compatriotes," sind of heir "chers citoyens"一 after Bxe Bre, and a score of of butlent omestics, ploughboys and thisves-after Ministerial declaration searches made ly a thousand Guarda in Paris-and after a tho a thousand yood honcest royaliturds in the chambers and bur A housand good honest royaliste-well, after all this, which hat
been done in one little week, we have, to-dey, and calm.
How lons this mny last it is not for me to predict; but no one sent state of France, kiven yesterday after the deseription of the of Louis Puitir, and M. Lavirte, an actual Miniater of the Ci King. M. Brgson, who is, nfter all, annable man and a pood w ith all whe a few weeks ngo, a Minister of State, and convert ays, that Pracet of Prance, and her external and internal polion, or mastery. Firs thided into five parties, all of whom are s nuch more powerful the party of the Duke of Bonneacx,
 it to be powerful, and the Thirch the party and aoldiers of the first Napoleon, and of his remaining ad miters. M. Bignon doea not attach much weight to this party, but he admita that it exista. Fourth. the party of Lovis Philir, Citizen Kisa, to which, for the moment M. Bianon belougs, as he has done to the Republican party, to the Consulate perts, to the Einperor's party, to the Restoration parts, to the Ex-Monarch's party, and to an the other parties into which France lias been divided since M Bignon was born. But there is another, snd a ffth party, of which
M. Bionon meems to have a great dread, which he calls by no name, M. Bionon meems to have a great dread, which he calls by no name
and whose principles he professes not to understand. Thid is the and whose principles he processes not to understand. Students of Schools party. Ile says that these devire to be masters-to have all power-that they are ambitious and conspiring-and he is in a vast arixiety about thrir proceedings and objecte. This sketch, given by M. Bıonos himaelf-a areat Liberal-a revolutionint-and one of
the boxing men in the "t little week" as the Quotidienne wickedly the boxing men in the ". Iittle week" as the Quotidienne wickedly calfe It-is very important, because he, at lenst, cannot be accused of
a partiality to royalty or to the Bourbons. Yet M. Bicsos is oblined a partiality to royalty or to the Bourbons. Yet M. Bicsox is obliged to admit, that in consequence of ther
divided into five contending parties.
divided into five contending parties.
And now, my dear Beth, let ua liear what M. Lafitte, the MinisAnd now, my dear BLLL, let un hear what M. Lafitte, he Minis-
ter of Finance, hat to say about this " free and prosperous France." Sometimes 1harmint," and that "he looks at the dark side of the question." I hear all and sas nothing; but those who think that Peter Hoas is a croaker, will surely believe their idol and favourite M. Lapitte, who keeps a large banking house in a atreet called after his own name, in this revolutionized capital. Well, then, my dear BeLL, it was only yeeterday that M. Lapirte declared in the Cham. ber of Deputies, "that the financial atate of France wase mbarrassed; "that counmerce was in a most deplorable condition; that a large
"portion of the labouring classes were without employment, and "portion of the labouring classes were without employment, and Thia is the picture drawn by M. Lapitte, with too taithiful a pencil The proposed, Ile proposed, inded, w remedy all hese cow, sooner or later, by operate. When pressed by M. Lasieth on the question of the disso. Intion of the Chambers, the wily Minister replied, " that Ministers could ray nothing ; and that they had only to wait "for the expression of the will of the Kisu, to whom alone the right belonged." If this land been asid by Prince Polioxac. the Liberals and journals would have cried out, "Ab! but it is the duts of the Ministers to counsel the Kivg"-but an the Liberals are in olfice, "why birds of a feather flock together"-and this Royalist declaration was unnoticed!
So, here we are, my dear Bulh, after the "glorious revolution of
the great week," divided into five parties-with a ruined treaturg-s the great wrek," divided into five parties-with a ruined treanury-a
broken down commerce-the poor out of employ, and "everything broken down commerce-the poor out of employ, and "everything
displaying a want of confidence." The Parliament is provisional the displaying a want of confidence." The Parliament is provisionah, the
Ministers provisional, and- but I dare not say the reat, thoush jou may'guces it.
During the past week the Liberals have been quarrelling among King was not to be thus cajeled - old to be master; but the Citizen "dear friends" to pive in lise resignation, and every one said to him "the Kise dare not accept it;" but for this time they were wrong, white horsc-and the old kentleinan has left the splendid hotel of the National Guards in the Clanusseé d'Antin for his only bumble apartinent and the white horse bas returned to his old fare of hay
and straw in abundsnce. The old year has ended badly for the General, but still worse for his horse, who daily felt the difference between being fed by the nation and being fed by his master. After National Guards and the Government. As they have lost their obliked to mount kuard in December, or parade the dark lanes and streets of this metropolis at three o'clock in the morning, half way up to their knces in anow or mud. Next comes a quarrel between Uorlion Barnot, the Prefect of the Seine, and the Government and Chamber of Deputies. He has asked the Kina to fix the time when
he may retire from ofice, and he has abused the Chamber to its he may retire from oflice, and he has abused the Chamber to its
beact. Onilos Banot is neither a fool nor a cownrd, though he in acac. Onillon banaot is neither a fool nor a coward, though he is
a republican; and as he thinks that the students of the schools will A verybican; and as he thinks that the students of the schoois will "they count upon him as he counts upon them." Nous verrons $I$ Minister of Justice, and his associntes, and so he gave in his resiknaChis Drpont will unite himself to the revolutionary party, and the Nationat, Globe, Courrier Prancais, and Recolution, will be the ournals devoted to demolish the work of "the little week!" and to :stablish a new system of Government. Next comes a quarrel be-
:ween the Students and the Government. The Government has put inder military arrest all the echolars of the Polytechnic School, has ssuued orders of the most severe disciplinary nature against the
itudents of law and medicine, and those lads who the other day were houting "Jive Louris-Philip," "Vive Latitte," \&ec. \&ec, now swear houting "I ive Lonirs-Philip," "Vive Lufitte," \&e. \&ec, now swear
ike troopers ngainet all which exists, and vow that when their tarn ike troopers againet all which exists, and vow that when their tarn
hall come they will take signal veageance. The existing Governhaln lame they win take signal vengeance. The existing Govern-
nent their threats, and it is said that M. Guizor suggested he propri-ty, not of firing on the refractory, hut of sending a few A all comes a quarrel between the Chamber of Deputies and the ictual Governinent. The very bosom thiends of Lapitte. Sebabriain;
icult. \&o. \&e. are now proposing inguesta on their conduct-are cult. \&o. \&e. are now proposing inquests on their conduct-are
rennizink a systematic opposition to their measurea-and are fully esolvrd, if possible, to turn them out. The Ministers complain biterly of this conduct, and ask with some reason, why they waited till he prooess of the Ex-Ministers was over before they began their op-evolution-rhich being now pastponed, they do not dread a counternd therefore have promptly commenced their syatem of turning out he present Administration, in order to get in themselves. It is just he same syytem as that adopted by the Rump of the Whig school in ingland.
And now, my dear Bull, I think you can forma tolerably accurate dea of our "quiet" and "prosperous condition," at the close of the ear 1830 ; and in my next letter I will endeavour to aupply you ith a faithful portrait of " Foung France !" (Oh the humbug of that
lirase) in tle begrinning of li83n.
Adien! recrive the renewrd aseurances of respect and esteem of
our affectionate correspnoident.
CLERICALINTELLIGENCE.
PREPERMKNTS
The Rev. John Sranton to the Vicaruge of Moulton, Northants, $n$ lis own prtition.
The ReviJ.C. Whatiey to the Rectory of Ecton, Northante, on
in own perininn.

 On. Lrid Granthompers to the Rectory of Blunham, Bede. (Pa-
The Rev. JAyes Bullees, Rector of St, Junt, Cornwall, to the






 with the Vicarage of Cuby, Cornwall. Patern, J. A.
Nitherton, Cam

 min to Lori Littord.


ariog Nerflle






















## kin
















 the paritilionersol S. S. Nicloliss. Droitwich, arrear of tithe aniount tin

 his tithe aud
positions.
miscelt, netots.
The Lord Bialhop of BArf and Welas inbends holding a contirmation
at the Aldey Church, Bath, on Wedneaday the 19 hh of Amous the numerous instances of truly Christian fiberality whit have diating ished our Clergs, not one py more deservink of record,
as a lasting fxample to others, than the praiseworthy conduct of the as a lasting rxample to others, than the praieeworthy conduct of the
Rev. Canon Bowisis, of Bremhill, who has deducted 35 per cent. from his tither of the parial, of Hikhw, f, for the last too years. One of the
Rev. Gent.'s tenanta. inapired by the liberality which had been shewt him at the sudit, on his return home reduced the tithea on the poor strong beer.
Prekrant of
Prespar or Platr.--On Saturday week the inhabltanta of Bawtry
presented a silver cop to gresented a silver cmp to their late reypected Curate, the Rev. W
Curnaera, of Beech Field House, in token of the high eateem onich they entrriain for himeelf, and also for the zealoue and faithful
manner in which he performed his ininiaterial daties whilst he laboured amoegst them. The cup is elexantly emboosed, and bearo
this ingeription:-"A smail token of esteen and regard from a few this inkeription:-
frifnds at Hnwtry
Schoor. por P
for tho rducation of the dauukhters Davghters. - An eatablishment the deficiency to be made up by donation* from upe wearthy and
benevolent, similar to that at Kirkby Lonsdale, in Weammereland, ie about to be furmed in Gloucenter:
The Rev. Henny Jonn Ungunat, late Pellow of New College Oxford, has become the purchnger of a larper nottion of the Chapel
Thyan at Brighton, and will inmediately commence bis clerica!
duties,

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THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE-Thio periodical comid


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THECOURTJOURNA F ENEARGED,



















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 TAYLOR HISTORY of PRANCE and Yormandy,
$A^{\text {MBROSIA F F C MIGATING. PASTILES, }}$


 and constlituthg. The perfumed ehamber, or the meat;

Ther nre ot evential write th remoring ang shlurin that maty provo ofemb




 TIGLE INSURANCE F COMPANT,







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## " FOR GOD, THE KING, AND ${ }^{\prime}$ THE PEOPLE!"

Vol. XI.-No. 526. SUNDAY, JANUARY 9, $1831 . \quad$ Price 7d.

## T



 Thapdayy (inr the accomm dation of the Juvenile brancless of fanilles) The $f 100$
Note, with the new Pnotomine, and Teddy the Tlier-Friday, a Trageds-
 himips. Aller which (and will be reprated every' Bvening during the Week)
 CRENCH PLAYS.-THEATRE ROYAL, ILAYMARKET:Tie Seaton will commence TO.MOR NoW, Mondny, Jan. 10, with a Drama

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE, NewCAntic-ntrect, Strand:-
 Llirary. New Bond-*treet; and at the Thealre. nday, Tutolay, and Wednenday, will be prosented THE WRECR ASHURE,

 AIDLEE'S WELLS'-The SIAMESE BOYS lor Three Niqhts
 tively emburk tor their nase lin antraction The sklumer of thie Seas, nnd siother

 THE TEMPLARS QUADRRILLES, DE Grifin. (with Lady
 lding and Co. London; Robertson, Purdile. Bdinburgh

 THE TARTAR DR DRUM. POetry by EALLAD Fitzbil, ag sung by



##  <br> M

 $2=2 \mathrm{Zaz} 2 \mathrm{Z}$ - Smithekhausen, Mor, Gabuspl, Garcla, Madame Malliran, Madile. Paecmi,











 He erer manulacturel, nre now exthbling at AIIL.ES and EDWARDS: WULLER'S SPARE BED AIRER. -This VCasel in con-









 wearel pand eripplect, and the wearers cannot maintaln themselves in thelr




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The dislingaisited success which has altended this publieation from to com ive chamel for the communication of fintelligence regardlag the movements

Thit commuencement of a new relgn under the happlest natpplien, and the apwhich mast materially beighten the zeneral Interest attaclied to the procerdin
 Talms to puble farous
This interesting new Weekly Journal, containing 48 eolumns, 19 printed on
handsoue



Che disilingulalied farour with which it has alreads been recelvedt exertions



The Liff if the Hlustrion MranN, bs Mr. (ialt, wio was perroinilly known t
he poet, has been stamped by the voice of tlie publice with the eharacter of

 in the statementis and opinitons of the blopraplier, be these what they nay.





 and diacorerelet of more recent protessors, has written $n$ book which, while it 19
charaetefized by
 Whleb latter is juat sesued lo the puthle. of the clierm of the former subject An Imaginative point of rilew, and of fit, great willity In Iloutranting the nnnate of
 To these, many
To these, many other origlnal works, of $\mathbf{a}$ olana Which eeems, of eupeclal righ inth may be mentioned the HisTony of the Roval NAvY of RNOLAND from it




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The LIFR and TIMES of LORD BUnGHLEY. L.ord IIIgh Trrasurer of

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faelitate the arquirement or the Language hy the ENGLISII STUDENT.


















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Place, Iall-mali.


 CONSIDERATIONS on some of the MORE POPULAR MIS
CERAKES And NISREPRESENTATIONS concerning CHURCH PRO-




WVIDENCE of the TRUTTH of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION,

 2ure Slanal literervations, and tuch Incidents as are pecularly atted to Whtthatir. Treacher, and Co., Ave Marla-lane, London; and Waugh and
Inne? Bdithur



DEFENCE of JOHN ST. JOHN, LONG, Esq... in the case of ddrensed to that portion of the Britioh Publite wiote illeral princlplea indueg - ELEGANT HOLIDAYY PREAENARIS FOR YOUTH,

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## MIIITARY EVENTS of the tate FRFNCH REVOLUTION.




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 PRIDAY'S GAZETE.





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The Reserve Comp

We are not fond of exporares io private life, but it it imposible to




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nest of Be Compant










 mans parwo the country that in one inetance, it wis with difficult The parilh church, aleging that it was worked by machinery.








 of Anglesey on his Lordship's resumption of the Government of
Ireland.












 compliest lisiod desideratum








 Colonief at ofenionderabty lies, xpene than they can dil
 in the British Provinces on America.





 of school, and a sanctified, yet jolly miller, assembted
of the good cheer provided on such occnaions. Tourarfle
arter quaffing copious libations to the success of agricult cussing their fapourite topics, the C
"Our Wives and Sweethearts," whi

## drink so popular a cast, be replie

Chairman and Gentlemen, l'ze no ort; but, if you plase, shention to drink my poor ind dree yeart." It is unnecessary to add the gravity of every one ve diaturbed by this grave explanation.
Mr. Alexander Baring has wimelthan as a partner from,
his late house of business, preparatory, as some say, to his elcuring to the Peeraget, acquitted at Old Beiley December Session:s of t
Thomas Siv, tempting to thoot two officery of the House of Lor
The Ballimore Chronicle of November 29 contain + tir inilowite
 lasting infamy; for he who could calmly and delibera'ely treve the
murder of others, as he bas done, would do the deed hinisel hind
 matory publication may bave in rance. if uncertain, hit his liras
intent is to the masacre of the ex-Miniatera. We wre in lipety
however, that the infamy of his character is too well known in frise
 he is not disposed to await the legal adjudication of therir aliegea
offences, but would have their prisone entered, and their lives takes
 dil, and with the greatest sang-froid lighted his cigar, with which
strutted through the church to the no small antonishiment of th The following comparative state of the pricen of atock will shay
how the arent political events of the past year have operated upy
men's minds.nen's minds:-


An affair has exploded within the lant two dayn, which has or the partiea being in some degree eleatated the west end of the tom no inconsiderable property. The huskand of the lady in qurstinn be
instituted, nome few years ago, proceedinga in Doctori' Commo for the restitution of conjugal righta, the lady Doctors' Comm mat ringe, having absented herself righte, the lady, horotly after the wat habands roof; these pro ceedinks have been pending for some time, the lady having neglead a pay any attention to them, and an order ultimately ixsued ior
apprelienaion for contempt of court All attempta to trace ont residence of the fair fugitive proved unarailing for many monthe, an until the present week, when the husband received $p$
proved correct information, that his lady mansion at the west end of the town. Thither the husland wes into custody; they gained ready edmittance into the house early hour in the morning, and proceeded inatanter to the lads
bedclismber, the door of which they found locked. The luabe his great surprise, not only the object of his search prenented berter
to his viem, but also a companion in the consternation of the injured husband on thersian of Mr. - . proceedinga of a diflerent nature have now commen hced in one n ter
courta of Doctors' Commona, and Mr. - is likely to appear tor received instructionar court, the gentremen of the long robe havity band are in the prime of life; the gallant something more adrancol n yeare, and posnesaing property to a large amount. The lady
mains in 4 durnce:" on the writ isaued for contempt of court.Morning Paper.
A MODER
保
 promoting wnch proceedings nat te following, we know not ;
remd whint we are eanhamed to tell, that in this city, two of the third, conined from extreme gickionsa, junt the other day. on





| THEREVENUE. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abstract of the Net Produce of the Kevenue of Great Britain, in the Yeare and Quarters ended 6th January 1830, and 5th Janunry 1831, ehering the Increase or 1)ecrease under each head thereof. |  |  |  |  |
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D R. Paris's life of Silit Hemphrey davy, Bart

FIBLD GPORTS OF THE NORTH.


By the Author of
$m A x^{\text {IV }}{ }_{W}$









 And la a few dage,
















 "Mr. Dantm to well enilited to rank among the foremont of oar modern





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 Jallin Murras. Albemarle.street.
I TA L Y. By JOSA And Maptonder, Editor of the
 Bi. 5n eloth biend.
per rolume, eloth boor he diferent Cotitries may be liad erparate, price 50. . ©d.













AERMON on the PKEESENTDTMES, By the Rev. W.M. M.







## ${ }^{\mathrm{Ju}}$

















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##  $\mathrm{A}_{n} \mathrm{ENGGLISI}$





 SEQUEL in the EXGLLSHI READBR, or Elegan Selection in Prove and








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 tutus" refers-the pension pointed out was, as ukr Correspondent
sapy, conferred upon the Lady Ly the Whig Slinistry; and the reasons
why it wast so conferred, ure all us he inagines ; but in the first place
 gree) is not more notorioust than it is natural ; and in the second place,
wee cunnot convent, for the sake of hilling the retrenching Whig a
severe political lloor, to rave up circumstances, the agitation of which
 destroy the reputation of a noble Ludy who is in her grave.
" roungher hand than ours, that meddles with this intricale atlair.
Mr. SAUNDRS'A enclosure is a refular Advertisement. Co A Mospar Enition (for the Country) is publishled at Three
Clock in the alternoon, containing the Markets and I, ateret Newa.

## JOHNBOLI.

LONDON, JANEARY 9.
Their majesties continue at Brighton, and in the enjoyment of excellent health. During the last week, the
festivities peculiar to the senson have been celebrated at the festivities peculiar to the senson have been celebrated at he
Palace with more of domestic than ostentatious gaiety. On Tuesilay, howerer, a magnificent party was assembled, con-
sisting of nearly two huadred of the principal nobility and sisting of
gentry. It is expected Their Majesties will not leave Brighton It towards the middle of next month. Some say the 21 st
of February is the day at present fixed for their departure. We presume-althongh it seems a matter of some doubtthat the present Ministers have really some intention of doing soonething, besides settling their own places and sala-ries; and bat the rebels and revolutionists will find that there is a Government in this country,-a fact which, from England and Ireland, nobody would be much disposed to England
believe.
The Government, since the clange of Ministers, have said much-promised much-and done much-for themselves.
For the public, they have issued a Special Commission to try rioters-they hare made Mr. Grey Dean of Hereford-Mr. Poulett Thomson has taken off the duty on barilla-the Cabinet has encreased the standing army-and five or six worthy members of it, have met in a 100 m at Whitehall, and ordered the Clergy to pray for better times. Meanwhile,
Ireland is on the eve of rebellion, nud England is demoralized, outraged, and inllamed, by unparalleled combination of villainy, atheism, republicnnism, and treason:-nud what then? Oh! it would be a and literary incendiaries, because it would create agitation and discussion. This is fine policy, and great good will
come of it. But let us see the effect already produced. come of it. But let us see the effect already protuced.
Mr. O'Conneld, the man whose adinission to an equal of rights with his Protestant neighbours was to be the signal
for general pacification-Mr. O'Connell, who, with the for general pacification-Mr. O'Consell, who, with the
unqualified power he possesses over the Irish population, nuqualified power he possesses over the Irish population,
works from the impulses of a single mind, with a million of wands-this man, to conciliate whom the Popery question was conceded, has publicly, openly, and authoritatively told
the multitude who follow him and ober lim. and despises Lord GREx, and that he defies him. With respect to Mr. O'Connell's personal dislike of Lord Gnex, we have no right to quarrel with him upon matters of taste ; but when he DEFIES Lord GnEY, he defies the office and
not the man; and as, unfortunately for the country, Lord not the man; and as, unfortunately for the country, lord is the Giorernment in the person of my Lord Grey that Mr. O'CoNnell defies.
But this defiance, this
Wut this defiance, this insult, this aggression, or whaterer it is, is light-tritling-pleasant-lmmourous, compared with
what Mr. O'CoNseLL has said since, and continues to say What Mr. O'Consell has said since, and continnes to say
erery day of his life. Ifere we have a specimen:Mr. O'Consell spenks thus of Mr. Stanles's letter against political meetings-
"re kindness of the Whis
 laugh-they sink beneath accumulated misery and disease, and
STANLEvays they meet for innocent mmusement! But Inm wron-t
I am giving him more credit than he merits. He will not sufer ihe etarving population even to lauk hhe inerits. He will not suffer ithe
rule. He places even the recreation and pastime of to plumb and

 have been a merry fellow all my lite, and 1 don't like to have my
laugh squared and cubed by this quaging Sravier, nor its legality
admeasured by hin Suxon barometer. STaNLEv, i'fi laugh, despite


 aboliehed-ilegal oaths were unheard of-midnisht confagrations
Fere unsen-crine of every kind vanished, and peace prevailed
through the island. How many thousands of petitions were got up In the year that hap jistot gone by againne the Subleuting Act, the Vep.
try Act, , Rad the Uuion ; and yet no riot-no tumult-no violence ever marked any one of those meetings ne which these petitions were
adopted. (Ilcar. hear, hear.) As nil lrikhman, rom this place, 1
hurl lack sobereign contempt upon you, E. G. STANLEF, who have


 author of this nefarious lotter. Freedom in on the wink througling
the world tyrning is
the weight of its own intiquink and erumbling every where bencath
Englan: 1 is on the rery verge of the precipice, and this own iniquity. Englatis the on the the very verge of the
dovn the paron shave-deggar takes to put doven the people of Irelind. and prevent titeir meccing to petition.
Is chere one hionest manamong those who are now Padd $y$-Aurplis-ing the nation? (IIud hooting.) If there be will he ever awake from hing
dream, and aeciok an Englifis


 Jrowe With Suciety. (Cheers.) If he wanted to drive the people hinto
rebeltion, and to let blood fow, he could not bave adoped a more
vicked plan than the one he has hit upon. If a tyrant widled



 countable for thic acts of the people before my God, when, at that
awful day, when each man shall render a fall account of his deeds, good intentions alone will be no excuse, unless they have been
guided by prudence and due cation. People of Ireland take my aldice, and in two years at the moat we will have our lparliainent in
College Green (Loud cliecre.) On Monday there was a proclamaColiege Green. (Lond checrs.) On Aondas there was a proclama-
tion arainst the intended meeting of trades. Well, we obeyed the lave, and despised the proclanution; and on the follorring day we had
a larger meeting than hadd been expecterl on the first day. Now I lell
 tion by hundreds. And what a pretty Government it it that will
drive tie people io demand the rir rivhts in a constitutional was !
 The Whisa themselves set the example of freedom in the reign of Government-no, but STAxELr-is most silly. The:c is one para-
graph in thia letter whic, makes my llood loil. Tf there be a spark of inderendence in the rish makistracy, they will at once resent this audacious insult that has been flung upon them by this Saxon
twig of sistocracy. Irish magistratee! mark well and inwardly
and dikest fthis concluding sentence of STANLEr's manifeato:-"I am
directed, in conclusion, to ansure you, that while his Exceliency will directed, in conclusion, to ansure you, that while his Excellency will
not fail to visit with his severest displeasure any magistrate who may alrink form the due periornance of functions so suppes
important, on the other hand, your eflorts for the suppres
sion sion of act of outrage, or of illegality, will be duly appre-
ciated and acknowledsed." What cure the lrish gentry, for the
Marquis of A soureser or for his thighest displeasure $\%$. Thiey are men of rank or fortune, and of independence, as well as
he, and they despise the high displeasure of apy Saron, great as
he may be. (Loud chaerink). The Irish jentry are his equals in every respect. Their blood is puperior to that which flows in
the veins of any Scotchman, or Welshman, or Englishman. His severest displeasure I contemptille threat! audacious insult! The
Magistrates of lreland are not the slaves- the negroes-the hired menials of Lord ANGLEser , that they should treat othervise than
with supreme contempt this insolent alliront of his Saxon Secretary. with supreme contempt this insolent allront of his Saxon secreary.
They cuntemn the highest displeastre of the Afarquis of Anglesey.
Would to Goo that I had not so often refued the comnisaion of peace-that I was now A Magistrate, like Jons and JAABS O'Cos-
Ont XELL, in order to have it in my power to vindicate the independence
of my country by finging back into Lord Anglescy's face Ais' com-
 Treland the mere proons-not of Lord Ascileser's stole, but of his
stables, that his Whikling Secretary shoult thus in lis name insult
them? It must be an English blunder of the Suxon Sraxier. Iord Asgleser would never think of thus gratuitously insulting the
kentry of Jreland. What! are the Magistrates of Jreland to be treated as the mere scullions of a Welshman-to be sent about their
business with as litule ceremons as a cook, slut, or loutler. II, says dhis STaviEr. you Magistratess of Ireland have not your horese
saddled. and yourselves looted and spurred, in the middle of the frost and snow, to ride nut at the word of command of some hircling
rueffian, who unspecta that a meeting of petitioners may be suspected
 duly appreciated some more humpreds- acknowledged." Mark your conduct "Eliall be
Ireland! Makistrates of
 spirii, vindicater not assert their independence, proclaim their
in the dust, and fling injured, honourn. (ranple the insolent dockowbled e insult and the commissian,-(L.oud cries of Hear, hear, higar,').
Anybody who reads this speech-not particularly for Mr. O'CosnE,LL-wonld, we should think, ask-is This to be suffered? the answer is rlear nnd concise. A
Government which is obliged to endure such contemption abuse, ridicule and defiance, HAS CEASED TO GOVEn - nud therefore, perhaps, is well calculated for an Irish Adminisration. When the Kisg's representative is so spoken of what power of vindication in his authority? - Non person-
whut it would be highly impolitic to serve Mr. O'Connelian ar let their motives have been what they might, never dared to
lat rulers.

But let us leave Ireland and look a little nearer home man, at Mnachester, on the "* bloody. HuNT. That gentlecalls it no longer ago than last week. said what follows-at enst we find it so reported in Wednesday's Murning Post :"Thoukh many a corrupt knawe mikht laukh and sneer, he would
 im ere noto.- (Checrs and laughter) -II a set of blac lagururds before ce a scl he description he huel heard neus correct, they were drunk een, wheen an cye-witnees of the conduct or thege targ bhter.)agreeable to these tandies, that one would keep knockine with
stick, another would hey attempted these tricks uponghim, hie would bell his nose. It




This specimen of aratory tremblc
jiament will, we should think. be of popular member of Parthe cause of Reform, the object of which greatest service to Ifouse of Commer of such gentlemen as Mr. Wedy to enIouse of Commons; but we suspect, the experies, in the If he hember for Presion will prove rather a vituperatinntented himself with abusing Lord Gner one. dare say noboly whole machinery of the Government and attacking the H pupe have ventured to interfere; but its corpornte fignity an unqualified poweer of jimportance, and which possesses the attacks of its oun members,--he has been somerins
inceutious. Nothing

Nothing contained in the libel which Bir Frascis Bub

DETT published in his friend CobBetT's Register, in 1819
and for which the said Sir Francis BURDRTT hauled out of bis house in Pigcadilly, in which he had baniy and whence le was carried to the Tower, where he remaioed and was his great popula ble with, the words reported in the Morning Post as harint been used by Mr. II UNT last week; -and in the discussion witled arose on that very occasion, the doctrine was ad. ower over its ouen members, but not over Mr. Gale Joxks any other individual, not a member
Sir Francis Burdett, in his speech on Gale Joses's of the House of Commons, said-" It would be neressary "for the purpose of ascertaining whether the right of ims prisoning individuals not Members of that House was one of its privileges, to look to the origin of their privileges." Again-" The question was, if the House of Commons had a right to imprison a person not a Member of that llonse; as to the privileges which should enable the llouse to
carry on itsown proceedings uncontroulled, and without in terruption or impedimengs uncontroulled, and wion wo called upon to discuss." In fact, it is a question already. decided : and we shall see how much of the present concilis. cory mildness of our rulers? has fallen to the lot of the House
of Commons, and whether they will endure, at the hands of Mr. HuNT, such abuse and ribaldry as we have quoted, because such unprotected people as Lord Analesey and language from the lips of Mr. $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Connell.
Last week the Trades of Dublin, with t scarves of silk, and their music, and their whiskey in and to show their distress and porerty, made a grand procession to Mr. O'ConNell's house-as Lord Mrlbourne's friend morrow Loadon, to St. James's, the week before; and toof this very Mr. IIUNT at the outskirts of Iondon, and which is to move ducing the conrse of the day by a certian roite, published in the programme of the proccedings, to the Crown and Auchor Tarern, whence, at night, the Me
ber for Preston will again be escorted to his residence. To hinder such a piece of mischievous bufoonery suppose, as much beneath the noticeand activity of thie Hone
Department, as putting down Mr. Cona the Rotunda, or the sermons of the CobretT's lectures self-styled Chaplain to the Devil, or suppressing the scloob. of infidelity which are open ecery Sunday in the City d London, or indeed of interfering in any sliape or way wid
the "GREAT UNWASHED" People pleases to be treasonable or blasphemous;--bi this, we say-and we say it, hecause we know what nost BAPPEN (WHAT is IIAPPENING) if Ministers, cither out
fear of the mob, or fear of losing their own rudical reputs ton, or from any other cause, permit disloyally and ntheis to march over the face of this happy land, unchercked ass onimpeded-upon them and their councils be the destruction
of our country. If a Giovernment has not the power to prodefiance, and insult and contempt-if it is to enduw erery point of policy and every question of state, who shall doubt? The Lorn timetrenant is a cypbet and goes for nothing, until O'Consell stands by bid
O'Convell's orders ensure obedience to Jord A nglssery IIow long is this Connelli's definance neutralizes them soon is it to begin ifere ? These are questions which ${ }^{2}$,
Ministers alone can answer they will have to answer before they are a month older.

THE Marchioness of AILESBURY diparted this Jife on Sundny last at the residence of the Nuble Marquis, her buat
band. IIer Ladyship was the daughter of tlie first Lat BEHWICK, and was married on the $10 t$ Ifer Ladyship has left issue (ieorger Frbdefick, B dnughters, the eldest of whom is married to the Comte Monbmfilile; and the second to Mr. Wentworth, Th

The Alorning Post of Thursday has the following, touchin reduction of barilla dity :-
"TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONNING POST. 18301.

 "We readily kive insertion to the above letter, and hey to t
 This apology the Post should not have made: those silly shufles which particularly stup Thomson nobody ever suid that ilie Right Russiun shops deal in Spanish produce. The and tallow, and kitehen-sturt and Boxath-deal for barilla, they don't know Gazul from Salicon Saliconnia from Soza. But every body knows
nastiness which the Right habit of selling, when mixed with barilla, makes that if the duty on barilla is lowered so much as people to make large quantities of stap, they must
fat, and nastiness to make it with-which. fat, 'THomson's late friend and parthe said Righ
 Enstance of this kind of mercantile adoption. plary gentleman-besides he is Lord GREY's very the slightest suspicion of jobbing, but the manner put down the judgment and principle i question completarious babbles of the siip ofle"-the thing is ridiculuus-besides LAFITTE was
a banker and Finance Minister at one and the same time, under the tri-coloured flag-the symbol under which Lord Grey, Lord althorpe, the Right honovrable Sit James Graham, Baronet, Member of Parliament, and First Lord of the Admiralty; and Lord Palmerston, once friend of Peel; and Lord Goderich, the pupil of -at their several country residences, shooting snipes, dancing quadrilles, and arranging Parliamentary Reform
But still we say, Why go to the shops and countingrouses for Ministers?
Now we have got another-" Oh , that Board of Ordnance
ill be the death of me?" We told will be the death of me! We told our readers, a week or
two ago, that Old Mr. Manerly-we beg pardon, we mean the elderly Maberly, had made one of phose stipulations by which the public service is always benefitted-that if his son got into Parliament for Eresham, he was to have the
Clerkship of the Ordnance; and that was the real cause of the struggle in the Ilouse of Commons on the part of that borough, which proved as corrupt and profligate as Liverpool
itself. There the present Ministers were beaten-dead beaten ; because they dare not divide, and Sir Rorert peel and Lord Channos rode over them in a canter,and squashed
thie whole of the tallow, barilla, hogs' bristles and all. Well, the whole of the tallow, barilla, hogs' bristles and all. Well,
the Eresham business is settled-and the Old Mar, who thinks that in a state there "is nothing like leather," pops up his son again, and struts and pufts, and is listened to, by sises the whole race of CAB MABs, and erery thing like them) that his son should be made Storekeeper-in which his duty would have been to inspect the stores supplied by Messrs. Maberly and, Co. This staggered the torty anf FAR;-the fragrance of barilia came into his nostrils, and he
bethought himself of Thomson the Right Honourable-He could not consent, but-what has been done? They hare made Brevet Lieut.-Colonel (the same rank that was to have
been Master-General) Brevet Lientenant-Colonel Maber Surveyor-General of the Ordanace. This is mending it with a vengeance. The Storkkeeper has to inspect, and to report
whether the things which Old Mabenly sells arc goodwhether the things which Old Mabenly sells are good-
that was very delicate work,-but the Surveyor has only to mAKE THE CONTRACTS and Check the bills;-the inspecting part of the saddles, harness, \&c. derolres upon a
Sea Captain! and MABERLY, junior, takes the contract Sea Ca work !
So much for the Ordnance; but now let us go a little way further, and see what has been done by that excellent exemplary Edinburgh Reviewer and ndrocate for slaverynow LORD (high?) CHANCELLOR, and anti-slavery spouter -in his little court, the abuses of which used to employ him very frequently, and a much clererer practical man than
himself, Mr. Michafl Angelo Tay lon, erery session. Lord! Bhougham !!! Jas made some very important changes.-In that court where his urbanity and middness charm and conciliate, and his agreeable anxiety to dose
the bar with common law precedents, which are as familiar to them as the paper night-cap and gridiron of the roys-ous-in that court he has made some changes which have excited notice.
My Lord Brovgitam has been pleased to appoint the distinguished attorney-at-law of the late Queen CAROLINEas Macleth says-to three different oflices, all of which concentrate in thatexcellent gentleman's peculinr person. The Secretaryship of Bankrupts, the Secretaryship of Deerees
and Injunctions, and the Secretaryship of Commissions of and Injunctions, and the Secretaryship of Commissions of
the Peace. By other Chancellors these oftices were bethe Peace. By other Chancellors these oftices were be-
stowed on scparate individunls. Their union, by narrowing the means of patronage, exhibits a proof of the nost singular
disinterestedness; and whereas, other Secretaries of Bank dupts had been barristers; Mr. Iensam under Lord Endon and Mr. Barlow under Lord LyNDhurst ; the appoint ment of an attorney evinces, in a high degree, the liberality of his Lordship's mind.
As a barrister, Brocgitam inveighs against attornies: insults, uphraids, and abuses them. As a judge, he promotes an attorney into the place of barristers: and laving done
so, takes the highest credit to himself for haring interdicted Mr. Vizard from practising as a solicitor, which it would be highly improper for him to do, in his capacity as Secretary of Bankrupts; but his Lordship forgets to mention that the
house of VIZABD and Co, continue to nct ; nn amiahle house of Vizann and Co., continue to net; an amiable relative of Mr. Vizards taking the prominent and os-
tensible place in the concern; besides which. Vizard is not tensible place in the concern; besides which. Vizard is not
precluded from Chancery business, but only bankrupt cases. precluded from Chancery business, but only bankrupt cases, The other Sccretary, his Lordship atlirms he never saw
until he was appointed-very tikely-but he was the intimate friend of his Lordship's brother, Mr. Wiblam Bhovghas, living with him in a house at $W$ imbledon, with every thing in common between them. Why, then, afiectall this purity? Thomson gets out of his partnership and takes ofl the duty on Barilla; Maberly, who makes contracts, and pays bills, as surveyor. has nothing to do with the qualify of the
articles supplicd; VIZARD, the Secretary of Bankiupts, is artiches supplica; from practising, while his firm is not: and Mr. Ellice, the Secretary of the Treasury, proclaims his aban-
donment of business before he takes oflice, and thus they one donment of business before he takes oflice, and thus they one
and all repel any suspicion which the narrow-minded might endeavour to cast upon them in their ministerial capacitics.
We hare one question to ask Sir James Graban We hare one question to ank sir James Grabam. It seems, he says, he is quite dispusted with the conduct of
Lord Althorre about the tri-coloured flag, and the ridiculous pledge of the bullot. We would ask him if his brother-in-law did not, at the General Election, echo Lord Brougham's words, that the heads of Charles the
Tenth, Ferdinand, and Miguel, might be rolling in Tenth, Ferdinand, and Miguel, might be rolling in
the dust in the shape of a toast at Grainam's dimier and in his presence; and did not this very Mr. Lawson propose his presence; and did not this
him again at the late clection?
And let Lord Grev lay his hand on his heart. nnd say What he thinks of that speech of Brovginas's and that
toast of LAwson's-if he do but speak sincerely, he will denounce it as one of two things-positive insanity orsomething which we had rather not say, as applied to a
LORD CHANCELLOR.
Nothing can be morcludicrous than the puffs and adrer-
tisements of tradesmen, who think themselves entitled to tisements of tradesmen, who think themselves entitled to
trumpet forth the patronage they meet with from exalted
customers. One of then tells us, throngh the medium of ail the newspapers, that Her MAJESTY gave Lady FALELAND, on her marriage, a double-action patent harp; another, that
the KING is going to wear an iron waistcoat ; $n$ third, that the KING is going to wear an iron waistcoat; $n$ third, that
IIs MAJEsTY lias been presented with a paic of boots-and His MiJEsTY has been presented with a paic of boots-and
so on. But the most laughable of all, is the following, which so on. But the most laughable of all, is
appears in the Morning Post of Monday
-ppears in the Morning Post of Monday- Mr. Buachral. No.
 Anodyne Necklacese, was whifcially appminted at the Lord Chamber.
ain's ODice, St. Jamesis preparer of the Anodyne Necklace to Mis

This extraordinary announcement has set the idlers of town wondering, because, with the exception of their Royal Highnesses the Princess Victonia, Prince George of hom have done cutting teeth), the youngest branch of the Royal Family is now in the fffty-fourth year of her age, and not likely to be troubled with any pains of dentition. Such an official appointment, therefore, sounds at first, like that of Mr. Ridge, the apothecary, \&c. near $\Lambda$ stley's, who anor thes of or that of he loyal "، But wated himseff wooden ieg maker to meason in it, than was nt first imarined; the anodyne necklaces are patronised, t is said, for his Royal Ilighness the Duke of Gloucester, who to the infinite delight of the whole court-we may siy of the whole nation-is supposed to be cutting what are called his "wisdom teeth." This event, protracted to so unusually late a period, is of course the more agreeable; and we have no doubt that Mr. BAsil Burchell's oftial apcasy completion.
The Court Journal of yesterday has the following:up the eatablishment in Sierra Leone, as soon us some better spot or a aettlement can be decided on.
We are delighted to
We are delighted to hear this news-if Government were to wait till they could find a worse they might wait loug enough.
Madame de Genzis is dead-her maiden name was St. AUbin, and she was born near Autun, in 1746, and was consequently in her sisth year when she died. She was handthei marriage, but the Count de GExis was the successful vooer, and through his consexions and influence his wife became so popular and so much admired that Egalite, the Duke of Orleans, placed his children under her care, in the year 1782.
The Count de Genlis had gone with that arch republican, the present old demagogue I,A FAyfite, to help the Americans in their amiable rebellion against the mother country, and to which assistance of the jacobin Frenchman was particularly proud I calculate; but while old LAA FAYETTE and this De GENLIS were gone out abont any body's business but their own, Mrs. Genuis published a new edition of Pamela, in sheets, of which it was, supposed the editor was Pamela, in sheets, of which it was,
the afterwards guillotined Egalite.
About the period of this scandal, Madame de Genlis wrote so excellent The Amais of firtue, and her morals were were in the hands of every body who meant to be very extraordinarily good indeed. Lovis the XVIth however did not choose that she should dry-nurse the poor Dauphin, and this judicious exclusion of his brother's goveruess, added to
the hatred which the fair lady already entertained for that branch of the Bourbons.
Haring fagged at morality for a long time, Madame de (;e,Nisis took to theology; and with an effrontery to be equalled only by one illustrious female humbug of the present day, foisted upon the pcople a compilation from the writings of
Abbe GAvCHET as a work of her own: which compilaAbbe Gavchet as a work of her own: which compila-
tion was prepared for the press by the Abbe Lamocreine. ton was prepared for the press by the Abbe Lasocreini..
so that in the exceutionlier book had at all events the benefit so that in the exceutionher book had a all events lie benefit
of elergy. But the revolution eming on, ber piety and theology seemed to turn to those, of her neighbours, and she, attached naturally to Egali're, became as every body
belieres an active partisan and agent of the faction. The fact belieres an active partisan and agent of the faction. The fact
is notorious that she was the friend of Ronespierne's friend Banfere, and of Petion, the leader of the attack on the Tuileries.
In 1791, she left the situation of governess to the young Egalites, but she ngain took Mademoiselle d'Orieaxs brought care, in consequence of her serious 17 , remained three mons at Bath, and the rest of the year at Bury, in Suftolk. IIer residence in this country wis not made particularly pleasant to her, because her notorious attachment to,
and partizanship with, the odious Duke of Onleiss reuder. and purtizanship with, the odious Duke of ORLEANs. render. ed her naturally disagreeable to people of right feeling and
proper prineiples, while other litte histories, not quite reconproper prineiples, while other fitte histories, not quite reconrather shy of an intimate association with her, and she cagerly embraced a summons to return to Paris-fit clement arrived before that admirably reformed parliament, called the Nated before that admirably reformed Pariament, called the National $A$ ssembly, proseribed her and her pupil as
emigrants, und they were ordered to leare France in eight-and-forty hours, since, as it was urged, they had outstayed the period fixed by the suid Convention for the fugitives to return.

The Duke of Onleass, who had, as it might be imagined, a considerable degree of influence over his danghter's upon his royal, yet republican shoulders, begged her not to return to England, which of course he, and all his race, hated with the demoniacal fervency of the bloody revolutiouists, but to go to Tournay ; of course the De Gienlis' consented, and at 'I ournay it was that Pamela married Lord life and viotizgerald, the Irish rebel, whose interesting of worthy BYRON, is about to publish.
Afer this erent Madame de Genlis-whose husband never appears to have troubled her, and about whom she
appears never to liave troubled herself, and who was either dlend or gone-proceeded with the Princess to Switzerland and wished very much-struck, probably, by the romantic name of the place-to settle at Zug. But no-the magistrates
of that town were well ordered, well regulated people, and would not let her stop; more especially as she was to be
joiued there
CHARTREs.
Chartres.
At this period General Montesquiru offered Madame de Genlis his protection-notin the way which the modern acceptation of the term would lead one to beliere, bat in the way of doing what could not be very congenial to the lady's
feelings-putting her snug into a convent-the Convent of St. Clair. Here the daugliter of Egalite quitted lier, and went to live at Friburg, with the Princess of CoNTI, her went
A conrentual life did not suit Madame de Genlis, and, accordingly, she got away us soon as she thought the danger and procceded to Altona, and thence to Hamburgh, where she was, as she had been in England before, univer-
sally shunned and avoided. Here it was that RIVAROL, the witty, not bear it, and she proceeded to a farm honse in Holstein, called Silk, where she lived in cotton, and wrote books about " Knights of the Swan," and a variety of other things. together with a vindication of herself, which few people read and fewer believed. When the Corsican butcher got the upper hand in France, he had De Gexlis to the Arsenalprobnbly because he thought her a great gin-gave her liberality, has ho lo lo los to wrality, gare her a pension besides, when she set had been a literary steam-engine.
to write
Her delight at old IAA FAYETTE's regeneration (he took away her husband to America) was great, and sceing the what he fancies a throne, put her beside herself. Citizen Phllutes offered her rooms at the Tuileries, and she was in the act of refusing them (they say), when she was taken ill and died.
We liave never seen or heard of the exit of a lady, hat, whether for good or for bad, it matters little which,
went Genits in London, as they would of that of lady Morgan in Dublin, as if she had been nobody-a rushlight would make more sputter in going out than Madame De Genlis has
made: but her death has brought to our recollection some made; but her death has brought to our recollection some
circumstances relative to the Citizen King, which next wreek circumstances relative to the Citizen King, which next week
-for we have no room this-we shall just touch up for the benefit of our readers.
As Evening Paper, which we to not know, is quoted by Reforms at Jinulsor Custle,-Independent of the salary which Lord MARynonotgi cajoys as Master of the Hownds, there are one hundred and forty individuals employed at the Castle in the capacity of huntsmen, helpers, whippers-in, \&c., late reign) independent of their sulariex, were allowed six suits of
ivery for the year, cach of which cost 222 , Upon his Majesty' in-
fitiring into this department of the royal household, he expressed his astonisliment at the clothes worn out, and observed that. for the future, he would try whether two suits of clothes would not le found
sutlicient for each of the eervants in this department. His Majesty
took also a vivit to the lower part of the Castle, namely, to that sulticient for rach of the servants in this deparment.
took also a visit to the lower part of the Castle, namel; to that
part in which the coals are kept. Upon being shown the vault. his Anjiesty inquired, how many chaldron they contained of conls?
When informed about five hundred clatdron, filled two or thrce tiones in the course of the year, His Majexty ex-
pressed surprise at so many being consumed, at the same time tiking pressed surprise at so many being consumed, at the same time taking
oceasion to inquire the dimensions of the vautits. flaving been sntisfied upon this point, IIIs Majests examin.ed anothrr part of the
vaults when seeing another large quantity of coals lie was informed vauts when seeink another lerge quantity ar coald he wasinformed
that what he saw were cinder, and were the perquisites of ollice.
 to contain sot above one-fifth of the Of the truth or falsehood of this little bit of history we are no judges. It may be correet, but the cconomy described is more like that of king Coal than King Wibliam; we,
however, are inclined to doubt it, becanse the paragraph sets out with talking of the salary which Lord Marymonough cujoys as Master of the Ihounds-now, as Lord Alremanie, the noble father-in-law of the venerable patriot of IIolkham is the present oceupant of the office, and not Lord Man ybonovgh, it secms that the maker up of the anecdote is not guite so intimately acquainted with the facts as one should xpeet him to be. Besides, if his Majksty had rated Lord Albemarle for burning too many couls, his Lordship, no doubt, would have recommended Coкe.
JOUN BLLL, ESQ. TO IIS BROTIIER PATMCK,
My dean Pat-I don't take it kindly of you that you
ish to dissolve the union between us. It is not two years since I acquiesced in your wishes with respect to the remoral of the Catholic disabilitics. Ion toid me that was all you oured. If you had that, you should be quite happy. Nay
out the hint, thint if you had but that, you shonld soon so improse your natural advantages ns to surpass me nothing My dear PAT, only ryo eredit to myself for this, as a proof of disinterestedness on the contrary, 1 beliere nothing conduces so directly to my own prosperity as your's, or to your prosperity as mine. friend-one who will always be a friend in adversity os of a as in prosperity. I have always pleased myself with the hought that you are that friend, and therefore I give you a nuch higher price for these things, especially for your corn han would be asked of me, by foreigners. Do yon suppose you were as a forcigner to me, I should be so foolish as to
pay the price I now do for your corn when I can get it cheaper elsewhere? Do you suppose I would ndmit you, as I now do, to a full participation in the trade of my colohies in the East and West Indies and in America? No such thing, my dear PAT; but then, perhaps. you think you
would get as good a price for your produce from your new friends as you now get from me. If you can, why don't you cad of to , if you can get a better price from them.
Now, don't be angry, my dear Pat, at what I am going inion. Now, don't put yourself inu fine attitudes, and assume French nirs-1 tell you-you shall not dissolve the Union-and why? because I dou't choose it, and I am a reat deal stronger than you, I do not say I am, yor are but it so happens that GoD has made me a great deal stronger than you-which is no fault of your's.
If, therefore, you say there shall be no Union, and I say quences. You would go to France for assistance. Do youz
think the French would treat you better than I bare done?

Have they not pillaged the property, iusulted the men, and
violated the women of every country they have ever occupied? So much rood would they do you if they got to you-but how could they: My fleet would prevent themfrom selling your corn and your cattle to any body. So not only you would not get a better-
but you would get no price at all.
Howerer, you say you desire the continuance of the connection with ine, but you object to the continuance of the Legislative Union. Now, this is all very fine talking; but those who teaci you to say this, do not meareasonable thing have already induced you to ask one unreasonable thing if you will uot take the tronble of looking into the matter if yourself.
You see the Belgians have separated their country from Holland, and, theredore, you think it quite proper for you to be separated from me; but you had better set a good
example than follow a foolish one. I wonder you have not example than follow a foolish one. I wonder you have not
too much pride to follow blindly in the footsteps of those too much pride to follow blindly in the footsteps of those
blockbend Belgians. What have they gained by their folly ? bluckbend Belgians. What have they gained by their folly ?
Hitherto nothing but present distress and the prospect of Hitherto noluing but present distress and the Belgian and
seeing their country the seat of war; but the Dutchman could not understand each other; they spoke deniences in their United Parliament. You and 1 speak the same language. Besides, most of the persons in high employment were Dutch, and this the Belgians did not like. In fact, however, they had no reason to complain, for Belgians would have been employed, had there been any fit for high stations; but so stupid are they, that they have been obliged to employ foreigners, Spaniards, French, and all other sorts of people, to make their own revolution for them. Now, my dear
PAT, how different is your case? You are such a choice PAt, how different is your case? You are such a choice or other you get all the best things. Who represented the or other you get all the best things. Who represented
United Kingdom at the Congress of Vienna, and directell all our foreigu jolicy for years? Wby, Jord Castlleneafin, our Irishman. Who succeeded Lord Castlebreage? Why Cansixg, and I believe you claim him too. But who led the united urmies of the three kingdoms, and that of Spain, and that of Portugal, from Lisbon to Toulouse? Why, an Irishman. Who conquered BoNapabTE at Waterloo? An Irishman. Do youl suppose, if Ireland had stood by herself, that she could hare attained this glory? No. She Would have followed, like the Dutchy of Oldenburgh, or the
Margravate of Anspach, iu the irain of the great powers, and Margravate of Anspach, iu the irain of the great powers, and
the valour and the ability of her sons, however splendid, the valour and the ability of her sons, howerer splendid,
would hare been extinguished, from the smallness of the means they had at their command.

As you are, you share equally in the Government, in the commercial advantages, , nud in the glory of a vast empire. But were you what the agitators would persuade you to
becone, you would be without honour and withont powerbecome, you would be without hono
at once unfortunate and ridiculous.

But then you would get buck your absentees! Now, if men who haves great possessions in your beautiful country have not the good taste or the good sense to live in it, the
more fools they -they are themselves the greatest sufferers, more fools thry -they are themselves the greatest sufferers,
and the presence of such men would do Ireland little gool, and the presence of such men would do Ireland tittle good,
if she had so little pride as to wish them back again. But, my dear PAT, the fault of absenteeism is your own-a vixen wife makess a faithless husband-do you be amiable-make an Irish home agreenble, and depend upon it there can be no one so stupidly iusensible to his own iuterests and bis own happiness, ns nut to desire to live nmongst a people the
most gny. the most grateful, the most pleasing, and the most casily pleased of any on the face of the earth. But if wrongly judging of your position, and misled by false calculations, you will corsue in a course of measures which must be futal
to you, do not, my dear PAT, blame me for the result-your to yon, dos not, my dear Pat, blame me for the result-your
people will be divided amongst themselves, and the stronger
half will probably be on my side-yourports will be becker - your towns will all he in a state of siege- your fields will be uncultivated-your means of existence will be destroyed, and even the last refuge of the unfortunate, an honnurable
death, will he denied to you; for your quarrel will be at death, will he denied to you; for your quarrel will be at
once criminal and ridiculous, and your fuilure will produce neither sympathy nor respect, and you will exhibit yourself in the most mulappy of all human conditions, that of being a laughing-stcek to oihers, while you yourself lie bleeding aud
in agony.
I know very well that you have (notwithstanding all your
I know very well that you have (notwithstanding all your
cleverness), a good deal of the potatoe in your brnins; but I do not think you quite so wrong-headed as your pretended
friends represent you. If you become ontrageously frantic depend upon it you will be put into a strait-waistcoat ; but if, as I the rather beliere, you are only under a temporary
delusion, vou shall be trented with the greatest tenderness delusion, you shall be treated with the greatest tenderness
and forlociramec. by, ny dear PAT, your nost affectionate, and forlsearance. by,
(tho' elder) brother,
$\qquad$
Miss Fissur Kemater played othet on Monday niglit. It is the best of her charaturs. Why? Simply, we suppect, becuuse it makes
the least dcrmand upon the hixher attributes of her art. Julief is a love-sick yirl, enamoured at first sight, and borne along by the im. petuosity of her passion. Smasarame has done so much, that an
actreas ban only to feel hia languace, and she must produce its actreas bak only to feel hie language, and she must produce its
proper effiet in the utterance. She has nothing to study; nothing to elicit. hy y a caveful interpretation of lisie text; nothing to embody, by a profoutal or intuitive conception of his ineaning. Every kirl
who loves, or funcies shie loves, like Jytiel (and the Juliets of real life are by nn mrnss an uncom:, ont race of beings), faneics at the same time, that'were nhe in unitit's nituation she should apeak and
act as shie ducs. There is so much truth of common nature in the character, And sucl fidelity in the portrait, that it is hardly possible character, and such fidelity in the portrait, that it is hardly possible
to riou them in representation. Hence, the many successlul Juliefs
on the stape, compared with successful personations of the other on the stape, compared with successful personations of the other
heroines of tragedy ; beoause sauth, pleasing features (if beautiful ones, the better), a graceful lotm and carriake, and a moderate pro ficiency in elucution, give us all we can requite. Now, Miss Fansy KExair ponsenses these r"quisites in greater or less perifction;
and therefore, like her nuncious predecessurs in the character, with similar pretensions, her performance of it has its correspondiog O'Neying for example); but though thete were no striking points set, as a whole, it is we repeat, her best The only exerption to this absencentof striking points was in her dying, which was well
imagined, apd finely executed. imagiined, apd finely executed.
Whether Aiter
Whether Mils Kesalar Las ever read one line of what we have
written reapecting ber, and whelier, supposing she hase reat, she has written reapecting ber, and whetlier, supposing she has reat, she ham
thought our olmerrations worth attending to, are matters heyond our thought our ownerrations worth attending to, are matters heyond our
knowledge. But, "e are much piataken, if we did not perceive,
which we hise vi, a little evidence of improvenient in all chowe things the vowels was less uniformly barbarous; her attitudes less identical; her ogcillation of the head almost abandoned; and her monotonoua sing-song cadences more speringly indulged. Let her proceed in for it she will advace in her career; but till then, never. They for ith cling to her, and mar, more or lese, every scene. She is too prodigal of emphasis. If the reader will give just an equal quantily to each word, in the following linee, that is put in italica, he may party
comprebend the nature of this pervading error in Mise Kembles comprebe
delivery:
"Sball 1 speak ill of him that is my husband ?
Ah, poor my Lord, what tongue shall smooth thy
When $I$, thy three hours wife, lave mangled it?
When I, thy three hours wive, bave manglied it?
Your tributary drops belong to woe,
While alluding to what we consider Miss Kemble's defecta, in siving the language of her author, will she permit us to doubt the propriety of some of her wyllabic pauses? On Monday night she pronounced the word farewell thuo-lare-well! and in the line "sole monarch of the universal earth," universal was torn limb rom limb after thia fashion :-
We are inclined to quarrel, too, with one of Mise Memble's
Wavourite attitudes, that of throwing her body so violently out of its perpendicular, that like the leaning tower of Pisa, the apectator wonders what prevents it from falling. But this is not all. There are other reasons, not for us to mention, why Miss Kemble should be less attached to this preposterous straining of her figure.
Mr. C. Kemble played Mercutio; and if to make Mercutio a roys-
tering swaggerer, a counterpart of Falconbridge, (which we never cering swaggerer, a counterpart of Falconbriage, (which we never expect to see performed ns it -uhould be again, till we again see his inimitable performance of it), be a just conception of the character,
why then he played it admirably. If not, not. His delivery of the why then he played it admirabiy. If not, not. His delivery of the of broad mimicry, tos much of "suiting the action to che word"
Absorts was the Romeo of the evening. We could not help silen echoing to ourselves, the question of $J_{u}$ liet, "Ob, Romeo, Romeo wherefore art thou Romeo?"' It was a melancholy piece of business; not quite equal to what we should be satisfied with, in the amatory way. From that unfortonate young man George Barnucell, who is not expected tolave ata higler pich of passion than beiongs to Cruthed-
Frias. Mr. Egentox played Capulet, and either he haul a nost Friars. Mr. Eaentox played Capulet, and either he had
severe hoarseness, or else, his roice is decidedly improving.
So we were right, after all, in our suspicions. Power. has been
Stion withdrawn from the rantomime (no doubt by the authority of the Harlequin Fat, who rolls about the stage like Pat, we have Keeler The change is for the better. Keeley makes the audience laugh at his Harlequin Fat, which Power did not in his Harlequin Pat.
The School for Scondal, cast with great apparent strength, continues to be played once a week at Drury Lane. Farren, Dowton,
Macready, Waliack, Harlex, Miss Cabeten, Mrs. Falcit, and Macready, Wallace, Harley, Miss Chestea, Mrs. Faceit, and Mirs. Orger, constitute a graduated scale of names whicb is suffi-
ciently attractive. Perhaps we nuglit to add Srsclata to the number; for though he only sings one song (in Sir Harry), he, fortunately, does for though he only sings one song (in Sir harry), he, fortunately, does
not epeak more than half a dozen words. His song was encored. It is in such compositions as "Here's to the damsel of blushing fifteen," Farnex's Sir Peter ade, that Mr. Stsclata is most effective. Of impression upon a London sudience) it is superfluous to say any thing in praise. What the original representative of it may have been, we know not, save from what we have read and heard; we can onls compare FILREs, therelore, witiothers; and in that comparison he canderis. an unappronchable distance. We did not quite like Ma creadrys Joseph. It was too cold, etately, and elaborately hypo-
critical. He left no room for us to acquicsee in the probability that such a Jaseph could not be suaspected, and could only be unmasked mere tavern-blood, jolly, riotous, and extravarant with a fringed pocket handkerchiet hangingout of his pocket like a diaper napkin. Perhaps this is the fashion. If so, well and good. If not, we ahould say. it reminded us of the head waiter at the 'Preemasons'. Harley was diegkastingly' so in Crabfree, spluttering his coffice over the nexnertt Luskastingly so in Craberree, spluthering his coffice over the stage, at ploughnan, who was seized with a sulden cough in the midet of a learty poll et a tankard. These coarse fooleries have no charms exsensible and judicious piece of Dowtos's Sir Oliver Sorfuce was firmed our, former opinion of him in Archer-that he is ir to, conlivery ; though he tried, according to his notions of gentilits, to make
a fine gentleman of 7rip. It was ridiculously over-acted. a fine gentleman of 7 rip. It was ridiculoualy over-acted. A Mr.
Wenster played Moses. foom some original study of his oorn. We denster played Mases, ftom some original study or his own. We
did not look for the "accent or gait "f Christians," but Mr. Wencren "imitated humanity so abominally" that he was neither Jew, Christian, nor Paran. His very dreas was an anonymous absurdity.
Miss Cuester's Ladly Tcazle was a mindleas performance, and ould not be endurable but that she almost binds the judume, and captivity to the cyes. Neither Mra. Fatcit in Lady Sueerwell, nor Mrs. Oncen, as Mrs. Candour, were quite refined enough to give us the impression of higl bred dealers in scandal. As for Miss Mondaingt in Maria, it was distreseing to hear her.
Madame Vegrats has commenced at
Malame Vaatats has commenced at the Olympic, aseinted by
lins Foote and Mrs. Gloven. We have no doubp Miws Foote and Mrs. Gloven. We have no doubt their united at-
trartions will be more than sufficient to fil that very minute theatr and if no. more will not be necessary, we presume, Madame Vestuis with her undertaking. On presume, to satioly livered a clever punning address, every line of which told, and the whole of which wan vehemently applauded by an audience packed into the amsllest possible space. She has our curdial wishes for her
sucerss, backed by our opinion, that shie promises to deserve it by the quality of the entertainment she provides.

## PENSIOSLIST

SIR,-In the comments of "Radical" on the Pension List, inserted in the Times of last Suturday, relative to the $1_{666}$ to IIELENA LYNDON, it is said, "t this lady has arrived at inature old age. As sometimes "t this lady has arrived carried on to the next generation, I think an ind has been now be made who really enjoys the pension ?" "To should quiry I answer-No-Body. This pension ceased in De cember, 1329, by the death of Mrs. Helena Lyndon Dewith this answer I should have contented myself, had and the comment conreyed a tolerably strong insinuation of gross corruption on the part of Government-whether of of present or the late Administration matters little. The charge lerested as to the indimately-and as I feel somewhat in. lerested as to the grant of this pension, and the origin of such grant, I beg leare to call your attention to the following stanced, was granted for more than full and valuable con-
sideration. The history of it is this:-King Willit
THE THIED, upon his landing at Carrickfergus, in the THE THiBD, upon his landiog at Carrickfergus,
North of Ireland, was in want of money to aid in the servation of the Protestant Religion against James SBCOsD, and was assisted by many gentlemen of Sscosid, and was assisted by many gentlemen of
country with various sums of money; and, amongst the an ancestor of the late Mrs. HeLrna Lyndon advance very considerable sum. For this loan the Royal Bond one passed to such ancestor (then holding a high judicial situae but rom he stale of hat a principal nor interest was paid, 1766 . latter suffered to aecrue until 1766
proposed a commutation in the place of payment; and Willian LyNDON, the grandson of the original lender; and the father of hes dauphter ; and thereupon the Ropt of this pension for his daughter ; and thereup
Bond was given up, and the pension granted.
Whether WILLIAM LYNDON (who is long since dead) wts justified in delivering up the Royal Bond, is a matter for consideration elsewhere; but, between the Lysidos family and Government, a full, and much more than a full con-
sideration was paid for such peusion ; and the commutation sideration was paid for such pension; and the commutation
has been considerably more for the benefit of the State than of the family.

TO JOHN BULL.
Sir,-When 1 wrote you before, I supposed the Chancellor claimed some connection with the Lords De Vaux, of Gilsland, in Cumberland-and more particularly so, from mention being made of the Sir Thomas Vavx (really to
De Multon) introduced in The Tales of the Crusaders. De Multon) introduced in The Tales of the Crusaders.
Since then, I have heard, that a paragraph has appeared in some Newspaper (I have not seen it), stating that Lord Brocgham's connection is with the Lords Vavx, of Harrowden, in Northamptonshire. This Peerage became
eatinct in 1661 -and all Peerages, \&c. Are quite silent as to exiny connection with, or marriage into the Brovgray any connection I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,
December 29, 1830.
A GENEALOGIST.
Colot A PA
Colonel A. Pabrorr presents his complimente to the Editor at Jonn Becle, and would feel obliged and gratified by his giving tha.
annexed Queries a place in the columns of Lis powerful and popular urnal.
Fairaeres, near Hexham, Dec. 27, 1830.
TO THE REV CRSKINE NEAL
TO THE REV. ERSKINE NEALEE.
SI R,- Permit me to sek you, througt the medium of Josx BtLL 1. What sum have you receeived from the Society for the Propaga-
of the Goapel in Foreign Parts for your pamplilet entitied Reasons for supporting that Society 9
2. Can jou drny that within the lust month a gratuity, exceeding fifty pounds, has been handed over to you by the beatior Secretary,
be placed, at your ovon suggestion, among the items of "C Contingent Sxpenditure."
3. How do "you "reconcile to your principles"' receiving such a
sum-from "such a Sinciety!"-:or "buch services,"-and under "yuch circumstances?"
4. Waa it not part of the arreement between you and the Senior Secretary, that the Bible Societ) should be covertly assailed in every
page of your venomous and violent pauphlet, 3nd that a running fire page of your venomous and violent paunphiet, sod hint a rumning fire
sbould be kept nip against those God feaning men by whonn thats
Suciety is upheld? And how will you be able, in a dying hour, to support the reflection of haviug reviled such a blessed Societ $y$, which
has done such great good; and of haring recommended has done such great good; and of haring recommended to general
support its opponent-a Societs profligate in its expenditure, banksupport its opponent-a societs profligate in its expenditurt, bank-
rupt in its fund, and rotten to ther vers core in it principles?
5. What in the " consideration" seo expect to seceive in return for




DINNER TO GENERAL LAFATETTE AT PARIS.

 preside. 1 thank you for the mutive by which you avow yourself
tohave been influenced in kiving this parngraph insertion, nnd I doubt
not but that the same dresire to do me " justice" witl induce you not but that the same dryire to do me " justice" wiit induce you
to pive a rady an insertion to iny reply, which is brielly this:spoken or, he had the paragraphe were rehlly $n$ kuent at the dimner
possille opportonity of demaudink an explanatiou from the responsible partues, when he was on the spot;
nand it he were ashained or alraid to do this at the time, his clains to entertaining now.
 being deceived by otherd may kive him a claim to indulkence; but
even then, his fight 0 ask the questiont he propnase, excrpt in his
own prison, and wider lis ownt


 were nmony the few kratuitousty ent-riained, nud who took this
nethod of expensin, their posite ennse of the civitity. It was not
 reserved the nereeysary sum for the Huxiliary expences, which would
 I give these flat d.ninls to the unwarthy insinuations of your cor-
rexpoudent, at the sane time that I drny bis rikht io youstion me


 act as treasurers, spereta, iek, sud nte wards, neither do they in
France ; and, therefore, 1 slwuld have no repponsibility for any de.
fective arrangementw, even were they adnuited fective arrangempntw, even were they admited to be so, which, how-
ever, indenied. II your correppondent desires further intormation ever, indenied. It your correepondent desires further information
or satiefaction for any wronk, sustained, he will now know a shorter
and more accesuible chand
 hefore he complains of any portion of my conduct, by which he he may
be personally afticted, under an anonyonous disguise atad through a
third party

31, Sackville strect. 1 reuain, Sir, your obivdiunt servant.
P.S. I may take this occosion to remar, S. BI CKINGHAM.
 at Parin contending for thr Vice-President's clair being Ailled by an
American gentleman, to whirh the Enkliwh would not consent. is
equally unirue-sa it


PAITSIANCORRESPONDENCE.
My dean Butu.-The year 183J has begur well! for I amy hawis inform you that such is the march of intellect in Europe, that the housgmatD of M. ViLAIN XIV. has had the goodness to announce to the "worthy Belgians"" at Wetteren, "that afiairs go on marvel-
lously well-that M. Vas de Weren has kone to Loudon-that the foue powers have tuken Belkium under their protection-and that
fivery thing would be setted in \& few days.") This talualle informaevcry thing would be wettied in a few lays." This talualle informa-
tion is printed in the Brusels papers, now on my table belore metion is printed in the Brusels papers, now on my table belore me--
and the Housemaid of VILAIs XIV. is likely to be a celebrated perand the housemaid on history. So much for the march of intellect.

The ycar is3l has besun well! for I am happy :o inform you that and Police. Hesven forbid that you thould be so ignorant as not to may not. Well, then, he was a eort of rolber, and subpicious character, who vowed, or is said to hnve vowed, that he would do some injury to the youns Duke of Orle.ses. For months past he has eluded the vixilance of the police, but, a few days since, was dieco-
vered in the environs of Nismea, when police, guards and soldiers, all went in a part, and, instend of arresting him, trying him, or imprisoning him, they adopted bayonet law, and, without trial, or
enquiry, stabbed and shot at him ; then carried him to a Hospital, ennuiry, stabbed and shot at him ; then carried him to a Hospita),
and a few hourg afterwards he died !!! So much for the march of law and humanity.
The year 1831 has begun well ! An old and faithful servant of the
Duchess of Benny being out of place, and out of apiris, and laving Duchess of Beapr being out of place, and out of ypirits, and having
noching to do but to write to his friend, sat down, g tew days since. about politios, clubs, and revolutionse about politics, clusg, and revolutions. The presence of this servant Government, it was resolved on to send lim from Paris and Prance. So, in the middlc of the nixht, when the domestic was fant aslcep,
dreaming, perchance, of his Virkinie or his former benelactreus, bis apartment was opened and ransacked by the Paristax PoLice; and,
ufter pistols and matrasses, wine-bottles and cupboards, having been searcled, in vain, for conapirators and conspiracies, what should these ngents dibcover. on the mantel-piece, wut this letter, which the
domestic aforesaid was about, on the morrow, to for ward tohis absent acequaintance. Valuable diecovery! Thie was a key to the plot! This was the opening of the conapiraey; for, in the said letter, it
was declared, "We muat have a llepublic to set rid of the family of
 brouglte under the consideration of the French Chamber of Deputies ! Some laughed -others sighed-thic Ministers looked solemn-and M. Pzasst looked pompous-and this obscure domestic found himself a
hero! : Surely the Housemaid of M. VILAIN XIV, would make lim an admirable wife and correapondent! Yee, the new year has begun
 published his Mampereot: It is no milk and water production. It is no tepid tone that he makes use of. He telle the Polss that they
are either taistons or roous-that those who are the former he are either rratrose or roous-that those who are the former he
will never forgive-but that the latter have yet tine to repent.
He He telle them that if they think by their revolt to induce him
to make concessions, they mill find themselves sadly mistakenTor that he will make none: and that undess immediately on the them in a manner they will ever remember, and will teach all revolutionists what it is to dare to make insurrections in any part of his
doominions. His royal manifesto is the most decided and manty declaration which has appcared for many yeara past ; it reminds one
 revolutionis ts werc crushed, and all disturbers of public order treated
as traitors, without far and without reserve. And you may depend on it that the Emperor of Russma will keep his engagement; you may rely on it that he will not forfeit his word; for it the Pooles do not
submit to his will, and to their lawflul King and Goveroment, Whrsaw sill be a heap of ruins, and not a Pole will remain to tell the sad tale of the folly ard wretchedness of those who made the revolution. In this respect, then, the year 18111 has be
much for the revolutionista in Poland.
The year 1831 has begun mell! Y cu remember, my dear Bull, the expedition agsingt Alviers, its conqurst by Bounsoost; and the
gratification which this intelligence pave to nll civilized Europe; you remember, also, that as the Prench 1 .iberals thourcht that its retention Fould be disagreeable to England, they urged ita colonization, and
they hoped by so doing to conbarrass the Government of CHALE $X$. they hoped by oo doing to embarrass the Government of CHARLEs X. pation and colonization of the north of Africa, and England made no objection. Prom that time till the present little has been said or
thought abont Algiers, since cyery one in France has been occupied thought avoit Algiess, since every one in rance has been occupied
with the more preseing inatters of whether another revolution would wion begin, and what would be its reselts to to the countryand to them.has come, intelligence reaches us that Algiers is to be abaundoned, and that ere lone the Bcdouing, Turks, and wandering tribes will reeatablish their piracy, and infeat the M-diterranean with their Cor sairs. So much for the march of a Liberal French Government.
The year 1831 hna begun well! The Dutch and Belgians lave re commenced hosilitiese. Maestrecht is surroundled with Selgian
troope. The Dutch gun-boats have occupied their old position of Antwerp. In Hainault, Liege, Verviers, fic. the Belkians demand to be reunited to France. Luxembourg is in a state of war. The
"kingdom") of Belgium is going a begsing ; and M. Vimis XIV.' "kingdom" of Belgium is going a begsing; and M. ViLwir XIV.'s mith decision. A few days since it was announced that the Bely $i$ n
queation "was terminated;" snd some good, honest, thickheaded question "mas terminated;" and some good, honest, thickheaded
Engliehmen and Iribhmen, who loge their own money and that of buy Prench Three per Con nothing is settled-that war is certain - nd that have found out that nown. These poor fellowe must go down too, for I I queation mhether many of them hare even money enough to pay their differencea.The King of Ilolusxo is resolved not to be thus cajoled out of his Flenish doominione, and the protocole, and conterences, and Envoys
at Bruseele, from England and France, are all in vain ; there must be war wetween Holland and the reberce, are So much for the peace and order which the Belgian revolution was to establith.
In eoume countries, however, the new year has renlly begun well. in vasion, autl on preesreing its neutrality. This is wise and prudent.
Switz riand can meed
 the world-and da long as she shall do no merely, to protect her terri-
tory. fuom invasion, and precerve a etrict neutrality, I will say, "Suc-
 clumation also brgun well. The King has purdoned, by Roopal Proto the throse by ty varimus acts of clemency and goodneas. In SAR-
to DINIA the year han braun well; for the Monarch has placed the head
compinator, cha Prince de CAnIornv, under the surceillance of the
polith police, has claitsed the protection, of Austria In cane of trimule
within or attacka from without his dominions, and has taken every
measure measure for cruabing the spread of rebellion. In Spain the year
line also begun well. The King amid Queen are in good henlth-
the treasury is in a thriving state-the army is large, well-pnid, the treasury is in a thriving state-the army is large. well-puid,
loyal, devoted to the Royalist cause, and ready to attack or defend in the spring, according as they may be commanded. Moreover it is alleged that his Maisaty has voluntarily determined upon called "Cortes Bonds ;" and although he is not'bound to pay one tarthing, either by law or honour, yet to make an arrangement with those strangers who lent money to Spain on the credit of Spain without sufficiently inquiring into the charactera of those who borrowed in her name, and without examining into their right to borrow. So in Portcoal has the year begun well. There the young Monarch is most popular and beloved. Faction has been silenced by justice, ErnA, indeed, have been abandoned for want of actors. At, for: recent letter that I have scen from one of the poor deluded fellows who was inveigled there hy Palmella and Company, declares that nothing can exceed the misery, discontent, and want and poverty the Angra rebels. In Portugal, on the other hand, peace and plenty
abound. As England lias neglected her, she is now neplecting abound. As England has neglected her, she is now neplecting
England. Don Mifecer hins tanght a lesson to monarche and prople Engich none are likely soon to forget, viz. "that a King may be King, which none are likely soon to forset, viz. "that a King may be Kind
and remain Kiug, and act as King, and live and die King," thou all the other Kings should be so foolish as not to recognize lim. In Panis the new year has opened but sadly. The National Guards have been quarrelling among themselvee, and the An a diapolved; the Citizen King found it dangerous to trust young
Republicans with 18 -poundere! I do not find any fault with thisbut the Artillery do; and thoush they are dissolved by ordinance,
they continue to wear their uniform in public. The fortifications of Shey continue to wear their uniform in public. The fortifications of "Enginecrs" and old Socır, but is sadly of an opposite character to those who love peace, and have a sort of instinctive batred of powder and shot. The Chamher of Deputies is aplit into so many parties that a dissolution is talked of as probable in a math or sian weeks. The Treasurg is so ill supplied with money that it has been ain cash for the "Bous dy Treoor." The Fundu, which were forced up for a few daps in price, have of course fallen. The people are petitioning for a reduction of taxation, and ask that assessed taxes, duties on wine. salt, and tobacco, be all repealed; but M. Lapitte very justly observed, no further back than yeaterday, that the people were very unreasonable to expect reductions in these taxes. All this, he said, was a work of time, and in the present position of France,
both within and without, such a reduction was impossible. There can be no doubt about it that M. Laprrte was right, though it may as well be generally known, that, "in the present internal and exarnal condition of France, no reduction can be attempted. On New Year's day. doubtedly very gay. The Parisiant sou thi not tell you they are Rot to be cheated or day when Locis XVI. wis barbarously murdered, the theatres were all open as usual! So it is now. From time immemorial the French have beell accustomed to eat bon-bons and drink cbampagne, make presents and receive visits, on the 3lat of December and the lat and 2nd of January; and although this year not more than one-balf of the usual purchases were made, and presents given, as during the same days last year, still the shopa have been crowded, and the confec.
tioners have been receiving a great deal of money-and for 72 合ura the Parisians tried to forget their troubles. But now these 72 hour are forgotten, Paris has become sad again; and the Faubourg St Germain of an evening, instead of being as lively as Chenpsid
Lord Mayor's day, is as silent and sad as a Whig out of office.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lord Mayor's day, is as silent and sad as a Whig out of office. } \\
& \text { Has the year IS31 began well in England-in dear Old England }
\end{aligned}
$$

Has the year sion ing well England-in dear Old England? hope, my dear BuLL, it has began well with you and your readers cause who are "For God, the King, and People," have no real That with you and them the year may both bekin and end well, is the your very faithrul Correspondent,
PRbpriments.
The Rev. Josery FAyaEr, M.A., of Clare IInll, Cambridge, to
he Perpetual Curacica of Chillington and Seavington, St. Mary,
The Rev. R. A. Cox, to the Perpetual Curacies of Charminater
and Stratton, Dorset. Patron, Rev. G. Pickard. and Stratton, Dorset. Patron, Rev. G. Pickard.
The Rev. I . O. Z. Cwoon, to the Rectory of Compton, Hants. Pairon, Bishop of Winchester. M.A., to the Vicarage of Beckington,
The Rzv. PRuscis D. GIAY,
Worceaterahire. void by the rexignation of the Rev. G. H. DEANE. Patron, Dean Rnd Cliapter of Westmineter.
The Rev. Goornkr Goonsan, to the Retory of Kemmerton,

Bugbrooke, Northanter, on hik own petition,
The Rev. Robzat Toms, B.A., of Magialen Hall, to the Vicar.
are of Courhton, Warwickshire. Patron, Thomas Bowles, Esi., of are of Courhiton, W
Mitton Hill, Berks.
The Rev. EdwAR

 connection with King' $\begin{aligned} \text { Colleger } \\ \text { London. }\end{aligned}$
The Rev. Williay Rongrp Wake, Vicar of Bachwell, Somernet, and Rector




(Patron, ilector of Abton-under Lhir),
MSCELLANBOUS.
Remisilon or Tithbs.-The Rev. J. Kexpal, Rector of Barrowby, Miclaclman laart,-The Rev. Roserar Trencnott, Rector of Tang-
mere, made areduction of nere, made a reduction of five per cent. on his tithes at thy late audit.
The Rev. RobBrt HARY, Rector of Wrlbertonand Yaptona alo nt his tithe uudit rerurned ten per cent, on his tithes lor the past
jesr, and withou any solicitation whatever, gave notice. that in consequence of the depreasion of the agricultural interesta, lie would
make a reduction of 25 per cent. for the future.- The Rev. Dr. Mac-
EENzis, Rector and Vicar of Burwash, Suseex, hase remitted to the lessecs of his tithes in that parioh the sutn of 1001 . the same as last
 The Rev.C. C. Fowter, Viear of Rolleston, Notta, has returned 10 per
cent. on the small tithes.-The Rev. O. CaEwr, at his recent tithe
audit for the rxuensive parith of

even and a hal( per cant, upon their payment in lieu of the. The
Rev. RichARD HALE, Vicar of Harewod, has reduced hie tithe rent
ten per cent and since the year 1813 he has made s seduction of fitty
per cent. upon hie tithef.
S. Luke's Charch, Live
by the Lord Biehep
 Church, in Abercromby-equare, will be consearated by his Lordship.
By tiee bevevolent bequest of the Rev. Faucis Greasaul, Rector
o Siavely, Who in his will left to ninety parishes in Derbybire 6 ,


 suljeet is a representation of the Bousht of Olived, from a nketch
taken on the spot. The scene, among other interestina comprehende a vicw of the religioun structure erected on the sum-
nitiof the mountin, where tradition reords shat our Soviour bade
ndieu to adieu to his disciples at the moment of his ascenxion into Iferaten.
Saxox Crunch.-If there be any remains of ecclesiastical edifices in our country, strictly of the Saxon iera, the clurch of Darent, near
Dartiord in Kent, may claim to be classed amonk the number. This cloreck is of small dimensione, has a low tower, unumounted by a
shingle epire, and a number of Roman bricks ure worked into wrime shingle spire, and a number of Roman bricks ure worked into various
parts of its walls ; a circumstance which is generally initicative of high antiquity, beacuse it leadse ot a firir inference that the cdifice
thus conaructed ia of the Saxon times, or of a period closely connecthus conatructed ia of the saxum times, or of a period closely connec-
tad with tuiem, when lare portions of buildinks erected under the
Roman dominion were standing. However the other parts of Darent choman dominion were atanding. However the other parts of Darent
church may have been altered or repaired, the chancel retaing nearly its original appearance. It forma a recena, about twelve feet
lonk, and thirteen broad, and its walls are a jard in thick nees. The
nloor is elevated to aloove the body of the charch; is approached by three steps, and was doubtless the preabytery or part sppropt iated to the ervices of the noubthess bye preabytery or part approptiate oftiating pring. This rcess was
orikinally illuminated by five nurrow round-headed windows, three orikinally illuminated by five narrow ronid-headed windows, three
at the end, and one on either pide. Thrse are also called tancet
windows, a term often applied to narrow apertures in peneral for the purpose of excluding the weather more effectialily. in then absence of klass, or of rendlering the lovrer part more difficult of inceess
(when the clurch in'ght occasionally become the tortreas of the vil (when the cliurch in'ght occasionally become the tortress of the vil-
lakers on the incursions of the predatory Danes) these windows are not more than pight or ten inches in width; over these were three
othere, all in their present state blank or stopped up. On the top of
or the whole was the firure of the cross, forming perhaps another top of ture, subsequently filled up with fints. The walls nre of rubble work The font at this rhurch deservee particular nntice on acecunt of its
decorations, which, however dubiously expourded by many antiguaries, indicate at lecust a mixture of Pagan fables and Christian fites
The basin is sufliciently capaciona for the total immersion of (ant, and the exterior ornmmenta are divided into eishita each having a subject, and separated by circular columne of the Saxong
atyle. At Horton Kirby, a whort diatance from Darent there standa atyle. At Horton Kirby, a phort diatance from Darent there stands
a cruciform church, in the beautiful high pointed atle of he thir-
teentic century, mode of architecture with great probability consceenti, century, a mode of
dered of Saracenic orikin.
The Lord Bith
 of the united Plate. - The Rev. Jons Clmagetson, late Lecturer of the united parishes of St. Andrew, Wardrobe, and St. Ann, Black-
friara, having been instituted to the Vicarage of Wolvey, Warwick-
shire. a number of the inhabitants of the alove naind shire. a number of the inhabitants of the alove named parishes
assembled a few days since, to present to the Rev. Gentleman three very handsome pieces of plate, (purchased by subscription), ax a tes-
timonial " of their regard and esteem for his unwearied exertiona at all times to promote the npiritual welfare of the parishioners, and hie spontaneous and Christian attention to the poor."
The Lord Bighop of LiscoLk. officiating for the Bishop of ELP,
has appointed Thursday the 13ith inst. for the consecration of the


On Monday night the neighbourhood of Ayde and Ashton-under-
ine was thrown ind Line wns thrown into the greatest consternation by a report chint Mrr-
Abtion, jun. of the former place, hid fallen by thin hand of aknasing. Upon inqurs of age, was proceeding This young penteman, who was the lactory to his father thoune, when he was waylaid by otre or more
villains. His body wan found shortly afterward, but life war extinct. the appearance of foot-marks under an adjoining hedgr, it is conjee appearance of foot-marks under an adjoining hedgr, it is con-
jectured that more than one person was engazed in this diatolical
enterprise, but nothing has at present trankpired to direct subyicion enterprise, but nothing has at present trankirird to direct suspicion peacerble, and there is no reason for attributink this, sankuinary sely
 reputation of n good innster, And was gencrally nueh respected.
On Wednesday nn inqurat was held on the hop y nt Gee Cross.
Some of the witnrases who were examined s.rnved that sevetal of the Some of the witnenges who were examined, rnved that se vetal of the
men liad quittrd their work at the Apethorpe factory, in consequence
of feeling divsatisfied with, thin wares that were alluwed them. Those
who had evinced a desire to be reinstated were referred to Mr. Jage
 and he then paid, "There must be nn exanple somewhere".-
This man did not aterwards apply to the fectory for cmploy-
ment. On the night of themurder

 soul. has been offred for the discovery of the muiderer or mur-
derers, hy the father of the decrased. Livenvoi, Thursidy Night.- Information has been received liere
that the three men who commituted the murder of Ar. Ashoton, at
Hyde, have been taken ; they are the three persons mho hat beat Hyde, have been taken; they are the three persons mho hasl been
dischanged by a younger Mr. Ashton the day before, and whonit it
 house, as they stopped hin on the font-puth; two held him, to the
each arm, and the third shot him and he died instantly, Report
nates that it is diecovered that they form a part of a bods, of mispuided niacreants, who do not intend to burn the propenty, but have
selected a fer of those who are olnoxioun, and intend to diopose of elected a few of
hem in this way
A most cowardly and malicious act occurred in the neiphlimurlood
of this town, on Wednerday nikht. Soen after eleven o'clock on that night, the woman who keepran Cressake turnpike was buddentys seized by
a man, who threw ber on the floor of her cothge. Another man coning to hia asisitunce, they gearched the louse for some cord, with which
they tied the poorwoman's arme and legg, and then tosining hier on the
bed, one of them defiberately took a razor from his puck et, and told hey tied the poorwoman's arms and legs, and then tossing her on the
bed, one of them defiberately took a razor from his pock
her that instant and told

 L.'s outhousee in a blaze, and acreanning "Fire," she Awakened ne amigy o witness tir devasration of their property. The whole
neighburkond wis soon alarmed and on the vot. When their ser-
vics were no longer equired in rxtinguishin the flumes, they he-
 tised.-Shrevesbury Chronicle.







According to the latest inteliligence from Paris, the Russian Am-
basador to the King of the Prench has received hise credentiails; and Gcneral Sebeaptlan, in an ardiresting the Chamber of Deputies
stated that there was no,

 For the King or Bavaris is to ascend the throne; others, a distingnislicd Belclian citizn, whose name, however, is not mentioned.
Aleter of the list inst. from Ham aaya-" The ex-min Fortably, buteption of the iron bars at their windoms. nont only com excellent table, numd every acconmodigation to to render their captivit) eupportable. They occupy four rooms of oficers, the windows or
which look into the court-yard of the castle. The four doors of thei rooms open into the same corridor, and they lave the common use
of a fifth, which serves them as a dinink-room. $A$ contract for thein meais has hee troops that form their buard are under the command or
terms. The
 that hencelorth its members shall not be privileged againat arrest
 dressed the Court on the subject of the eurrender of St. AluLET Long who were to conduct the prosecetion, that if they would undertake to proceed with the trial. hie would sarrender hime olf on Monday yext inetructed to inform the Court that Mr. St. John Lonk will not tron-

 are we understand, in the popsession or the Ropal A condem.
transpired.
Information liag been reecived at the Admiralty of the death of
Captain Artur Binglare of his Majesty's mitio The tis, employed on noe coast of South Atheric. It appears that the en untortunatoye oficice
 oallant captarined to England with a freight, when the death of lier
 American (rigate President. For hise conduct in that action he was





 and to on to Mr. Hunt' blacking thop in Birosid.mint. From the
terme of the incendiary placard, as mell na
Irom the line of march selected, it would reem that the object is to create such a degree of
confunion as may favour the deeigns of the thievee who no doubt will compones the greater part of the eretine. Lee the ehopkeeperes along
the line of march take care of their thops and keep their servants and children at home; and lee all whom necessity may onmpel to come precautions will disappoint the prries who doublless have drained
their exchequer to
 ever workg le han alteady comgleteet, or man may choose hereafter to
 from Jersey. In onsecuinence of information received, the pipes were
examined, and found to contain, on each side of the bung-hole, a tin

 The vesen is iestored, as the master was entirely ignorant of the tranaection.-P Pymoith heurrnal.


Oiber


 performed in te church, and about the period above mentioned. a
cracking ois
lect the church1 was on fire. The congreataion immedialiely de depareed
and on the firc-bell teing rung, lundreds of people hurried to the spot and afiorided every assistanmer in their power to extinguish the
flames, but rithout succees. The firc or porinall

 carved mork of the pulpit preserved.
 not be sublued belore it renclicd the organ, Mr. Harrie fire could





 and which havece lated rom then fueresone by which the ehurch was licated,
 not entirely subdued until aloout sevea oc'clock in the evening.






.



 Dubin, Edied by hit Son, hichird Place, Pall.mall.


 ageistration, chancery house op lords, bankruptcy NOTES respecting REGISTRATHON. And the Extrinsic For-




















${\underset{F}{R}}^{\mathbf{R}}$


























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 and are extremely "The perfumed dhamber or the great"



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 all Parto of the World.







 " HAREWELL TO DEWMR ENGLAND!" Ballad, written an





## 

Non pla Mesta, the piANO-FORTE, BY HBNRI HERZ.
Original Theme with Vartations
Grand Thlo for the Pinno Plute
The Same, Ior the Piano, Fhute, VIolln, and Violoncelio
Alro de Bailet, from for the Piano. furte
 Lä Valöe Hongroise
Le Pan dArbers
La Polonoice








expretaly by the Author: and, In the Press,
The THIIR SET
GOUL of QUADRILLES belebrated writer
$]_{\text {GENE }} 12$


















 MEDICAL SCHOUL ST BARTHOLONEW'SHOSPTTAL



$\underset{\substack{\text { wimmild } \\ \text { Fonther }}}{ }$
 ST. THOYAS's hosprita The SPRING COLRSE o














 WALES, eetablistied fifin SMALL DBETS thrnughout ENGLAND and
 RKBIDENT-The Eari of Ronney.
VICE. PRESIDENTS.




 Lieutenant. Collonel Conke
J. Stamford Callwell, Eq.

## This Hinckes. B. Cliarlwood The Rev. D.

Secretary
M. T., In a Letter to liö Treanurer


The Rev. P. D.
Sir Rovert Julinon Eden, Dart.


 The Secretary. No, , Craren.stret, Strand, whire the Dooks naty be seen by
those who are Inelind to tuppot the Clarity, and where the Soclety met on
the frat Wednesday In erery Month.
JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary. JOSEPH LUNSN, Secretary.
that he recerived, on the 13th or
 Fire Pounds, but by an error
Two Petend,
CULER'S SPARE BED AIRER. - This Fessel is con-









 rebce, min
 alit. d ditiche.



THE DAVGITEMP
THEQUARTERLY REVIEW, No. LXXXVII. wil be pub-






## 


THERL Hon LAAD DRGAM. A Portrait of the Rizbt











J. MAIOA's CABINET EDTHION OF HOOARTH-OTM






 - John Major, so, plect,treet.
















## RRDAY＇S GAZETTE


 Chatie Puktorn





 Nole



THE QUEEN＇S EGHT DRAWNG ROoMS．

Moticc in hereby given，that thic Qucen will hold Drwing－Roome，


























 sivint she copy or the lefere altuded io：
 atlow me to address a lew words to you unon that subject，in the hope tll the confusion whice exists uporr this sulfiect，will distappear，if we contider separately tomo to．
The foll awing is a plain statement．of the facts：－ mition and abalf aterling，with the house of $\mathbf{8}$ ．A．Goldacenuridract of the Crown were mortiquyed，viz．：－The royal contracts of tobaeco and soap，and the taxes upon Urban property，for the special pay－
ment of the said loan，which was，besides．puarnnteed by nil the re－ menues of the State．From December， $18 \% 3$ ，until Necember， 1827
ven
 sited in the Bank of England by the Portuguese A mbassador in Lon－
don．That contract consequently still exints in full force，and the lond $\begin{aligned} & \text { boldera are eatitied to the paynent of their dividends，from the } \\ & \text { lat of June，RNS，at which period the usurpation of the Crown of }\end{aligned}$ Portugal by the Infant Don Miguel war fully consumumated；and
they are particularly entitied to lay hold of any noney belonging to that Crown，especially those revenues which were expressly mort－
kaged by the contract．Nor can it be doubted that the claim of the bondholders upon the Portuguege Government，and the duties be
longing to it，arc in full force，and mutually binding，pooitive and
clear． Let us conaider now the position in which the Brazilian Govern ment atands with reapect to this loan．In Novembier 1620（full two
years after the losn was contracted thy Portukal，and was in course of pasment and not as our correspondent of last Thuraday would re present it，by insinuating that the two negociations were mimulta－ weously carried on），a．Convention was concluded between the Go－
veramenta of Brazil and Portukal，by which the former engaged to pay the latter the eum of two millions aterling－in part discliarge of
which it took unon itself the loan contracted two years previously which it took ulon itself the loan contracted two years previoussy
by Portugal．with the house of Goldechmidt，and alao engaged to in a certain stipulated period．This wes not an engagement of a private nature，but a pualic Convention between tive Governments，
and liable，of course，to all the contingencies of political events wiel mikhit niter or suspend the harmony subsisting
Governmenta．It was，in fact fulfilled by Brazil until the period wisen the usurpation by the Lnfant Don Miguel of the rights
Don Pedro himself，and of lis daughter．induced the Brazilian
Minister in England to surpend the execution of ment，whose ellect was，by enabling Don Mikuel to pay tee interest of a loan for the discharge of which the Revenues
of the Croun which hie liad seized are legauly mortunged，to increase
oren tion to thic interests and rights of the lawful Sovereign of Porpugni－
viz Don Pedro＇s own danghter．Certainly the non－execution of the Convention，by which the Guvernment of Brazil engaged to pas cer－
taiu sums to that of Portugal，would not have becn possible，if the contractors or the bond－boldere of the Portuguese
Lan had taken any part in the Convention of $185 \%$ ，or had acquired the slightest claim upon the Brazilian Government；but that is no Convention ；nor did thry authorise，aceept，or approve of it，after Wha concluded－congequently they are no party to it．
The payment of the Dividends subsecuently to 822 F ，were always
made by the Portuguewe Agent， acknowledke any other debtor than Portugnal．How can the they then
now maintain the claim they wish to set up agninst Brazil？By what act of theirs did they acquire that claim？Did they ever r ner sactifice did they make in 1625 to accuirer two deltorros，inatead
of the one they contracted with in 1823 ？If Brazil，as they say，has received value for the sum specified in the Convention，from whom
was that value received？Was it from the Bond－holders？ can they pretend to asquire a rixht to a value which they did not
sive．upon a third party，with whom they never conth A shadow of right mighth perhapo，be naxumed，if England had
guaranteed the excution of tie Convention leto ments of Brazil and Portugel ；but there exists no Buch guarantec tentiary，in neknacinting and signing tlich above－named Convention，in
which the Britith Gor It evidently results from the consideration of what is above atated，
that the two transactions，namely，that between the Porturuese
Gous Government and thie hrotise of Goldsechmidt，and that between Brazil
and Portural－ Hre not legally connected，nor of the sume nater Dy the first，the Bondholders have acquired a claim upon Por－ the Loan．By the second，the Guvernmment of PPortugnal acquired
upon that of Brovil a claim in which the Bondholders do not at all purticipate，and intice execution of which thry have no right to in－
terlere．Those clains heluecen the two Governments area fit sub
ject of discussion


 alter that event，having weparated hingelf from the L＇surper＇s
service，it was absurd to expert that be could continue to solicit the
payment of the nones due
 nortunued． apretition to the Emperor of $1 s_{\text {r．z }} \mathrm{i}$ ．to request ihat the addresencil

 the sum which some rerople would have hio apply to to hia brother＇
Exclieguer，and it in also natural cnough that the port

 Wexides，to whom shoutd the Brazilian Government，if it were
whems to n oblikation they never contracted．That would be to Rek nowledge
or．or the Portugseses agents，and to which ortugnese Ambassa－ Son Mikuel，and thercby ackrowledke his right to the Throne？Or
o those of Donna Maria？In the lant case，it it

 emigrytiona frosu Porwo short observations：－－Ist，That the numerous





## Inisenclu ourself，

ourself，the inconvenience to which the creditors or the F surse loan are at present subjected，I conicess that deplore
nore the political events which occasioned it，and the dre⿻丷

 wish
conce
Don
Don Misuel．I am Sirs．Scc．\＆
London，Oct．16， 1888 ． Aa it must be evident to every unprojudiced person that debt，and woth Governmente having glao rejected Lheir claima， oo the other，they lhave．in ennsequence，since the instalation Extraordiuaty and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court ol Dpon
 last，punctuaily and reqularly to
of her Majeoty Donna Maria II．
The Reproventative of her
Regeney is Mr．Maberly，to whiona the whole dolt is also assige
 racted for with him in 1830 for $1,150,000$ ．
The
 annum also．And，notwithstanding the engavement of the $B_{4}$ ． Gavernments to pay the interest and Sinking Fund regularly es six months from the lat of December， 180 ，two yea
aleo left in hand as an udditional security，for the purp
It may be but juatice here to ndd，that the Reken Maria is is prepared and ready to reconnise the 1 ，onane of IJon
the Sixth，in 1823 ，and to issue a Delaration，that it will not
pay pay une interest of the sarne regulariy，but also pay up ails
tomediately on her recovering lier dominione，to which purposi
loan has been made，and the application of the fund will be wholly emploped in the endeavour to acenmplish tin
It may be said by the Bondhaders of 183$)^{\text {，Why }}$ Wht amount roeived fom this loon ？＂The annwer to such a
manifest－nauncly，＂That the Reqency having rerat publ with honour，apply the funds so raised to individual
whinn the welfare of so many thousands of her Misjesty aubjects requires the application of them for
Mophers and Davohtens．－A certain manceurring
ranking among the elite of hish piqued at the character drawn of her in The
and Dateghers，whlch is now the rage．Som
竍 have pointed out the resembjance，and while thicy nfiec kind frie； A rick nt Moretown，Dorsetwhe geveral laugh at lire cxpense．， lers of oate，wns set on fire on M
lody，charged with the offence．
Two oat and bater J．Farquhareon，Eaq．，at Lapgton，in that county，have an the

 ater，Wils．A Aarpe barn parell，in the neighbourhood of filled with corn，a whint rick，
bartes rick，belonging to Mr．Rat There can be no donlt，it says，but it was the act of an incendia

hity likewise to let Mrs．Jordinn apeak for herself．I Hor leters， they extibit touchingly and eloguently the generons pouthess of
 Thestiny are attached．＂

 Masistrars of Ireland，to and entablighlied reareally
and for

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 there．Mr．O＇Connell in mo exum the sated at the me methe Marguis of Anglesen to put




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the Use of Sehoontiv By Sexi k ATLAS of MODBRN: GEOURAPH Y, convitating of 22 Colonted Mape, cor-








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## PII





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 TPEE HISTORICAL MISCEELLANY. BY W.C.TAYARA, M.M.




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A.DICTIONARY of GENEORIRAL Lin Mrobeoi










$\mathbf{B}^{\mathrm{E}}$






F FAM THE USE FF FANILIESAND SCHOOLS.















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| Print |





 Thir Young Antisrs AsinTANr in tir AnT of nnavisg in












A COMPLEIRE TREATIEE, on the WHOLE ART of DIS.

 TquTE HECUBAT ORESTES, PHICXXICIAN' VIRGINS, and 1 MBDEA of EULIPIDES; iliternily tranistated Into Englith Prove from


 AnIGToPHANEs. Tbe Comedien of Plintu, and the Froge, Iteraily trana-



WESSRS. A. ROWLAND aud SOV view it as a duty incum-





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 A Londun. LIPE OFFICE, Z. Cornhill, and को, Pall-Mall, The Honourahle Willt Prive


Tulk Company ynure tir ors herilhy pe




 MCONOMMCLIPE AESURANCE SOCIETY, No.34, Bridebs-






 Tilre: fourthe of the presemt proftes, nad, eventunlly, the whole profta will bo

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IT is a great gratification to us to be able to repeat our announcement of last week, that their MAJESTIES continue in the enjoyment of excellent health. They are still at
Brighton, where their presence attracts a coustant influx of distinguished visitors
We are happy to find, hy the Gazette of Friday, that
Her MadEsty intends holding a series of drawing-rooms, Her MajEsty intends halding a series of drawing-rooms,
at intervals of about a fortnight cach, commencing on the 24th of February, and finishing on the 23th of May. They will difiuse animation over the metropolis, and give a most beneficial impulse to trade.
Lord Grey is yet in trouble-not only about Ireland, Which he camnot tranquillize-not only about O'CONNELL, Slarery (Qnestion-not only about the East India Company' Charter-not only about foreign affiairs, where he must burn his fingers-notouly abont Parliamentary Reform, which the muss bring forward- not only about lord AlTHorpe's tri-
coloured flag, and the cap of liberty made into a balloting coloured flag, and the cap of liberty made into a ballotting bag-not only aboutt the impudent presumptiou or THoason ond the Barilla-not only ybout makiug hiss brother DEAN and inferpal Ordnance office; the appointments caunot be filled up; Maberiv-who it seems is married to a cousin of Lady GREY, which, as the man in the play says, "accounts for in-is fixed; but who in the mame of cabsurdity will our readers faucy is talked of as treasurer-CREEVof Commons and dectared tiaat when he had an office once before, he never did any thing in $i t$, except, indeed, that he occasionally-

## Damned all the IIIndoos, Look'd out of tie windowe,


And this efficient good-humoured person is to be provided for, to the dismay of Mr. Romert Goanon, who, the Court nance, because he is a better judge of $\delta$ ombs than a Sea Capnance, because he is a better judge of bombs than a Sea Cap-
tain is of saddles! Still, however, the Orduance is not yet filled up; and if Lurd GREY gues on leaving that great department to do its own business without officers, some better good-natured fricad will hint to him that he had fity pounds a year extra, and abolish all tie places connected with it.
The Duke of Richasons is appointed Post master.(ieneral
of reland-this is a of Ireland-this is a good appointment. The tondying crawlers after any Government that will condescend to pay
and encourage tiem, tell us that his Grace is the moxt efficient Postmaster-(General! that ever was-constant in his attendance! Kc. \&e. If there are any duties nttached to
the oftice of Postmaster.-General, except signing his name on guarter-day, the Duke of Richanond is very likely to per-quarter-day, the Duke of RiCHMOND is very likely to perbecause there were two postmasters once, and lord two, and we beting a good Whig, knocked over one of those annihilation: and nuw, this efficient half-pay Captain in the Arny, and Minister out of the Cabinet, is appointed Postgo, aud if he do-to sechis father-in-law, and not the Post-ofice--Che laborious duties of the Eng ish Postmaster must go undone.- What slupid, doltish muckery this is; -but
we have another plurality or two to look at, more absurd than this.
There
family were a certain Lord Minto, whose fortune and of a thousand a year. Good-nud this Lord MIsTo has a brother, the Ilon. (EEORGR ELLLOT, who is Secretary of the Admiratty-and an extremely good office too ;-but has he Honourabic Geonge Elliot nothing else?-does the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Baronet, and First Lord of the Admiralty, who dismisses a man he has patronized, because he has treo ofices, know that this Secre-
tary of the Admiralty is nlso GENERAL of the MINT in Scotland? - -llis is a Minvo family with a rengenace; - the Admiralty Secretary in Eugland is a Geueral of the Dlint Cumberland Squire know this? and if he do, what does he Cumberiand squire know this? and if he do, what does he 1mpropriety as permitting the Secretary of the Admiralty land to go to ruin. This damirable Lord Mrsto, and his honourable brother to a Ministry who are a worthy conple, and quite fit to belong Pensiou List, outraging private feelings, und lippibelf up ingecent and amiable women. Lord MI isto is a pensioner, and his brother holding the nost valuable office out of the
Cabinet, a sinecurist in Scotland. Well done Sir JAMEsCabinet, a sinecurist in Scotinnd
well donc Lord Grev.-Go on.
The state of Ireland is most alarming. As we have not making the stan. ${ }^{\text {At }}$ ammitted by our Government was, in not making the slan. at lirst-at present, the circumstances
are such, llat, unless thia atrongest measures are taken, the worst consequences must en. $\mathbf{u}$.
 or perhaps, since they os to give themselves a long holiday, or perhaps, since they onder prayers sanction, and take of or put on duties, as the case niay
be, without the aniturity of Parliumernt, may have chosen to
stave of stave of the House of Commons as long as they decently can.-His Hajestr's Ministers, we say, ought to go to
Parliament and ask for its support in quelling the rebel-hon-that is the ouly word-which is in progress in Ireland. They shonld bring in a bill to render questioning the Union criminul; thry should, by a decided legislato
render needless, if possible, the use of the sword.
We look- the nation looks, to the Duke of Wellington's pleige giren in Parlinment, that if the concession of the
odigus Po ery question did not pacify Ireland, he would come down und ask for powers to enforee tranquillity in that country. Lord Grex must do the same thing. We desire no Whig flourishes-we want the Honse of Commons to de-
nide
cide cide the question, whether Lord ANGLESEA (who, when hee
was a Protestant adrocate, talked of riding orer Ireland was a Protestant adroente, talked of riding orer mrede a
with regiments of cavalry) is to be insulted and made a laughing-stock; and, whether in his person, our Gracious MONARCH is to be degraded with impunity
One thing O'Cossell has hit well-the only Peer who objected to he Bit under which Lon Guesea himself, is present lroclamations was Lord AsGiLESEA himseff, and
the most violent opponent of it in the Commons, was Mr. GEOFFREY STANLET:
re noticed the whimsical evolutions of
We hare clsewhice and about his own Court. What are
Lord Hing we to think of the following statement which the Leeds $\mathrm{In}^{2}$ -

"'All the Clergy; said Brocigham, professed thema selves farourable to the Education Bill, but his ercellen wriends he thourht him.elf bound to attend to, and in DE. ference to thea he withdrew the Bill.-
It is extremely pleasant to heare a gentleman thus proclaining lis veneration for Dissenters, who, in about a monthafter this speech, becume possessed of the greatest
share of Clurch patrouage which can fall to the lot of a subject.
Some of the newspapers have, furing the week, been libelling hord GREx, tu n manner which his Lordship really country and Don MiGeve is broken off; and that Lotd (GRES intends to recognize the Terceira Regency, and the ctaim of the Brazilian Princess of GRAN PARA to the Portuguese of our Govery add that, with the sanction and co-opera ion de Nemorment, his Priacess ent Citizen King of the French: and thus an alliance of a most liberal nature nill be secured, \&e. \&.c. ¿c.
If this story is
If this story is true-or eren a small part of it-what will England, what will Europe say to our Ministry-to its igno-
rance, its folly, its liecntiousness? The fact Hat Ifis rance, its folly, its licerntiousness? The fact hiat liis
Majesty King wilitam the Fourth has, with his own lips, announced to his Parliament that the recognition of Don M1G CEL was an erent at hand; and that the projected mea-
sure will place the Sovereign of these realus in the disarreeable position of having said that, which is not тo RE , is nothing with Whigs-a Tri-coloured Ministry is far too liberal to stand upon cerremony with Monarels. But putting putting the flagrant injustice of hoisting a foreign Princess upon a throne to which she has no right, out of the question ; and putting ont of the question, above ail, that Portugal-
the object of our international meddling, ngainst which the the object of our international meddling, ngainst which the
whole country will ery out-is one of two kingloms on the Continent which hure not been agitated by revolutions, and that nothing but unsettling the present Monarchy and reign nid and foreign influence, could stir putting out of the question the certainty that Spain musi encourazing against revelutionary movemeuts which we are of the question, we say, let us imagine the ubsolute madness, the rain-glorions idiotism, of putting a Prince of the Orleans branch upon the throne if Portugal, so as to cement an sion and loss: white it gives the bitterest our own excluKing of Spats the power-which, as our Governmen know, the French are at this moment preparing for-of
assisting the Spmish revolutionists in their bloody upon the peace of the only other continental kingdom which has not already been disturbed.
hed to drive the Frenchat enough money spent and blood blundering liberals are to or the Peninsuata, but that these back into it-to regain their ine andectab to bring them countries, and to occupy those shores-and for what-that the Portuguese P'cople may be oppressed with a Brazilian Quem and a Freuch King, oppressed with a Brazilian Intion-and this is done to spite an individual-the Goondies cannot endure that Don Miteve should have completely anticipated their mischievous intentions, have laughed at the little cabals and intrigues which lie saw going on here, and have bargained in limine for the removal of the ten thousand prostituted British troops who were sent into
his capital under fulse pretences knew would overawe the popular fecling, and controul he national impulse to reject Ihe Anglo-Brazilian Charter which concoet, for the bencfit of a people whem he had long beif this ais andoned and relimplod.
anything but an idlce falrication of GREY's Ministry be nume, let the House of Conation of its enemies, in God measures-let not the Kisa's with the Punclinello regency in the western Islands, or to any neguciation Forinternational meddling between Brazil and Portugal and France-let not his MAJBSTY's sacred word delivered to lis People in Parliament be thus, violated and ontraged, for the honour and glory of the Tri-coloured flag
uhich isdestined to be hoisted of Portugal and to he hoisted hyEnglish hands on the shore retrenching, screwing, beneficial Ministry this tnx-reliering the eountry into a war, or does it suppose, phat if it begins
to dabble with other people's concers it ot dable with other poople's concerns, it can keep itself
a. peace-let Lord GREY tranquillize pacify England-let him settle the $W_{\text {est }}$ Irdian andet hiin as to p'ease all partie:-let hiun regulate the East Indiacono Rany's Charter-let him bring forward his Parliamentary conrert his red cap of libery into a ballotting-bag-let these mendo smmething to shew themselves capable of better things
hann selling the Ordnance Onise, which they hare not $y$
doue; and afler they have finished these few things, they m rest a litule, and take time to legislate for Portugal ayy
Spain ; but at present we slould suggest that ther might spantageo
ceadify th readily the mob King of the French was acknowledged without hesitation or cousideration, and how willingly warmy old Talleyrand was reciedalsi. Jains, un a parallel case in funour or Don Migosi,, whose falher me King of poatcgal before him, and died in his bed and a an a scafold; who is the rightrul heir to the throne of lis country, and not by a mob, and an unconstitution portion of a half Chamber of Deputies; who sits aud rul ithout the aid of thousands if troops, and without the ne arm with the canaille-who is not serewed down to call him self King of the Portuguese, and not ordered about by hoary repmblican, who might afterwards cast him off-who not obliged to sacrifice Ministers of State to perpetual in prisonment for doing their duty, but who is de facto an de jure absolute King of Portugal. The Portuguet utions, and they deprecate foreign interference. As at ation, they farour our commerce, they increase our re renues, our subjects are treated by them with a kindness isplayed to the subjects of no other country in the woridand for these reasons we refuse to receire a minister from iseries of $n$ civil war, und our own into the expences incid. ental to a forcign inerely, us we have already suid, foe he honour of the tBi-colovifi flag, which gladdent from the days of the murder of Lovis XVI. has beed he raliying sign of treason, revolntion, and inurder, and nd Coring that period has been regarded by HATRED, DISGCST, HIN ABHORIENCE:
IIts Royal Iligliness the Duke of Sussex (in company with the Lond CHANCELLon and others) has been, had if or all we know, enjoying the hospitaities of Holkhas. Il luat pleasant mansion took the opportunity of dining with the pople of Norwich, to hold up to their execration the porss His late Gracious Majesty, King fieorge Third, who was designated by that most amiable and beliere this worthy individual even called him the worst Kïgn. hat ever lived.
What the feclings of Princes may be, it is not for subjects possessine; but we are of opinion that a chimney-sweeper, ondeseg fo common sentiment of ulted of a man who had so vilified, so libelled, and so inthe character and memory of his fallir. in London who would speak to him. And this futher the King of England. - SHAME!
The Right Honourable HExRy lord Brocienam and
ate of Bird's-nest, in the county of Westmorlath, Iord High Chancellor of England, Vice-President of the Aleclis. nies' Institute, and Member of the Beef-Steak (lub), \&c. \&c. \&c. \&e. \&c. \&c., has begun his legul campuign with most first day of Term in what his coaclimaker calls "n cuwslipcolotred carriage"," but whieh is known by the party. as the where else should they be-and a hammer-cloth " neat but not gaudy." But when he finished his progress to Westminster, he only really commenced his career, for thare be-
exhibited himself as a maker of rules, and a setter of preceents
Ilis Lordship hegan Term with a flourish-not of trumpets, as common law Judges do assizes- hint of words: it lenst
if there was any trumpetting. his Lardship acted the part of frumpe was any trumpetting, his Lardship acted the part od
trumper himself. What he said, we copy from a written statement, because it gires his Lordship the better of it, COURT OF CIIANCER
This bink the firt day of Terim, accordinesto to the new Act of Par-

 Che Lonn Cunsestaon anid, that, perceiving the Counsel on botb
aides were. prevent, he wished to ntate that since he land delivered.
 of which he did not dee in it necersary to mention. It was, howerers
evident
 partire in this canser were wasan appeal from his decision, and

 Court, and thicre were thre was no buviness of nny kind hefore the If I had, not kiven were three or four other casen ripe for indrment
obliged to come down the followil thise casen, I should have beet Wiked to come down the following morning brtwern eipht and niue
o'clock, in order that the time of the pultice thould not he wated. If
however, any pirty (I menn however, any party (I mean the Counsel of he partien in any canse)
bedissativfied witi, my judkment, I am perfectly willing to nuderid
 perfectly willing to kive my judgnemt axain. Over-zcal may; cempt
the parties to send liters withen the parties to send felters with refercnce to the nature of the cause,
and lard Eldon complained of such conduct very nuelt. Such comp munications I conaider highly improper; and I am determined they As for intimidating Lord Brovgham, nobody in the world tion to the rules of equity, and some thing like is suse of justice. Judgments in Chancery are not delivered-at lenst were notin the absence of all the parties interested no-not even rith ont notice to the interested parties to atlend. In the star Chamber such a course might have been adopted, or, perhapg, hall. but not in our Ce of the Priry Council, in a room at Englisb people want no innovations, they prefer oppen and nbore-
board proceedings, to which every body, but especially the parties concerned, may, and must, hase access.
As to the letter his Lordship received, we this day publish it, and our readers may judge what sort of threateving it
contains, They will sce, too, that although it would be a most nfamous and unwarrantable act to endearour to frighten a
judge into doing wrong, it can be ouly meritorious and pa-
triotic, by any means, to drive him into doing right. Lord triotic, by any means, to drive him into doing right. Lord Brovgham will very soon learn. that his pacent steam engee, Sir Edwamd Suaden will, we hope, keep hin steady, because, without any intention on the part of the late steady, because, without any intention on
Solicitur-General to intimidute his Lordship, nerer in this world was Chancellor more afraid of a Barrister-we mean, of course, professionally-than our present Lord High is of of cot said SUGDRN, who is now, of all living men, the fittest to occupy the office which the nob/e Haray is trying to gill; for an example let us refer to Monday last-only last out of the common law reports of the newspapers. Here is the report, verbatim :--
This beins the first Senl before Term. the Lonn CuxcevLon took






Mr. LLwsione on the one side. and Mr. Warefieto on the other

 would be found to be in the sa ne situation, as it lad been understood

 because, ns he said, he had most dist inctly stated that he would take
that question on the crening of the first day of Term, which will be to morrow:
The Sow.ticion. Gexranal said, under such circumstances, there had
ben a universal mistake at the Bar.







 Thest.inn Cuxacculon within a fow minutes took his seat ayain,
preceded by the muce anul purse. O:her Counsel entered the Court,

This is dignity-and importance-and a noble upholding of the proper respect due to the office of Lerd migh chasbefore him, and goes away; when after some time a Barrister drops in to Lincoln's Inn-liall, not having been able to muke it quite convenient to get there hefore;-the Court is up-
the IIall emply-the thing over for the day. And what does this Barrister do? Ilaving glanced over the coats of his briefs andsen the Guas. to varions amounts marked upon them, he thinks it extremely hard that he should have the trouble of coming there for nothing-sends a servant after
the Lord IIGH CHANCFLLOA of ENGLAND to tell lis Lordthe Lond Migh Chackllof of Esglasdo tell ins lorit-
ship that HE (the said Barrister) is in the Hall, ready to proceed with his business, nad that he is quite surprised tha happens? Why Lord BRocG HAM, whose wig was in its box happens? Why Lord Brocghan, whose wig was in its hox,
and whose robe was on its peg, lis mace in a case, and his ridicule under his arm, rrady for a start, hurries on his bob and gown, hauls out his дew gaw, and, with the said ridicule gain into Court where he sits till sugdes has done what age wants, and then his Lordship gues away again. This
hattorether formed n scrne seldom equalted even at the
and Beef-slenks.
But Sir Edwatid Sugden has done more than this; and, although le sends for a lond Cuancellog when he wants
him, he will by no menas allow a Lord Chackelor to ake liberties with him.
Lord Broveman, who turns up his nose-orer and above he natural twitelh-at everything which he considers belore him, has. ever since his astonishing elevation, trented the Chancery har, especially the juniors, in a manner such as
might be expected from the .. Schoolmaster." This noisy, might be expected irom the . Schoolmaster." This noisy,
domineerigg turn is cxtremely disagrecalhe, but the juniors domineering turn is extremely disagrecalr,
bear it. Towards the seniors his Lordship's deportment is more quiet, but more insulting. With a view of shewing how little nttention he thinks it necessary to give to the Court, he but Lee business before lim. Mr. WAKEFIB,D, some time ago, stopped ins his plealing till Lord BrovGBAM hed anhe had mind enough to think of two things, or more, ut time. This trick he tried to play oft upon Sir Eoward Sugdes on Friday, but Sir Edward was not to be soothed he positively refused to proceed until lie was attended to. Lord hrocgham attempted to ride the high horse, but sir
EDWARD very soon pulled him off, and told him, in as phain Epws
lapg very soon pulled him orf, and tond him, in as phanin lapuage as is consistent wi.ht the courteey of gentiomen, his
opiajon of his Lordship, nnd of his negigent and most indecorons method of proceeding.
When Sir Edward left the Cuurt, his last exclamation was, that it was a matter or great doubt widh him whether le would ever enter it again; and this is the feeling of everyHead of the Law
Head of the Law:
The fairest way to judge of the dignity of his Lordship, and the present state of his Court, is to read, as in the two Times. Lord ingoves. the dry account of the Law reporter to the ing proofs of some of the chicap tracts which nlow from his Lordship's pen for the good of the communily-what it was for some time in this way, this forlowed:-
Sir AE Stten as the Lord Cliancel!or put pen to paper, oso often did
 wardo the conclusion. Lioweever, of the rep ply, two pupera were thandrd


Thear youp," Chascellon, looking up, sair', 'Go on, Sir E. Sugden, 1 hear youl."

paid. Do youn suppose that the mechanical peration of placing my
pignature top papers can dietract Mx stention
is rom the arg ument thint $i 8$ koink on?
Sir E . Sua

as to render cond

 by possibility diactract my attention from what is Hoing ont and you
mikht just ae well pause and complain whenever Itappen to Ulovo my
 ship's signing those papers that he complained, but of his Lordes i.p
having been constantly employed in writing tbroughout the argu-
ment. Lond Cuascellon.-Then you know what I bave been writing. suppose? Let me tell you that have been writing a note or the
 n the argument. It is my duty to look out those cases; and whether


 be culled on.
Sir El Sckn.
Sir E. Scennex-I vill not trouble your Lordship any farther.
Tie Lond Cuaxcelon then observed, that in dealing with this case, it numt be recollerted that nothink conld be more importunt
than to obviate delay. In
in




 cessary in

A conversation in downing street, $22 d$ Now. 1 心30.

- Lord Cabliste was a Canningite,

And did with Goonr stay-
So just it was, and very right
He should come in with
The 'Woods' his handsome portion were
The Privy Seal was in his care
The Privy Seal was in his care
By generous Goonv placed.
But now, nor 'Woods' nor 'Seal' has he
A payless man he stands
Because," sayy Grex, "e
Giv'n to the fittest hands.
Asd who more fit than Duanasa's Lord
As Privy Seal to shine?
His views so well with mine accord,
His interests are mine.
Besides, he too for some odd whim,
To Cansing did adhere,
And Goonr owed ao mueh to him,
She had him made a Peer,"
So far twate well and fairly done-
There's much of preatness too,
In giving office to a son
Who so dieserted you.
But who is this-I cannot quess-
This mnn who has the "Woods:
This man who has the "han of huxinuse, oods:
In want of this world'a poods?:"
IIr's rich-too idle is his task-
Ife triflos with such prace!
He wrote a book about a mask
Ile whould have on lis face.
A better cook you neever saw-
the has a honase clone by-
Bucsides he's Cara,sise's son-in. law,
And for the Duke would fy',"
Enough-l own 'twas very meet,
As you have renson'd well,
That Eluis should the oyster eat,
And Carlisle have the shell?"

- Not our Duke, but Lord Gnex's Duke-the Duke of Devos-
ire-uncle by marriage to thr Man of the Woode.-Ev. How are the mighty fatien-the degradation of one of our nost promising men is sealed-the job of Chief Baron Alex bles down into the Exchequer The Tines very properly and creditably supports bolster him up in his melancholy position; but there is a passage in its vindicatory article of yesterday which it should have omitted-" The office is merely judicial and not nolitical; but Lord Lysdhunst, as a Peer, having already a seat in the House of Lords, will be able to give great assistance where it is much wanted -in the numerous appeals pending before that high tribunal."
The Times is incautions in its friendship-the Chief not a politie Exchequer is, as it truly says, a judicial and Lord 1 poivical ollice; but the Times forgets to tell us that Lord GREY offered-and which, if Bhouginas would taken the Attorney-Generalship and pocketted his Reform Question, Lord Lysidevist would now be holding-i Iorgets to tell us all nowt the manaurring between the bargain about the pension and the Peerage-willingly would we forget too-but that is impossible, and the once liheral then Tory-once Protestant, then Papist, Lord Lynd-
HURST, has sunk from being once Lord Cuser the Duke of Wrlam being once Lord Cinascrleor, in the Exche of Welingans Binisty, into a Barony of work in thic House of Lords, and be permitted on the first day of each Term to bow and cringe, and breakfast with Lord Brougham !


## -

We regret to announce the death of Baroness de Roos. which occurred last weck. Her Ladyship was the widow of Lord HENRY FitZGeralin, uncle to the present Duke of RORERT , and was the only daughter of the Hos son Ilrnry, Earl of Shannon, by Charlotte, daughter of Sir Charles Hanbleqy Williams. The ancient Barony of De, Roos was in abeyance from the death of Grofge,
second Duke of Be'chingham, in the year 1687, between
the heirs of Bridget, wife of Sir Robrat Tyrwhitt, both sisters of Francis, sixth Earl of Rutiann, and so continued until terminated in favour of Lady de Roos, who assumed the title and dignity on the 9th of May, 1806. Her Ladyship has left several sons and daughters, and is suc-
ceeded in the Barony by her eldest son IIENRy, now Lord de Roos. This Barony is one of the oldest creations extant Mr. HuNT's procession, on Monday, turned out exactly as might be expected: a mob of dirty stragglers followed and preceded him, but nohody took any notice of it, and before he got to his house his adherents liad dwindled to a rery small number. The Crown and Anchor man would not
let them bave any dinner, and the worst results of the pageant let ihem bave any dinner, and the worst res
were a certain number of picked pockets.
The Court Journal, which every body reads, sometimes makes very odd mistakes; yesterday it has the following piece of extraordinary inteligence:". A marriage was some time since on the tapia between Miss
Wyndhum. daughter of the Earl of Egrellont, and Captain George Fiizelarence, ene of His Majesty's sous. The Noble Earl made, we are informed. most liberal oifres or dowry to his daughter on the oc
casion; 8,0001 . a-year, and the ancient fxmily manor of Orchard
 were not carried to any extent that promises a
There is no Captain GERBG FITZCLARENCE; but there is a Colonel George Fitzclarence, who certainly contrived to "carry his negociations to an extent that not only promises a cinal issue," but that has already prodnced
numerous issue ; for the narriage surmised at, by the Cour Journal of yesterday, with Miss WyNDFAM, took place several years ngu, and the Colonel and Mrs. Fitzclarence are blessed with a remarkably fine young family
The Courl Journal also informs us, that because the Chief Baron O'Grady (once threatened with an impeachment by the Whigs), has beeu created Lord Rockbarton, his Lord ship's eldest son, Colonel O'Gikady, he Member for Lime rick county, is now, therefore, Lord $O^{\circ} G_{\text {Rapy }}$ by courtesy Lord O'GRADY is an uncommonly pretty-sounding title but why the eldest son of a Baron or a Viscount is to be
Lord nny thing, it remains for us to learn-It would be courtesy indeed, that made him so.

We sce it constantly stated that the Marchioness Wel Lesley goes to the Chapel Royal in the suite of her
In noticing some of the ridiculous histories which some impudent or ignorunt people are in the habit of circulating wirmesarle, ns being Master of the llounds instead of Lord Maryborovgh-who, having a just feeling of what is due to public principle and fraternal feeling, could not lower limself sa much as to hold office under a Whig Goverument (for which his illustrious brother made way), and who resigned at the time when the calamity of a Tri-colour Cabinet was inflicted on the country. Lofd Albemarle is not Master of the Hounds, but Master of the Horse; and the monent we saw the article in type we saw the error, and in a very
large proportion of our paper it was corrected; but such is the abspuce of care about the present people, and such the ignorance of what offices they fill, that only one correspondent has noticed the mistake, and he in a note so oddly worded, that we cannot avoid giving it, as we re
To JOHN BCD.
You, who are almost always right in such matters, are wrong in your paper to-day about Lord Albemafle. He
is not Master of the Hounds-Lord Anson is. There was a discussion upon the point; but at last Lord Alhremarle took the Ilorse, and Anson went to the Dogs.- Yours,

## LORD! BROUGHAM!!!

We have referred elsewhere to the numerous absurdities of this person. We now publish the Threntening letter about which he made his flourish. Menlly and truly if the about which had he should take the adrice of some friend
man is mot mat and hehare with comimon dece
as insufferable as it is alsurd.
 beaded "PagR v. Broom-Threntening Letter," from which paragraph it must be inferred that the letter in question hreatened Lord Bhocginam with persomal vilence. I send you a copy of the letter, for I was the writer of it,
from which you will see how little foundation there was from which you will sec how hitte foundntion here was made by his Lordship. 1 have been told that Lord Brougham said my letter was couched in uncivil terms ; think. and I trust you will think, it is not so. Hlowever, interests of other suitors of the Court, whose cases should thereafter come before Lord Bhovainam, demanded the suggestions I offered to him; and, as my communication was private, and by no means touched on the merits of the particular case to which I drew his attention, I cannot think it called for the severity of animadversion which his Lordship inflicted on me, not on one day only, but on two successive days, as I understand.
am, sir, your oberitent Servant,
ARCHIBALD R. F. RONSER.
(Cory.) 19. Girrat Ormond-street, 8 sh, Jan. 1831. sary for thus interfering with your Lordship's time: the subject of this letter is of some importance, and I hope you will not think I am acting improperly in pressing it on your atention.
I am the solicitor of the appellant in one of the appeals Page against BROOM The appeals, you will recollect, were argued at considerable length: "the argument was," to use your oun words, "very ample, claborate, and most ingenious:" the cause was complicated and perplexing. You yourself spoke of "the very many facts of this very entangled question." Your Lordship had arowed that your first impression differed from that which you felt when you gave jndgment ; and the consequences of an adverse decision voud unquestionably be calamitously heary. Youtook time which interest for were founded, and the bar were looking with some ore you would be disposed of. In this state of things, my Lord, you pronounced a comprehensive judgment of affirmance, with costs,-AFTRR THE USUAL HOUR OF THE

## JOHN BULL.

22 S

COURT'S RISING-WITHOUT ANY PREVIOUSINTIMATION
OF. YOUR INTENTION-WITHONA YQUR NOTES! IN THE OF. YOUR OFTAKE TLE COUNBEL ON THE APPBLLANT'S ABBENCE OF ALL THE COUNBEL ON THE
sLDe, but one, who was accidentally present, and not in his professional cosfume, -ANDIN THEABGENCE,OFALLTHE GLLE EXCEPTION :
It has, I believe, been the practice of your predecessors, when not giving judgment immediately on the closiug of the
argument, to give notice of the time when the judgment would be proneunced. If I were not apprehensive that my cllent niight be setiously injured in consequence of your departure from the usual conrse, I would leave it to experience, out to your Lordship there convenience of such a departure. After giving his unditided attention to the cause through. out the hearing, I ventare to submit to youy the Judge ought-to declare his decision only in the presence of the parties, their counsel and solicitors, if they choose to be present in order that they may set him right as to any matter which he may have mistaken-(and the most experienced and attentive judge may mistake)-that they may take notes of what falis from him, to be used elsewhere, should his tribunop not be one of last resort-and that they may discuss the question of costs, which seems to be frequently reserred till the conclusion of the judgment. I presume to say, that the
parties bave a pesitive right to the opportunity of being pareses bave a pesitive right to the opportumity of being is given, they can hardly be said to havo such an opporbe in censtant attendance for months, perhape during the sittiny of the court, taking the chance, from day to day, of hearing the decision.
I venture to submit, furthor, that while givivg judgment, the Lord Geancsllor is himself being judged. He bas case in every one of its circumstances; for if he liad taken but a partial view, or a false view, of it, his judgment will be right only by chance. He has next to shew to the party againat whom the judgment goes: that he, the party losing, is realiy in the wrong, and ought not to have, and has no chance Lastly, fesion in particular, that he is competent to grapple with the arguments in opposition to which he decides; that he knows the law applicable to the points raised, and that he can and does decide these points, article by article, and by the law. If this is not done, I apprehend a simple affirmance or reversal of the decree, where the case would admit of it, would be the best judgment that could be pronounced.
For I am sure your Lordship, will see that the great object of every Judge, in doing justice, ought to be to do it so as that there onay be an end of the sirife. in mercy to the parties it should so be done. To carry conviction to the miud of the losing party by clear exposition of fact and law would be right son, might not satisfy him, yet might leave him not disposed son, might not satisty him, yet might leave him not disposed
to pursue the contest; but to decide with an evidently imperfect or mistaken notion of the facts would alunost to certainty drive hisn to further expense and harassment.
As the cause Page against Broom is still before your Lordship, there would be an impropricty in my going into the
various guestions arising out of it, but I nm afraid that, after all the questions arising out incurred in taking the Lord chancelenon's opinion on the case, my client will carry it elsewhere.
I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obe-
dient servint,
ARCHIBALi) R. F. ROSSER. P.S. Your Lordship appears to suppose, that, according to practice, the lond Cuancrllor is to receive notioe when to give his judgment.-"I shall point out, without entering
into the partieulars, not having had notice that I was to deliver this judgment, mond not having imy note book here, \&icer This is what, according to the short-hand writer's
notes, was said by you on the subject.
And this is what the Right IIonourable Lod Brovgham and Vavx calls a threatening letter, upon which he observes, that no thraats shall Prevent him from doing his
duty. It is as clear a case for Hoxtoy as ever was mude duty. It is as clear a case for Hoxton as ever was mude
out. The Bar will not endure this, and if the Bar do, the out. The Bar will
country wibl Not
A most extraorilinary itory is in circulation in Kent, to
which we refer, because it would appear the height of which we refer, because it would appear the height o if it is a falseliood and calumny it is best to bring it to the otice of the individual principally concerned, in such a shape as to render its contradiction or explanation a work of no difficulty.
ook lodgings in Maidstone, during his residence in which the country was kept in a continual state of alarm by the constant receipt of those letters signed Swing, from which t should seem the system and signature together have since been adopted all orer England. This Cook was suspected by many people of being the writer of these letters, and the reports and suspicions gaining strength he left the place-
but it is serionsly alleged that before his departure he paid udd received a visit to, and from the Earl of Romngr, and at the last of these interviews received from his Lordship sum of one hundred and twenty-five potuds.
The peoplego on to say that the man shewe
The people go on to say that the man shewed the money on more than one of the tradesmen of Maidstone, stating who the donor was; and it is farther added, that the Mayor and
Town-Clerk of Maidstone have waited unon the Noble Earl who declines any farther explanation of his conduct, admitting, howerer, as it is reported, that he did give the inay who was a periect stranger to him, the sum stated, of oue The story, if not repeated with great earnestness and confidence, and circulated generally in the neighbourhood, would appear incredible, not more from the peculiarity of the
circumstance itself, but from the fact, that Lord Rom circumstauce itself, but from the fact, that Lord Rom NEY is
notso much in the habit of giving anything in charity to persons whom lic does know; it therefore appears to require some explanation why his Lordship was so suddenly worked
upon to give one hundred and twenty-five pounds to an

The followitg statcment Grace the luke of Newcastle, is from the Lincoln and Newark Times of last terk:


 When bis Grace arrived there, and alighted from his carriage, it whs
deemed prudent to have a posse of constables in waiting for his Grace'a protection. This, however, did not save bim from the grossest in-
gule, as whin they could not, in consequence, actuatly lay hands on the Duke, they flung their torches at him, and sne lorged in the
collar of his cloak, which the fellow who funn it gaid was the compliments of the season. On the arrival or the
ceeded his Grace's. the mob shouted out,
monkering Duke!-Burrke Aim! Burke him!
monkering Duke !-Burke him! Burke him!", Serjeant Wilde,
We dare say Lord BROVGHAM and Mr. and Mr. O'Connell and Mr. HUMR, and all those other public-spirited persens who have denounced the Duke of
Newcastle as a sort of political monster, because he presumed to think he had a right to derive from his property its just and natural advantages, will loudly condemn these nurderous intentions of the mob. But who have been, and are, the instigators of the mob? Gock forbid we should say hat Lord Brovgham, or Mr. Serjeant Wilde, or any one of the public-spirited persons alluded to, are the instigators. A man may throw a flaming torch into a powder magazine, without the least intention of causing it to explode, and When it does explode, he may deplore the calamity-but who flung the burning braad, would be the question asked by every man, because on his head the mischief hes, what-
ever purity of intention mays suggest itself to his own mind. And, truth to say, is it wonderful, that a rude and ignorant rabble, knowing what is asserted by those they consider
viser and better than themselves, shonld fall into the error of believing they are performing a practical good;when they only lo what, in their judgment, they conceive should be done, iu the way of summary jnstice upon a delinquent so pro-
claimed? Popular vengeance is easily excited, and many an assassin's arm has been nerved to strike down an innocent man whom popular obloquy has singled out for such punishment as infuriated mobs iuflict. There oan be no
doubt that the Duke of New castue would have been the ictim of this excitement, if the precautions of his friends had not interposed an adequale protection. The only doubt some persons may entertain is, tohal caused the excitement and this doubt we leare those to solve by whom it is con-
scientiously entertained. All we would implore is, that scientiously entertained. All we would implore is, that
whoerer has the porrer of rousing such feelings, would pause in deference to justice, honour, and humanity, before That most illustrious individual ST. John Long, the
nan convicted a Sessions or two back at the Old Bailey of man convicted a Sessions or two back at the Old Bailey of
thanslaughter, is. as our readers know, kerping aloof from justice, another verdict of manslaughter haring heen reThis very another case against him by a Coroner's Jury.Sessions, was to have done so, during those just ended at the Old Bailey; but, it not suiting his convenience, he desired Mr. Alles. his connsel, to tell the Judges that "he vould not trouble them to try him just now, as he did not mean to
surrender;"-and this free-and-easy quack was at large, dating letters from his house in Harley-strect, for days and weeks after the warrant for his apprehension was, or ought
to have been, issucd. Really this is making a distinetion in the operation of Justice which, of all people upon the face of should be made to account for a laxity in securing him as a
shorer shonld be made to account for a laxity in securing himas a
prisoner, which is almost as extraordinary as the mildness of his sentence in the first case of conriction. The Albion of Friday says he is living openly at Dover, with his name upon
his trunks. This display of contempt for the law and its administrators is too gross to be endured.

## THETHEATRES.

This has been an idle week for us-mere repetitions of performances unon which we have already snt in judgment; and there are of the decies repifita, is not "stale, flat, and unprofitable." It gives is plessure, however, to add, that Miss Inverunity's repetition of
Cinderella does not come under the same diequalifying deuciption which would attach, in our judgment, to a repetition of our own opimions. She is makink rapid strides in public estimation, by de-
veloping more and more the full extent of her vocal powers. Her voice has not jet suflicient strength and firmness; nor will it have we suspect, till claborate practice, and the maturity which a few influence; but we now see enough to warrant us in predicting that she will progreseively reach a high station as a vocalist. She has taste, a fine car, $n$ great compass, and $n$ true feelingof musical expres. aponding this one cannot fail by imperfect models.
The only exception to the repetitions during the week, of Pizarro, Werner, Romeo and Julict, the School for Scandal, Cinderella, and The Brigand, han been the first appearance of Miss Fansy Kemble
as Biance, in Milmas's tragedy of Fazio. Circumstances prevented as Bianca, in Milsas's tragedy of Fazio. Circumstances prevented
us from attending the prriormance on Wednesday night; and as we und
do not possess the intuitive faculties which some of our brother what we have not keen, we must throw ourselves und cannot describe of our readere, entreatink them to accept this honest apology in lieu of a dishonest criticism. Lest, however, there should be some inclined to quarrel with us for our candour, or who might feel disappointed at not knowing what we think of the performance, for them,
and them only, we bes leave to pullish the following luminous "The tragedy of Fazio was revived at Covent Garden last Wed and diaplased her wonted powere. Both her conception and exect, tion of the part were diflerent from that of Miss O'Neita, but
would be unjust to

Who have seen Misa Ferstus in Juliet, Bebidera, Mrs. Aaller,
bella, Calista, Mrs. Deverley, \&e. can easily imagine the effect bella, Calista, Mrs. Devericy, \&. aican. Her performance was mot
would give to soch a part ns Bianea. fact, esive throaghout, and elicited barnus or haves run. Fazio was plajed by Mre. Warde. We cannot say liked film in it so well as Mr. C. Kemble. It was a judicious po formance, but partaking of all those peculiarities which belong to
gentleman's atyle of acting. BuNctand was all we conld wish 7 the old usirer. Bartoro. This acsor never "o'ersteps the mode of nature." Mrs. Chattirley, in the Marchesa Aldabella, powers for trapedy the existence of which we should not have comedy. She loolod the chararter well, and raised it in wimporthe comeds. She loohed the character well, and raton wns, as usual,
ly her energetic personation of it . Eozron spectable in the Duke of Florence. We wiblh he had thrown a more vigour into some perts of the dialogue. The remsining we congratulate the manager upon having revived this excelle tragedy, which, we bave no doubt, will prove a decided tit. house was filled with elegant company at an carls hour.
There-it is no such difficult thing, yousee, to mamufact
kind of articles. As Hamfet says, "it is as ensy as lying."

## PRENCH PLAYS.

On Mondag night, M. Laponte, Pelissie. and Clorr, coatry which, as we are informed by the bills, has "underpone w rious improvements, and will be kept thoronghly warmed."
addition to those who conatitnted part of the company luat addition to those who conatituted part of the company lant season, Mgif Leontixe Fav, from the Thentre du Gymnase; Madame Alesurid
 the Theatre du Faudeville; M. Behien St. Aebert, from th Thentre de Lsonn; and M. PAULin, from the Theatre d' Anvers. Scribs (a rood name for a dramatic operaticr), was suatained b three of these new performers, M. Behier St. Alnirnt, M. Pauligit them particularly excellenц, except in the remarkable volubility their utteranee. We fancied. at first, our Enyliah cart were blame; but we were consoled'by the complainta of a Freneh genU could not under tand more than one-fourth of what they said. W found, therefore, we were no worse ofl than ou

## But we were amply compensated by the

second piece, lean, in four divisions, the admirable acting of second piece, iean, in four divisions, as we should incline to
 lively incidents and smart dialogue. M. Dervat, another of the newt performers, played the character of Jean with arest humour, till thought him 'rather tame; but this was owing, perhaps, to his broe and spirited delineation in the preceding parts. by the audience, played Rigolard, a dancing-master, a man ;" who cannotdance, cannot do "any thing that may become griefs ; and laments, most mournfully, that all the pence and elegant of the classical daya of dancing are sncrificed, now, to mere twirllag and jumpink. Such a character would find an echo in every bosous
in France; but we saturnine Finglish, who are more prone to value: heads than heels, ean hardly be expected to do more than bear ted timony to the-great talent of the actor, whose performance of it with
admirable. Mademoiwelle St. Anor pinyed Adelaide, a disinterestse youns lady, who is content to make her lover, lean, happy - not br kiving herself to him, but by finalls conementink, and even facilitatiog
his nion with nnother. There was a great deal of arelinese and vik his union with nnotl
vacity in her actink.
The concluding piece was a pefit operà, in one net, the music br uvan, called Le Bouffe et le Tailleur. In this piece M. Laronts tini, an Itali
M. Alfred.
On Friday, the ercond night, the prrformnners consisted of let Dcuar Percs; ont, La Logon de Botanique-Le Futur to la Grand
Maman, and Less Rendez-Vous Hourgeois. The first piece way licavy and comunon-place, consisting merely of those ex:ravapant prepared for the ceppecin! entertuinment of thic deities in this one and

 but with thore of the lounce and swink of , Scan before he be
comes the fine kentleman, than was Enitalle to the character of
Declmare. The last piece was full of buste and kept the nadience
in continual laughter. LAaponte was superlatively excellent in Cessurt
 way. M, CABARD, in Dertrand, a cowarrdly valct. pleased un much,
not merel, by nn exprexsion of terror in his countenaner, which was
true to nature, but by those selfecrnted nlarms which a mind wholly fertile in producime.
 we should think the company hardly atrong enouph for these under
taking. There eecms to be a deficincy or female talent. Made
noiselle $\mathbf{S}_{T}$. Axar is thr only one
 We have ptated, upon the authority of the bills, that the "theatre
has undergone arious improvements, nnd is to be $k$ cpt thoroughly
warm, " Nie improsemp
 keep both their word and good fires. Whaelher the nrechitect in build-
ing the Theatre remembered it was to be a summer theatre. and eo provided fur having it alwnys cold and airy, we know not; certainly
inhad too many or the easentinl virtucs of a summer house; on Frides
night, in particular.

> TO COLONELA, PARROTT.

The Credulity of "A PARROTI"
Sth, -Before 1 reply to your queries in the order in which you hare

 cious as to vent them to the world without previously ascertanning the certainty of the krounds on which they rested.

1. I have NEven received a shilling from the Socie
 that eatimathe innividual in my mite
2. With respect to the "o gratuity
3. With respect to the "gratuity of 50 .," and the duplicity with
which you charge me of having connived at, viz on



PARIBIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

## Paris, January 12, 1831.

Mr dear Bull-The syatem adopted by the revolutionists in Auguat last dops not now give satisfaction to themselves. During the last week a clab has been formed at Lointiers, in the Rue Riche-
lieu, for the purpose of opposing the very Government, which, in lieu, for the purpose of opposing the very Government, which, in
July, the same people were desirous of establiahing. Nor is this opposition of clube confined to the capital, for, on the contrary, both in Alnaoe and Haut Rhine ansociations have been formed, the effrect of which, is naturally to overthrow the Government of Louts
Patup. So true is the old adage of "Give them rope enough, and they will hang themselves !
The lower orders, or the canaille, are just as much dissatisfied Mars, and pelting with mud the National Guards with arresting a dozen of boya, beat a retreat, and left the mob masters of the plain. This conduct of the mob was indecent and illegsl, but when the people are sovereign what can you expect.
The "young men," who are so much epoken of in all these revolutionary scence, the studente, the polytechnic inde, are aleo forming of their own hande. The new liberal Minister of Public Inatruotion has been informed of these facte, and accordingly yesterday he searched through all the laws made during the reign of legitimacy, and found.an admirable ordinance against students combining together in clubs or associations; and last night the walls of Paris
were covered with placards reminding the young revolutionista of the existence of this ordinance, and requiring them to submit to it. How striking is this fact! How it unintentionally renders a tribute they repressed by legal means the conspisacies of the liberals against them! These very same liberals are now obliged to have recourec to these very mame ordinances, which, at the time they were made, they bonoured by the epithets of "illegal," "unjust," "persecuting," "inquisitorial," for the purpose of aupprcsing, not the conspiracies of royaliste, but
The Chamber of Peers also has begun to revive its distrust of the party which made the revolution ! I asy nothing of a Court without nobility $\rightarrow$ of Levees attended only by National Gnards and shopleft without acarcely a soul to opeak to her. Il amy nothing of the court of the Palace being without even a carriage except or the Ministers, and of old Lapaverter's and his white horee, from Sunday morning to Saturday night-nor of the hilarity of the diplomatic corpe when received at the King's Palnce by National Guards in blue smock frocks, or hy half a dozen of their superiore, who ground arms" and "present," "to firc," as a token of respect? These points arealt very immaterial. If from a citizen Kroo, and at his Palace, all this is expected, why, it may be very disaprecable or exceedingly amuaing, but it is of no vast importance. But the Chamber of Peers has begun to show its diatruat in another way. It as rejected by a majority of assainat a Government measure or abolishing the pensions granted by Cuanles the Tasth ; and, although the Government and the Chamber of Deputics hinve twice
pressed thia measure upon the altention of the Chamber of Peers, yet twioe has that body rejected this most unjust measure. Iectus, ay honour to the Chamber of Peera! may it follow on this ocession the advice of even the Duke of Bracinaf, and may it assert its own dignity, and reject all revolutionary projects.
But even this is not ntl. The Chamber of Deputics itself, even the Chamber of Deputien, or I should rather ary, the majority of that Chamber, has begun to ehow its distrust of the party
which made the Revolution! You know, my dear Buts, Ulat which made the Revolution! You know, my dear Bels, that
the dncument called the "New Charter of JN30," promised that a law should be made for regulating the rikhts of eloctors,
and in fact, lor eflecting what we call in Enkland a "Reforn in Parliaunent." This measure, iny dear Buris, has been prepared after five montlis hand labour and studs, nnd now it is presented it is destined to be kicked out of the Chamber of De-
puties! The majority of the Deputies begin to perceive where this revolution is leading them, and they say that theres are resolved in good time to arrest its progress. The new law, or rather the newly rag, and bobtail" eligible to be Deputics. This law then is to be kicked out, and another one required of a less revolutionary character. Sach n defeat of the Government would, in ordinary times, be a signal to its membera to retire-but as they are all like Odicion Barrot, the republican prefect of the Seine, they resolve on remaining in ollice "for the good of the country ! !" Some ill-natured people have told some unplessant trutis of one of these patriots. M. IAFITte,
in a German paper-and they say that this banker is in a German paper-and they say that this banker is retiring from Lus shop and aflairs-for the best of all reasons, viz. thint his aflairs
or his customers are retirink from him. I know not how thas may or his customers are retirink from him. I know not how thas may
be, but it is singular enough that none of the banker's friende ! deny Le, but it is
the charge.
Thus the revolution and the revolutionists of July are distruated last revolution, when the chief actors are quarrelline ameng of the selves-Lacsyerie forming a party against his quondam friends, and Dupost has been received in the Department of Eure with evers possible honour by his conatiturnta and fellow-citizens, becanse he is no lonker a member of the Larrite Administration! and jet this is the same Luritrs who gave away money, cartrid, ses, and wine
with so libernl a hand during "the little week of July lust," O temwith 80 liberal a hand during " the little week of July lust," O tem-
pora! $O$ mores! pora! $O$ mores!
The aflairs of B
 the former country. It is at war with Holland-divided into fifty parties-soverned by the mob-partly oerupied by Duteh tropss-
without trade, and capital-afraid of choosing a king $\rightarrow$ afraid of nuiting itaelf to France-suspicious of England-afraid of France-and in terror of dare even to fix the terpowers. The nominal Government does mot unpopular-its diplomatic ngents are the subject of auspicion and
reproach-and no oose takes it hy the hand, for all are alraid of
catcling the leprosy ! 1 There ie the party of the republic-th catcling the leprogy ! 1 There ie the party of the , republic-the
party of the Prince of Oraxas-the party of King Willasy-the party of Psince Leopold-the party of Prince Otho-the party of the Duke of Nemouns-the French party-the Merode parts-Philip-and yet no party is strong enongh to act, and the Messager des Chambres gives the cunning advice of "chooeing king at all-but of postpouing that question, and awaiting if the Belgians will wait, they old rogue meane to say that even yet see a French army march into their country, and clnim the righte of Erenchmen to the banks of the Rhine. In the mean time Brussels is ruined, Antwerp ruined, Ghent ruined, Maestrecht, Mons, Namur, Liege, \&c. all ruined, and lie who shaul.be king of such a nation as his, will be yet more to be pitied than the intended king of that The affairs of Popt modern, Greece.
a people muat be who have but 33,000 troost to a way as those a people must be who have but 30,000 troope to oppose to 150,000 , is the party of the Emperor-the Russian party-the Grand Duke' party-the party of the Diet-the party of the late Provisional Go-vernment-the party of the Dictator-the party of the Constitution, and the party for an entire separation of Poland from Russia. On the other hand, the Emperor has but one party, and that party is composed of 150,000 of the bravest and best disciplined troops in all Europe.
And now, my dear Bell, before I conclude, allow me to gas one word on the present position of affair in Pontugat!
Is it true that the Britigh Government has withdrawn the Consul ?-has suspended even its relations wilh the Government of his Majeaty Don Miaurl on commercial affairs, and has left the Portuguese trade to go to ruin ? is it true
that the British Government is a party to negociations for placing on the Throne of Portugal, malgre the wishee of the Portuguese, that journals, at the 'Change, and every where; and wlere theve' is so much smake, there must be some fire: Ifso, then let the whole intrigue be exposed-let the whole truth come out-let it be known that Don Miaces hns performed all the conditions which could be reapably soked of him-and that the British Government has not if such be the case, and made luy.it. The whole truts must be told, yet let the diagrace rest on the heads of those who ne thus culpable and who have chus betrayed the commercial interests of the country they are called upon to govern. I commend this autiect to your immediate care, and rely upon the resistance of your rery affectionate corresponden

## CLERCALLINTELLIGENCE. <br> $$
\begin{aligned} & \text { PREFBROBENTS. } \\ & \text { DB CABBN, M.A. } \end{aligned}
$$

The Rev. STEpase Hypr CA8sAN, M.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Brution, Somprset. Patron Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart.
Tlie Rev. Geo. Davy, M. A. to the Deanery of Chester. Patron, the King.
The flev. W. N. Danneli, B.D. to the Rectory of Stanhope, Dur ham, Patron, the King. $\qquad$ a Prebendal Stall in Dumam Cathedral,
vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. Darnell, priferred asabove.
The Rev. PEsea Frasen, M.A. to the Rectory of Kegworth, Lei-
cestershire. Patrons Christ College, Cambridge.
The Rev. Wm. MDosit, M. A. To a Prebendil Stall in Peterto the Deanery of Peterborough, Prom
Thie Rev. J. Bunnert to the Rectory of Houghtor, Hants. Patron,
Bishop of Winchester. The Rev. RucienRD EtocG, D.D. Vicar of Stoieshy, Leicester,
to the Rectory of Great Addington, Northampton. Patron, the Rev. James Tyley B.A. BLI M. M. has been elected Had Master of the
The Rev. WM. PAULL, M.A. King's Sehool, Chester. OBITUARY




 Congrepations will be holden for cler purpose of kraintiny Graces
and confer


Remission of Tirurs. - The RRe. H. Huntisamons, Rector of
Humpton Bishop with Tupaley, at his late tithe andit, made an nhatement of 10 per cent. to the tithe paycrs of the above, parishes.
The Rev. II. J. Roxf, lector of Hadleikh, has nade bandsome reductions in mais thes as a means of enabing the land-liohder to
rmploy the many labers who are in sminch of work. The Hev, Mr. WALкER, Rector of Layliam, has also reduced bis tithes $1 \bar{\circ}$ per
cent. Onpisattos.- An ordination will be hollen dy te Lord Biahop
of Silissums, on Sunday the 2041 of March. No candidite for dencom rivers will be admitted. Whose title is to extend to more than
one church, or to a patish the population of whiel sxeedis 400 per-
song. if he is to perform the whole duth, or ia temporiry title.

 neighbourhond assembled to witness the gratifying oren.ony. About
one o'eloek, the processin, consisting of Uie childen of the parish
school, the contrantorn for the buitding, the Liverpon Lancer Bnnd.
 eft Hoit Hill, and on arriving at the field where the Church is to be
buit, the etone was laid, with all the usual ceremorics, by Wiblas
Hovah. Emq. who gove the land.
 hask seddom faited to interest all visiturs, who usually:scend ite lofly turret in order to enjoy the deliphtiul prospects over the adjaceut
conntry, which1 it so cminently commands. This is to be aceom-

 amply recempensed for the exertion by the ried varic; of landscape
that is at once unveiled hefore you. St. Mary's Cliapm, which forms that portion of the church at whirh you entrr, is of ater date than
the original edifice, dedicated to St. Woolos; neither ihe decoratious
nor the atyle of lnildings, with the exception of en ornamented doar way, merit any observation: it it at present only in une as a burial
place. St. Mary's Chapel conmminates with that part of the fodng donrs, brneath a pertal that dimplays a fine example of the
Inglo-Norman and Sixon style of architecture. The arch it a bold semi-circle of lanke dimensions, richlys ornamented with a peculiar
kind of indented zis-7as monidings; on each side of the porch is a is supported. Formerly this was thed grapital, weotern which the arels
church. The interior of the main buiddink ist gpacious ine the stye Anglo-Norman, simple and nubsantiad. A certain intermirture of
the Gothic denotes the repair it has underkone. One oircumutace n particular in atrikink, the nave is sepprated from the side aisles by
a colonade of pillars of a clnmsy structure. the capitale of which art an artless attemit to ornament ; the areches arising from them arr
oold and heavy. one or tro of which are pointed wo.d and heary. one or two of which are pointed, but the reat are
seni-cirar. There are several ancient monuments also in this
church, well deserving attention.




 A.
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$\mathbf{S}^{\text {surac }}$





















Pripted frr C. J. G. and F. Rirliggton, St. Paulv Chareh- pard, and Waterpo-
whace, Pall.mall. PENTAISOGIA (iR Whica. Mapy he had. Intely poblinhen,


LIVY's SECOND PUNIC WAR, COMPLETE.

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PATRONI FCCLESI ARUS Bmards, A Lipt of the PMt rons of the

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The reported counter
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 cusation of the Roynl Court had ordered the transmission to the
praper officer of all the document, connected with the proceedinks proper officer of all the documents connected with the proceedinks
relative to the death of the late Prince of Conde, nud which lid liern
In inatruction belore the Tribunal of Pontoise; and that the Court In Instruction belore the Tribunal of Pontoise; and that the Court
would now have necessarily to decide whether it ought or not to Would now have necesesrily to decide whether it ought or not to
evoke the consideration of this aflair. Our readers will perliaps
ereolle recollect that by the accounte publiahed at the time (last Scptem-
ber) the Prince of Conde was anid to have been Iound dead, and recoliect. Prat by the accounte puid to have been round dead, And
beer) the Prine of Conde was anid to hacke in one of the drawing.
suspended by his neckeloth from a brackt room shutters; while there were othere who pretended to insinuute foul play, and againet whom, for such insinuations, the Baroness de
Feuchecer, an Enslish lady, who lived with the old Prince, had com.
menced legal proceedings. Until Tued menced legal proceedings. Until Tues day lask, hotever, there was no urther public notice of this matter, and it wasthen siven. merely
in the wordo me have prefixed, from the Gazette des Pribunav..
The forthcoming process is said to be curious; it is inatituted in the The forthcoming process is said to be curious; it is instituted in the
name of the Princes of Rohon, the heirs-at-law (heritiers naturel) of name of the Princes of Rohon, the heirs-at-law (heritiers naturel) of
the late Prince of Conde, againtt his Royni Hignese the Duke
d'Aumalo, third son of Philip. King of the French, and the Barod'Aumalp, third son of Philip, King of the French, and the Baro.
ness de Feucheref. The institutors of this suit allege- irgt, that
the will of the deceased, by which he in represented as bequeathink the will of the deceased, by which he in represented as bequeathink
$64,000,000$ (of rrance) to the young Duke dAumale, and from
$14,000,000$ to $16,000,000$ to the Baroness de Feucheres, was not his own proper act; second, that it was the result of intimidation the
siniater influence ; third, that the Baronegs had assassinated the giniater influence ; third, that the Baronesa had assassinated
Prinee oo Condé We
inquest had at the time, which papers are included in the procesa himself, the evidence of the medical examiners of the body, with a
curious enpose of what some of these gentlemen deem to be the moral causes of suicide.
New Yore
vices or arrivals Irom Enkland, and we fear that there witl be ad damage on the manufactured yoods on board the Liverpool packets,
which have been so long at sea, and muet have encountered violent
storms of late.
A great sensation has been produced in the United States by the
impeachment of Judge Peck before the Senate, which was to take
place withina few days aiter the 16 th ult
Prince Taile yrand, accompanied by the Duke de Valenerz, arrived
at the Albion Hotel, Brighon, on Thurday lagt. Yeeterd at the Albion Hotel, Brighton, on Thursday last. Yeeteprday morn-
ing, his Alighness took a ride to the Dyke, and returned to luncheon. ing, his
The Prince iness strue apecimen of the ancient French nobleasec ; his
deportmient is dignified, and the fine curls of his wis flowing over his deportment is dignified, and the fine curis of his wig fowing over his
shoulders give lim ${ }^{\text {a }}$, venerable appearance. From tbe weight of
yeara, he is very feeble; and he seemed to be extremely mennitive to cold, ae he wore at least two grent cloakp, and a roquelaure besides; he supported limselt on the arm of hie Secretary. On entering his
carriage, he was driven to Mrs. Fitzherbert', where he left his card, cerriage, he was driven to Mrs. Fitzherbert' $\neq$ whit
and then proceeded on his ride.- Brighton Herald. and then proceeded on his ride.- Brighton Herald.
The Sockport Advertiser of yesterdaystates, that an attempt was
made on Thursday evening to shoot a master cotton spinner, as he made on Thursday evening to sh.
Was returning rom Staley Mill.
The Counsellor of State Niebu
tors, died at Bonn on the 2 d inst. at the age of 53 years. He was a profensor at Berlin in 1816 , when he was appointed Miniater of Prus-
sia at Rome. In 8821 he concluded for that power a sort of concurdat and accepted a profeshortly afterwards he left the diplomatic carcer, the learned world, his important work, the Roman Iistory, not being yet completed.
govenors and directorn took place on Priday morning, to investigate
the circumatances the circumstances of the melance oly frire that led to the deasturuction
of the theatre last Mondry night. adjoining Miessra. Wheatley's, coachmakera sand proprietors, extensive workeho esand store-romem, when
Mr. Wm. Grifith, overseer. was called to the chair. The manave of the theatre, and others belonging to that eatabliahment, as as also
geveral of the police, were in attendance to give evidence
 Chairman, the board unanimenocyly conccurred in hine opyinence by the
theatre was set on firc by some incendiary or incendiaries. Cheatre was set on fire by some incendiary or incendiaries.
The statement made by the worthy Mr. Figina, st the Parringdon
Ward meeting, of the death of Mr. Clark, the City Chambrrain, appears to be wholly unlounded. $\mathrm{Mr}^{\text {. Fonsidering, however, that the }}$ excellent civic functionary is 93 , Mr. Figkins, we underatand, insiats
upan it that though he may he wrong, his report was not premature
 cate another incendiary act near Dover. The coaches coming to
this city from that place this pvening, bring the intellizence that an this city from that place this evening, bring the intelliuence that an
alarming fire broke out there this evening, about oix o'clock. It appears that irre was designedly setto the premises of Mr. Coleman,
of Priory Farm, near Dover. When the fire was discovered expresses were sent off to Dover for the engines, but they had ex
arrived at the time the conclics passed-the Phenix fire-engine here
 There can be no doubt that the fire or originated ind the act of an incen built principally of fint. The peasantry were collecting from all parts to assist in extinguiahing the flamen, and a bod
went thither from the adjoining village of Buckland.
 day), attracted a most brilliant and crowded louseve. TTe, (We enterinin
ments having been but by desire of his Exceliency," the Lor
ieutenan pieute pomented his private box at seven o'clock, unaccompanie So soon pomp and ceremonics attendant upon "command "nglesey waa recognized an enthusiastic cheer wels
comed his arrival, al the conclusion of which, hisues were discernible, comed his arrival, at the conclusion of which, hisyes were discernible, concluding with "one cheer more"' for Lord Anglesey $;$ the applause
however warm, was by no meana general, and immediately unpo it subsiding, a tremendous deafeuing shout from, the galleries pro-
claimed a cheer for "the repeal of the Union," which was most
warmly retponded to warmly reeponded to from sll parts of the house, and continued for The performances for the night were Der Freischutz and Popping
che Question. During the early part of the opera litue elwe could be
 proclamation," and "a groan for Doherty," intermingled with ocrom the stage. The storm, however, arradually subeided, and before but the time which elaped between the acts pras abundantly prolitic of checre for Danicl 0 Connell and the repesel of the union, to which
very little opposition was offered. There Was, towarda the conclusio
 ayes or nops prevailed; but the most unequivocal demonstration of
poblic ferling wae in the farce, where dfr. Primrose, drawing a chair
 Was electrical; those who did not cheer were convulsed with laugh marked the ready application of the pasase by the audience. This Marquis, upon quittink the theatre, was very warmy cheered, but
the plaudits were immediately followed, whilst he was within hearing, he plaudits were immediately followed, whilst he was within hearing,
by tremendous cheere for the repeal of the upion, -Dublin Sforning
Jlegister.



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y wimam Horlt. Ia rmani|l ilo, with numeroub Vignettes.









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Landinn. Nov. 183. JOHN CHARLES DENHAM, Secretary.








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## CARPETINGS

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# JOHN 

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

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 VII THREE LECTURES on WAGES, and on the Rffects of $\triangle$ BSENTEE-



 With a trief and highly interesting memoir of the author, who wasa bosom friend
of the immortal patriot, Kosciusko, and now lives in hoonourable retirement at



 forma ing folks in an antective manner, this, we thinkt, will prove by ${ }^{\text {" }}$ An admirasie prodection of fits ciasst", "Court Journal.
"A great rariety of information is heetate pleasantly collected," \&ce,-Lit. Gaz. Murray, Albeeaxtenty collected," \&e,-Lit. Gaz.
 Baldwin and Cradecki Pa




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## JOHN BULL



## JOHNBUKL。

## London, Jantary 23.

Their Majesties continue their residence at Brighton, and, we are happy to add, in the enjoyment of excellent health. It is understood they wil return to windsor alvout the 2 Sth of February, and remain there,
to the metropolis, for several uonths.

There is an end to every chance of an accommodation between Russia and Poland-several French Generals are appointed to commands in the Polish service. There hare
been disturbances at Gottingen, where the usual symbol of been disturbances at Gottingen, where the usual symbol of
rebellion, a Tri-coloured cockade, was exlibited, and rebellion, a Tri-coloured cockade, was exhibited, and
deputies are coming to England to lay their grievances bedeputies are com
fore the King.
Our Paris correspondent gives-if we may he allowed the Expression-a very luminous detail of the gloomy state of Eontinue, and even encrease-the real movers of these mischiefs are yet untaken, although perhaps not entirely un-known-and it will reguire promptness, activity, and decision, on the part of the Home Department, to secure the hidden authors of the system upon which the more ignorant and efficient conspirators are acting. The very litte information derived on the recent trials concerning the priu-
cipals, is owing to the closencss of their councils, and the cipals, is owing to the closencss of their councils, and the
very little they do personally to induce the results, they are So desirous of obtaining.
While upon this subject, we beg to say. that we have received from numerous quarters of the highest respectability
in Kent, an RNTIRE Corronoration of the story, which in Kent, An RNTIRE Corroboration of the story, which
appeared, we confess to us, incredible, which we last week appeared, we confess to us, incredible, Which we last week
submitted to our readers relating to the Earl of Romsey.
When the Right Ilonourable Lord Brovghanand Varx first-to his astonishment, as he srys, because, as he admits, he nerer expected to be nble to frighten Lord Grex-when
his Lordship! first got the "gewgaw," he was uncommonly good-natured; he gave livings to one man, before there were vacancies; he made secretaries, and kept secretaries; and,
in short, it was all honey and corn, and wine and oil, and in short, it was all honcy and corn, and wine and oil, and anything else, that could get him a good nai
GREY's proclaimed disiuclination from him.
Amengst other things which he did - not for attorniesfor, although haring abused them in the grossest terms upon all occasions, he has poked and pushied them in wherever Pollock, Stankie, Weightman, and Evehs, Commissioners on the Enquiry about the Law of Real Property. Oh! Beef-steaks-Oh! Bird's-nest-what a misclance.-
On the very day-just think of that-on the very day-the On the very day-just think of that-on the very day-the
agreeable circular is sent to these learned gentlemen, the agreeable circular is sent to these learned gentlemen, the
lamb-like Melbournr puts forth officially the re-appointment of the old commission in the Gazette-that very day!
So then Lord Brougham is obliged to write a second cirSo then Lord Brotgham is obliged to write a second cir-
cular to his four particular friends, to inform them that he is a Whig would call it, grasped at exceeded his power-or, as a Whig would call it, grasped at power which did not belong
to him. But the Ilome Secretary has since been good enough to listen to his Lordship's request, and has really appointed that gentleman's-we beg his pardon-that nobleman's friends.
But Lord Brupfeam (as his Bird's-nest neighbours call him), did worse thau that-he sent two barristers-poor fellows, no matter what their names are-to Berkshire, in-
forming them that he, the Magnifico of Beefsteakery, had APPOINTED them Counsel for the Crown before his Swinging Commission-they take a post-chaise, and go together, like the Siamese boys, to Reading, where they present themselves to
the Crown Solicitor, who-mark the fact-an attorneythe Crown Solicitor, who-mark the fact-an attorney-one of the much reviled, much oppressed, much insulted-says, "Gentlemen, you may come here if you please, but not as
Counsel for the Crown, for I-I-1:!? will receive no orders from the Lond Chancellon! Poor Bricffe no it seems, did not know that he could not trample down Lord Melbotrne and the Home Office with impunity-the
Solicitor told the Siamese barristers that the Home Oficchad directed him to return certain Counsel for the Crowin and he had done so. The discomfited Bruffamites forthwith put their wigs into their boxes, and themselves into their yellow pochay, and retumed to London.
But Brodgham (or, as Lord Byron calls him, "Blun-
dering Brovgham")-will meddle, and literll dering Brovahan")-will meddle, and literally-we are not joking-he fancies himself every where the sclooolmaster -he corrects exercises while SOGDEN is talking-and we
know that he wrote Lord Me lboun ne a letter from Con e's,
we belitre (where the Duke of Susspa and We belliteve, (where the Duke of SUSSEX and his friends wer revelling) to tell poor William Lamb how to manage his quires a good deal of teaching, but nerertheless, Broougran has no right to tet up Pedagogue Gencral; and Lord MelOf
Of course we never were present at a Cabinet-but onl
conceive Lord Mexbovine screwing and fidgetting wit

Wis hack to the fire, knocking bis nose abunt, and complain-
ing of this interference of Brovaran's.-" Interfere with ing of this interference of Brovaham's.-"Interfere with you!" says my Lord Palmerston-" the Devil he dnes-a RICH gets up from where he is sitting, and, wiping his eyes, says-" Well, and so he does with me-there is really nobody of whom 1 am half so much afraid in the world, ex-
cept"-at which instant the door opens, and in walks Iord BREFFHAM himself, which of course puts an end to the conrersation, but not to the assumption.
But Lord Brovgham does very curious things in all places. Sir Enward Sugnen, no duubt, will get him into tolerable order in time; but he cannot expect to correct his Lordship's private irregularities. It will scarcely be believed -but it is true nerertlieless- that this LORD HIGH CHANCEllor of England had, on Thursday last, as his friend and associnte. on the bench-that bench, where as ancject under the rank of a Peer, a Bishop, or a Pry heretofore pres Peserend, prefixed to Mr. Shephern's name, This word Recerend, prefixed to start, and wonder at the may, perhaps, indescension of Lord BROEGHAM towards a clergyman-but no-the Recerend Mr. Shepherd, the individual in question, who was honoured with a seat, inaccessible to the regular clergy except of the highest degree, is the Enitarian electioneering Mr. Shepherd, of Liverpool, known to the readers of nersspapers as having vituperated the late Mr. Canning, on the Hustings, in the bitterest and coarsest language.
Was the introduction of this Political Unitarian to an association with himself on the lighest judgment seat in the empire, meant to shew his aftection for the religious doctrines, or the political principles of his reverend friend ? The motive no one can exactly ascertain. The fact on, as we state it; and we must say, that his Lordship ueed not exert himself the attendant Masters and Clerks. If he will but persist in introducing such assessors to the country as Mr. SHEPHERD, and exhibit them as fit to sit check by jowl with the first law-officer, and the first lay-subject, in the empire, any other efforts will be works of stupererogation.

It is said in sussex-where, by the bye, his Grace is perhaps less known than any where else-that the Duke of Richmonn is an amateur Minister, and takes no salary "Labor est ipse voluptas," says one of his friends. Con-
sidering what his Grd we presume, is not $v$ d deat, even taking the case as the re presume, is not
Sussex people put it.
The Stock Exchand gentlemen have put an extinguisher upon the projected 2 cefa loan ; they will have "none
on't;" and to say trufh, we should hare been rery much surprised if they had countenanced it.
The coincidences under which it was put forth are curious. off of all of Mr. Cosis Mrckeste, the abrupt breaking oft of all negociations whe Portugal ; The falsiacation of the the story of poisoning Don MiguzL; and, in short, a general and simultancous display of statements and circumstance seem-no doubt accidentally-to have been made, all of thing like hope the cause of the Terceira rebels, and the thing hike hope to the cause of the Terceira rebels,
little Pretender; but still the City will not have it.
What appears strangest to us is, that Mr. Manerily,
who knows the world, and knows when to ask advice, had not consulted Lord Pasmenston on the subject-his Lordship was engaged in everal of the speculations of the
memorable I 2.5 or Mr. EDWARD Elutce, who, from his memorable lso-or Mr. EDwarn Ellice, who, from his
long habits of busivess and speculative turn of mind long habits of busiuess and speculative turn of mind, could
surely have better estimnted the success of such a scheme ns surely have better estimnted the success of stuch a scheme as srited him, to make so hamentable a display by way
sula suited $\lim$, to make so lamentable a display by way of
experiment. The failure of the project gives a fair estimate of the feelings of the influential people of London with regard to the intermeddling of this Govermment with the affairs of Portugal, and the unlucky avowal of the ingenious projec tor's friendship and affection for poor litile Donna MaBiA has entailed upon her Afajesty for crer and aye, the somewhat romantic epithet of Queen MAh.
Thrre is not, perhaps, in the world, so mngnificent a patriot as Sir James Mackintosh;-if Doctor Parr had point eren more satisfactorily; we could we always believed that the word pension, or sinecure, would drive lifm mad ; indeed, besides the even tenour of his exemplary life, we have some recorled proofs of his carnestness in that way.
On the $1+$ th of March, LSo2. Sir James voted in the minority, with our excellent friend Mr. Crerev (with the
slate-coloured stockencts and to recollect-the aholition of gaiters), for-what?-please missioners of the Board of Controult Just remember that - (CREEYY, who as every body recollects shewed up his own office and conduct in it, as Secretary of that Board,
having just now taken the Treasurership of having just now taken the Treasurership of the Ordnance); Well, then, Mackintosh, Sir
ver again, and remores that verandal, fitets up over and head, to talk in his notives that verandali-like hat from his cures and the horror of pansions, and all the rest of the gibberish which the people who want more than they have, are to do so. But will anybody beliere that patriotic it is James Mackintosh, who, on the 14th of March, 1822 , roted, and would have spoke for three hours against, the
paid Commissioners of the Board of Controul, is, at moment, ONE OF THEM:
Good! but then Sir James is not a rich man, and, thereExchequer mud, last Tuese person who tumbled into the words, or, in short, forget his ayes and noes for the eat his his mouth, and take under the only Ministry-a retrenching one-that would hare giren lim anything, one of the very offices which he conceived most oppressive, and shamefn, and useless, and all the rest of it.
But stop Sir JAMFs
But stop Sir JAMES-stop-we have not done with you
yet-let us call to Sir JAMES's mind the followingAt a Court of Directors held on the 22d July, 1812 :-

 to me made eut of the Territorial Revenues of India, and from the
Sth of November. 18II), be paid quarterly in England."
Nothing can be fairer than this, -a pension for
hitled, and nobody can murmur that Sir JAMEs havin,
tither been the Mr. Newman Knowlys, of Old Woman's Island for five or six years,
for the rest of his life
On the return of Sir James Mackintosh from bif arduous duties at Colaba, he engaged himself-pension and all-as Usher-or Professor it is called-at Haileybary College, near Hoddescion, at werbling that are permitue to wear a dress very closely resisen to considerable charen sities, and which Coliege has risen o coner in which the and reputacion managed and matured by Doctor BATTR thenlighly talented Principal, and the power of ability an? erudition which the Honourable Leadenhallers liave con erudition whed to concentrate there.
Here Sir James Macintosf lectured to the boys on la at a rery good salary, for sometime; but at last he was so worm aut-so utterly unfit for the place, that he resignedthis was seven years ago,-done-beaten,-poor tear Sb James, like the blindness of the stablekeeper's horse, hi age was no fault-it was only a misfortune; but he seldom speak without book-here we have him-a bit more Leadenhall.

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\text { ourt of Directors held on the } 16 \text { th June, } 1 \leqslant 24 \text {. }
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## A Report from the Committee of Conege!?! dated this dis

 having been read-has produced medical certificales of his inability to discharpe the whe to retire from his office at Midaummer, from which period his saltarg
and allowance, will cease ; and that he be allowed a pension of ant and allowance, will cease; and that he be al
per annum, from the date of his retirement."
To all this it may be said, that these pensions, as well as alary of the Commissioners of the Board of Controul, are all The principle is East India Company and not from the Crown. see no harm in the same: and when all is sala me liree different sources ; only it exlibits the practices of the Patriots in strong contradistinction to their preachings, aud we cannote choose but smile when we see the vencrable judge. with the pension which is to place him in dignified reirement, lectorhat gentle service, by the production of medical certificates shewing his utter inability fo perform the duties, and then, seven years after, finding him in full rigour and ac Citity, sitting as one of the Commissioners of the Board of Controul, haring eight years before, voted for the ahohition on emplary patriot, receiving the full sulary for his serrices here, together with his pension as a retired judse, and bis other pension as a worn-out lecturer.
His Majesty, we hear, has given orders to buikd, forthwith, some airy and spacious Barracks at Brighton, capable of containing six companies of the Foot Guards, with suitable JAMEs Kempt has been required to cire his opinion as to the designs for the buiding, the site of which is nt the corner of Church-street, where the present inconrenient Barracks hare for so many years stood. Many extensive improrments
in the slecping-rooms of the Pavilion, are also to he made; by which, it should appear that their Majestifs find the air of Brighton salutary, and the society and pursuits which the place afords, agreeable.

Tue Times newspaper-and we do not speak it to its disparagement, because we love consistency, und we respect private feeling: and, nhove all, in our hearts wr love bo found with the expression of friendship nad gratitude which the support of that individual erinces:-hut the Times newspaper of Wednesday, in a notice to correspondents, says
(to ifself, becanse no correspondent would have asked any thing about it,) that " Lord Eldon ras Lord Chicf Justice of the Common Pleas.'
Can anybody donbt what is meant by this little bit of inIt is to It is to qualify the fall of poor Lord Lysbitursr. But the
gentleman of Utopia should be told that, although Lord Elanon certninly vas Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, it was before he was Lord Chancellor, and on his way To the Woolsack. Lord I.YnDiturst has fallen, not only He has fallen what he last was, but below what he first reas. He has fallen, not only below the Iord Chancrilor, in common with all lay subjects, but he has fallen lielow nill the
other Chief Justices, and below the Master of the Rolls, and below the Vice-Chancellor.
Speaking of the Times, a parngraph appears in that Paper yesterday, denying the truth of a statement which has appeared in Buli, that Lord LyNDifuss was to have been-nay-nctualy was hord Gney's Chancelior, at
the time when Mr. Brovgilam was to have been his At orney-General. As we have atated that he ras, we need not repeat our belief in the truth of that statement. but we will ask the Times-one question. If Lord Lavintrasi
was not to have had the suls, wind was not to hare had the scals, who was ? Certainly not Mr
Bhougham in the Bhougham in the first arrangement-for that learned person
twice repented a distinct mons that it was totally impossible any circumstance should mons that it was totally impossible any circumstance should he had receired Io hew Ministry-this was whe ralship, and hat Grer's offer of the Attorney-Gene ralship, and had, as we know, thrown it upon the floor,
and set his foot on it. Who, we would like to know, was then designed for Lord Chancellor ?
The Times, in its paragraph of yesterday, nrgues that it is not at all probuble that Lord GREY should act under the feas of Mr. Brougham or seck to compromise that cutlenian's acknowledged principles about Reform, by offering him the Scals, on condition of his pocketting his announced motion There was no necessity of assailing Mis. Broutgham's con sistency with anysuch condition-the rery fact of giring motion.
Thus stands the recorded fact, as matter of history; Mfo Brovanam receives the offer, and rejects the acceptance
the Attorney-Generalship--he mons, and states deliberately and distinctly, that it is impos sible he should be connected with the new Ministers, an moreorer, that on the following Tuesday, let who might be Mi Reform, Meform, and that he thinks himself in a higher station a On the Mor Yorkshire, than any other that could be found On the Monday he becomes Lord CHancelion-the sind
qua non of his adhesion-and maturally awny go the proud
station of representing Yorksbire, and t.
importance of his motion about Reform.
Let Lerd GREY's real views Bbout. Reform be what they may, it must be evident that Mr. Brovgham could, and would, at that moment, hare upset the new Govermment in its infancy, by the premature discussion which he was resolved to force it to; he was disarmed and gratified at a
sory slow; and Lord LYNDHURsT has lived to receive the solace of hie disappointment in the Chief Barony- When Lord
Bhoog HAM got him to the corner of that Exchequer Board Brovghim got him to the corner of that Exchequer Board on Tuesday norning, his triumph was complet
in fact, check-mate.
in fact, check-mate
We have inserted in anotier part of our paper a letter, touching Alderman Waithian 's conduct in case he should become Chamberlain of Loondon. We suspect all specula-
bions are needless, for at the close of yesterday's poll the numbers were

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Mr. O'Connell Majority.............. S 60 arrested, but of course have put in bail, and are again at
iberty and active as ever. The Agitator, it is Eaid, means liberty and active as ever. The Agitator,
to hold meetings in a stean boat, out of the jurisdiction of he inagistracy: this is a novel expedient for keeping the affairs of the nation in hot water
The proceecings of Mr. ${ }^{\circ}$ CON CONELL at the Police.office are
worthy notice ; our readers will find them detailed in another worthy notice; ou
Lord A NGLESEA, and an Aid-du-Camp, rode out in the streets; there were considerable numbers of people about, but they took no notice of his Excellency-except by silently
making way for him. We wonder if Lord ANGLESEA during making way for him. We wonder if Lord A NGLESEA during
that ride, or when he signs proclamations, or directs the apthat ride, or when he signs proclamations, or directs the ap-
prehension of the turbuleat and unruly, recollects lis adrice to the people, so heartily given by him, so short a time since as the period of his former residenee amongst themAnglesen's words;-upon those words the Irish have Anglesen's words;--upon those words the Irish have
acted. How extremehy fortunate it is, that the Noble acted. How extremehy fortunate it is, that the Noble
Marquess should hare been re-appointed just in time to see Marquess should hare beas re-a
the full effect of his suggestions.
Prince hohenlohe lias propliecied that hefore the ed of next month Paris, Generf, Lyons, and four other cities, are to be destroyed by showers of flaming sulphur. We are
very glacl that his Highoess has made tliis wise exposition, rery glact that his Mighiness has made inis wise exposition, hecause the fulfilment or non-fulfinent of his prophecy
must be matter of unirersal notoriety, which his performance must be matter of
of miracles is not.
We have, to day, to record the death of a gentleman whose name has, for a great length of time, been associnted with the Literature of Great Britain, and who has personally contributed to its adornment by aome beautiful and popular productions.
Hexny Mackexzie, Esq. died on the evening of Friday the 14th
inst., at his house in Fdinburgh, at the advanced age of inst., at his house in Fdinburgh, at the advanced nge of $\$ 6$. He was the son of Dr. Joshua Macseszzie, and descended from a Scottish
family of great antiquity, and high respectability. He received a Jiberal education, and at the age of 21 , in the year 1766, settled as
an Attornes, in the Exchequer Court of Scotland. Very carls in life he had evinced a Scotland.
and had relieved the dryness of his profensional studies by some sinaller Poems. In the course of time, he produced that beautiful novel, the "Man of Pecling," which was publiehed anonymously;
but its merita made their way without a name, and the book was translated into foreign langungea, and made as great an efliect upon the Continent as it produced in the British Island
The auccess of this work encouraged Mr. Mac
The ruccess of this work encouraged Mr. Mackenzie to publiah again. and he appeared before the public as a Poet, and author of
the Purstife of Happiness, which met with very considerable succens. He followed this, with another novel, a sort of sequel to the Mun of Feeling. called The Man of the World, a novel which, if it did not so completely succeed as its predecessor, to which it is, in fact, a so comple
sort of sequel, contanins much beautiful writing, and displays a perfect
mastery in the pathetic. .Iulia de Rouligne, however, is the most mantery in the pathetic. Julia de Rouligne, however, is the most
striking example of the terrific. Indeed, its only fault is, rhat it is too affictive to the feelings.
Mr. Macsexzer wrote a trageds, called The Prince of Tunis, which was acted six nights in Edinburgh, but never was performed in Lon
don. In the year 1776 he married Miss Granh, the sister or Sir don. In the year 1776 he married Mise Granh the sister of Sir Jame Grant, and about the same period he proposed to a club then exist-
isting in Edinburgh, called the Tabernacle. to which he belonged that they should publish weekly papers on the plan of the Spelonged
ther His proposition was well received, and the plan carried into cflect. and the reault was, the appearance of the Blirnor, which was carried on for two years. Its success, however, was not so great as the procircumstance curiotasly illustrative of the caprice and uncertainty o patronage, because, when collected and publiehed in three volumes it met with the warmest reception. The Club, however, sold their copyright, and gave the proceeds to the Orphan Hoapital. The Society, however, abandoned their former name of the Tabernacle for
that of the Nlirror Club. To the Nirror Clnb.
Wo the Mirror succeeded the Lounger, to which the late Iord Woonhouafleg, Dr. Henhy, Dr. Currie, Mr. Cthig, Mr. Aner-
crompie, Lord Baxntyne (row Sir Wiliam, and the suryivor of chowaie, Lord Bansityne (now Sir Wilinam, and the suryivor of
the whole), Mr. B. M'Leod, Mr. Culeen, Mr. Blair, and Mr. Home, ere contributors.
eenzie at Called the White Hypocrite, produced by Mr. Mscon Lillo's Fatal Curiasity, and Mr. Msceserzie did not again write for the stage. In 1784 he published ${ }_{\text {e }}$ under the name of Brufus, a "Review of the Parliamentary Proceedings of that year.
Mr. Mackexzie, was, in privnte life, one of the most amiable of
men; his manners were cheerful and engaging, and marked by a re men; his manners were cheerful and engaging, and marked by a re-
finement and elegance which appeared perfectly natural to him. He ounk gradually under the advance of age, and had been for a consider-
able time too much of an invalid to quit his roorn. His eldest aon i Lord Muckenzie, a Judge of the Courts of Session and Justiciary in
Lold Territorial Department in the important office of Secretary of the in a vers emisent degree the talents and charm of manner which his
late excellent father poasessed.

IRISH UNION.
To JOHN BULL.
Sir,-In your observations last Sunday, on what ought to be the conduct of His Majesty's present Ministers, as to you sey that " they should bring in a bill to render question ing the Union eriminal:" Thia proceeding is not, I submit criminal-and you will see, upon a consideration of the $A$, fi cles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, that it is so
principle of both Unions is blended, but from the Articles of the Irish Union: a slight reference to a part of these Articles Wil be sufficient to prove that such questioning is criminal.
The Irish Union, as well as the Scotch (and in which, as has been before observed, their principles are mutually blended). is an incorporate Union, solemnily entered into and confirmed by the then two contracting Estates of Great Bri of the And Ireland; and by the entering into and confirmation of the Articles of such Union, the contracting Estates became and now are, totally annihilated, without any power of
revival, except by a revolutionary re-nodelling of the present revival, exce
Constitution
The sought for, or rather attempt at, repcal, cannot, according to the Constitution of the country, be carried into effect; (he attempt would be, to carry into effect a total
revolution and re-setllement of the United Kingdom; and therefore, such attempt, or, in other words, questioning the Union, would in fact be, and at present is (as broadly and glaringly in full practice) criminal and rebellious.
Again, these Articles of the Union form a treaty and reattempt to break Crown and the Consuch treaty and re settlement, would be criminal, in as high a degree as an attempt to destroy the present Constitution in Church and state would be.
That attempts have been made and undue means used to alter and overthrow that traty and the present Constitution,
founded and re-modelled on such treaty, is beyond all doubt. Under the mask of a restoration of that which inas been annihilated, and therefore incapable of restoralion, overt act of rehellion have been repeatedly committed-and that, in are inse of the King's Representatice. The two kingdom The Articles of the Irish Union. as well as those of the Scotch Union, are, in fact, the acts of, and ratified and confirmed by a convention, the component members whereo that general conventiou, and a grent part of these members resigned their political existence upon the ratificution of the Articles of Union. These acts of such convention form, and now are, in fact, a part of the Constitution of the Britist realm, and can never be constitutionally separated.
It would be in waste of time to go over the repeated acts of rebellious conspiracy, by threats and defiance, followed up to the present moment by the Irish demagogues, in order to
effect the dismemberment of the British Empire, by the breaking down and endeavouring to annihilate the present seftlement of the United Nation. Let the Irish Government follow up their duty, and silence those ringleaders of rebel lion, by proceedings against them for their treasonable act and offences. - I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Gray's Inn, 21 st January, 1831 .

OUR readers may recollect a picture exhibited last yea at the British Gallery, called Smugg/ers Alarmed, painted by Mr. Knight, an artist of whom we ventured to predic that he would eventually rise to the highest place in his pro-ession-that picture has been lithographed in a most mas-
terly manner by Mr. Farrlans; indeed, we are not sur terly manner by Mr. Farrlano; indeed, we are not sure
that it is not the very best specimen of the English school of lithography we have yet scen.

It is the fashion with the Radicals just now to petition or mercy for the scoundrel incendiaties who have been sen the Tino death for the most diabolical of offences, and long pathetic accounts of the heart-rending scene which occurred when a number of these fellows were sen-
tenced to die. To he sure it was heart-rending-it is not tenced to die. To be sure it was heart-rending-it is not
the aim of retributive justice upon midnight murderers and The aim of retributive justice upon midnight murderers and the day of trial. or a gala night at the end of $a$ session. Did these rellows cry, nud groan, nid weep, when they thrus bre-brands into men's houses and held pistols to thei breasts-or stole upon them in their sleep and deatroyed
their property? Stuff! If anybody wants to know the real spirit which actuates these petitioners, let them read few days since in the Times itself:-
Yesterday evening, at seven o'clock, n numerousand moat ablesterdsy evening, at seven o clock, a numerows and most resprcet
well, wat held at the inhabitituts of thice parisho of S. JJmes, Clerken. Went was held at the Northumberland Arms, Clerkenwell green, to
consider the propriety of petitioning Ilis, Majesty to spare tlie
lives of the unfurfanate men lying under sentence of deatl chester: Mr. Ansustnonen in the chair.
The Caainas briefly explaine
said, that nt no time was to be lost, lie would not detain them, but at once call their artention to the petition proposed for their adoption.
Mr. Masos then read the petition, and moved that it be adopted by the meeting.
Mr. MínPry
seconded the notion. He said he felt great pleasuure in doing eo. fecliug it a boumden daty, as a man and a christian, to
come forward on the present occasion and do all he could to alletiate the distresses of his fellow-creatures. No one could more
deeply lament than he did the extreme distress which had driven deeply lament than he did the extreme distress which had driven
n portion of the peasantry of the country to the comminaion of
outrages, for which their lives were forfeited to the oflended lam



 ianity, had acted on any thing but Chriatian principles. There were
ew persons, if placed in similarcircumstances, would not have acted in the sune manner those unfartunate men had flowe.
Mr. Wekeling said it ras truly heart-rending to read the daily accounts in the public papers of the proceedings at the different
towns where special commisions had been held. Most of the unortunate men who had been convicted were not aware that their con-
duct exposed them to the liability of a capital conviction. Unlcse some measures were promptly taken for the relief of the atricultural
labourers, the burnings and riots would still continue, imfamed as
the minds of the peasantry were by different publications that were the minds of the peasa,
circulated among them.

uage of a celebreated poet-,
" Princea and Peers may fourioh and may fade

He would ask whether the unfortunate convict-men who toved
heir King and country, and who toere atfached to the soil on which
hhey tere ored-deserved to die the death of traitors?

 pointed to procur
Secretary of State.
Thanks were
T
$\Lambda$ mere pernsal of this report will, perhaps, sativs
readers as to what " stuf"' the petitioners are mas and pretty clearly shews the state to which are coans the reduced by hinerality!
We have read with much pleasure and deep intereve, Fee ust published Life of Sir Hrmphry Dary, by Dr. Psess.the writing, as being too inflated; and here and thers; prenerally speaking, it is familiar and agreeable. We raziza hat we have not room for any extracts to-day ; bve zurz haps it is best not to mutilate the book, or discosenent $i, \%$ interest with which it abounds-we can conscientionsig xt that we think it will become one of the most popular juers atandard work in the libraries of all scientific and. hitack: men.

THE THEATRES.
The patch-work tragedy of Fazio was repeated, for the forith cleare his season, on Wedneaday. Why we thus designate it, Mr. Stisour old dramatists. In every scene. in every speech alscma recognise former acquaintance. FORD, MaRLOW, SHIECTr, ómen man, Mindleton, Rowley, Masinger, and Beaciont end Yhictiereshave been unmercifully pillaged by this Parnassian free-boemen Fave Shakspeare has not escaped his lawlegs incursions. But he ka; wioy heve leal his contemporaries, because kio boodo an Ve do not mean to say that Mr. Milasas has been a whoterif robber ; only, that he has collected an assortment of amal! xivewto-
 ines, half lines, and sentences, cast in the mighty mould at. .jssea oble think ich have enumerated, and it would be like pisar ix mercly the som
Of Mies Fanyy Kemple's Bianca, it is with sincere pizange *: can honestly speak, in terms of higher commendation thue xeepting her tulle. She is as unquestionably improvina. we. is unquestionable she has yet much to improve. Of the fablis me dee rom time to time pointed out, some exist no more, others, ire ism
appearing, nind all, are evidently under discipline. With izs. desty which is so inseparable a portion of our very nature, we zhow $\boldsymbol{j}$. hesitate whether to ascribe this change to our admonition. . N dhe man who lodged at a trunk-maker's, nnd who mistook his be Tise used to the noise, for the supposed civility of his landlore m . moving his hammerers. Hut we have heard the remati: mot: if others. We have heard it said, that Migs Fansy Kkmatis ins head, less uniform in her action, and less unnatural is hes arz pendicular attitudes. So our modesty gnve up the poins. aris. .TVe pirit of all our former criticiams, however, we now sive to 3 A . Kem nies beware of taking a part for the whole-beware of viask zp you have done all because you hase achieved something-bic 30 . an hich not all the puffing of all the Press, nor all the hurnine of spoke applauders in the pit, nor all their calling for your father all the ready adulation of obliging friends, could ever tave azy ducted you without that study.
Bianca is a character of deep, unmitigated passion. She , Ste pion touch of jealousy, her hatred, ber indignationg ber the rimu lothe themeslyes in the same attributes of all-absorbing sineleez To hurl a rival from her triumph, phe involves her husland in a ares mon ruin. To reach the heart of Aldabella, she invokes dishonst: xyme him, and wades through his blood to ber object; not, iodred.-h recklessncess of vengeance inflamed to frenzy. It is in chararteers. his kind that Miss Kemble at present excels; as may be obmanter in her performance of Isabella, Calista, Juliet, and Belvideragr in as
of which the strength of her representation is coincident wish tion trength of the passions by which they are finally agitated. Tumi $r$ the touchinger the art of successfully embodying; and it is only when sins. ernelf greatly excited, that she completely lings aside those $=\mathbf{m a}$ Hence, in her softer moments with Fazio, we were ollended rith in artificial prettinesses; but from the instant the heart of fithers abours with its wrongs, and her brain teems with the desperis scheme for avenging them, down to the overwhelming consequen: of her incensed feelinge, the hardiy left room for the mest yeverce $\mathbf{M r}$. W
but the sudience did not tazio, and clapped his bands to audmiratic: othis manual exercise. We counted-(not by a atop watch)-aseron. pistol in hard clappings, each of them equal to the report of a peales plece of acting; coarse, noisy, and ridiculous. The manner io he rosred out wine ! wine ! when going off with manner is whitily banquet, was suited to the vulgar brawling of a had too rruch wine, and therefore wanted more. Mrs. Chutrizerris of the arch fiend when he tempted our firat mother in the Garten Eden, if Mutar be a good authority upon mother in the Garten 3 J quarrel with the lady's tail. We mention it merely because it, we: the only thing remarkable about her, in Aldabella; except not knowriog how to play the character.
Buaxcreannot conclude this notice of Fazio mithont mentionmes in public favour. He performed actor, and It is no character. Hs appears but in one short scene, and does not speak more than thisti,
or forty lines. But Mr, Blaxchard does got think it beneath bim

The service of the theatre in the manager's opinion, requires that
be should appear in it. Let other actors, who bave no higher prese should appear in it. Let other actors, who bave no higher preinferior ones, follow so creditable an example.
And now, gentle reader, let us crave your attention to A Deed - Blood! the appalling name of a most appalling affair, which rakes place every night in the vicinity of Spafields-we mesn a
Sadler's Wells-no longer the "aquatic theatre" par excellence thoush truth compels us to add, that the night we explored our way to that favoured haunt of our childhood, it was emphaticully an aquatic excursion. The Deed of Bloorl is a horrible business. We
can bear witness, if required to do to, to the effect it produced upon zan bear witness, if required to do so, to the effect it produced upon
tho young ladies with their straw bonnets pinned to their knees, who eat by our side sucking oranges and uttering exclamations of vorror, at the atrocious villainy or caron Lenair. Mow such a monster could the is ead on his pillar and go to sleep." For ourselves, as they sometimes say in the Se more esaily imagined than described." Let the bill of the per-
 primbo-a "1)readful resol re." Item-" The stolen child." Item-
"The blood of innocence spilt in the forest !
Item- "Alarm and apprelension of the daughtrr." Item-"The willing sacrifice and
sell-devotion." Item-" The msstery thickens ! ! and determinasell. devotion." Item-* The mystery thickens !! and determina-
tion to right the Innocent !!" Item-"The Bandit Haunt." Itemtion to risht the Innocent ! !" Item-"The Bandit Haunt." Item-
"Stings of conscience ! $!$ Item-"Guilt decelved." Item--Confagration of the cottnge, and AWFeL EnD of the Featival !! ! Item-" Merciless ruffians and the living grave !" (Mercy on us !)
fem-" Timely interposition." Item - "Hypocrisy unmasked, and unexpected termination to dangers nnd persecution:" Out upon mad dainty palate say we, which such a bill of fare would not tempt.
But we mean to be serious ; and seriously therefore we declare that the Deed of Blood was very respectably performed. We have mow and then witnessed better acting, and heard better language,
modseen such things managed better altogether; but thiswe can add, the house was crowded, the company not such as used to frequent sachier's Wells and Astley's when Sadler's Wells and Astley's wore
the only minors, and the audience, from first to last, testified their satisfaction by general laugbter and applause. What more trow good authority that Mr. Joseph Grisald (or Joz Grisatbi, seneration being misled, by supposing that this Mother Goase is any sting comparable to that Mother Goose when he was in his glory:
Be it so. We will not dissont Gaisaldy will forgive us if we add, that we have been young, and pre now old-that we remember his Mother Goase, -and that, never-
Weless, we liked this Mother Goose better than any pantomime we beless, we liked this Mother Goose better than any pantomime we
have seen sinec the memorable days of that Afother Goose. We are cesolved not to pin our falth on any man's sleeve!
Following the order of our visists to the minors, the Adelphi is next upon our list. But here we hnve to deal mith representations that tread closels upon the hecls of the legitimate drama, as we are ac-
scatomed to call, by courtesy, the performances at Drury Lane and suatomed to call, by courtesy, the performances at Drury Lane and
Covent Garden, no matter whether they consiat of Hamlet or The
Brigand, of The School for Scandal or The Chancery Suit. The Brigand of The School for Scandal or The Chancery Suit. The
Wreck Ashore, seventy-sixth nigltit (what sny ye to thie, ye majors?) as really a clever piece, and cleverly acted too, by Yates, Heysisge,
O. Saith, Reter, Mrs. Yates, and Mre. Fitzwituas. Mrs. Yates, O. Saith, Revere, Mrs. Yatev, and Mires. Fitzwithias. Mes. Mates,
Alice, produces powerful impressions by that which is always im-cressive-a simple adherence to natur. No atudied attitudes-no laboured emphases-no artificial pauses-and yet she reaches the beart and captivates the judgment. Resre, first as constable of the parish, and afterwards as the beadle, was quite Listonian. The comic
 bese plcased $n s$ better if ites had been a little less extravagant in
kis conjugal perplexities and embarrassments. There was too much of grimace and of kroteeque vexation, bordering occasionally upon M. Dravils who plays the eame character at the Freneh Thentre.Mrs. Yatrs was casy, natural, and graceful in Julia. Billy Taylor tollowed-mere rubbish-and the evenink's entertainments concluded Tith the pantomlme of Grimalk in the Great.
and pay our reapecta to friends in that quarter; and, if possible, bow before the Olympic divinities in Wy ych-etreet.

FRENCH PLAYS.
On Monday night, Leonide, ou la Vielle de Suresne, a Comerlie: Tmuderille, in three acts, by three authors (Messra. Durerty,
de Vilurircue, and St. Hilaire), was performed. It was exceedde Vilurifere, and St. Hilisire), was performed. It was exceed-
;isly well netell, and the interest of the atory, as well as the lively sumonr of the dialogue, fixed the attention of the audience through-
sat. Mademoiselle Henmrars sustained the character of Leonide. ard mank most efiectivels, a simple tonching alr, in the second act, tui which. we sutppose, was thus transferred, because Madame Bat Dis, who played the part, cannot aing. Of course there was a little incongruity in the change, inasmuch as the airs introduced into the Irench Vandevilles are part of the action of the piece, and Leonide wrs made to tell what had happened, not to hergelf, but to Madame
theoert. M. St. Acrert, in Grudner, an old officer, thelert. M. St. Avarnt, in Girudner, an old officer, who turns out
to be the father of Leonide, was a litule too violent, we thought, but apon the whole, impressive; especially in the air where he relates to his neplierr, Charles, the adventure that befell him in Germany,
when he was carried wounded to the cottage in which resided the Then he was carricd wounded to the cottage in which resided the
mother of Lecmite, and by whose arts she was seduced. M. Alrneo, in
fodolphe, a cay spendthrift, who is willing to sell himeelf mother of Leanite, and by whose arts she was seduced. M. Alfard, in
Podolphe, a Eay spendthrift, who is willing to ell himeelf to a wife he sever saw, for the eake of getting rid of creditore whom he saw too
often, was lively and amusing; and Mademoiscle de Avas delighted the Frencl part of the audience by her patois in Lowison. She was soudly encored in a little air, beginning -

Un baiser ne fait pas d'peing
Un baiser ne fhit pas d'mal ;
C'eat egal, c'eat egal!
The second piece was entitled $L a \operatorname{Secmule}$ Annee; ont, a qui a
Ande $f$ It is the enme as is now aeting at the Adelphi, under titie of Was Ito blame of of which the latter in a free translation, tith some alterations. M. Denval. played the too confiding husband, in a way which convinces us he has greatand versatile powers for the
Jtage. The last piece was $L e$ Ual Champetre, ou Champagne, in which Lasonte, as M. Bellrjambe, had full scope for The performances himmour.
The performances on Friday consisted of Le Demoiselle a Marieyfutien, on cingt cing and d'entre aet-and Le Famille de la Apotheasigned limits.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.
Paris, 19th January, 1831.
Hen nean Brat.-" Worse and worse! worse and woree!" If the sontents of this ietter do not substantiate this declaration, then black
is white; and truth is falsehood. You must prepare yourgel for is white; and truth is falsehood. You must prepare yourself for a
ftaghtful bulletin of news-none of an agrecable, all of an alarming character.
Lect me begin whith flanover, where a revolution has commenced in
and whose inbabitnuta are bleseed with uur Most Gracious - Majent
King Wiluasi as their lawful King and Governor. It appears, then, hat the atudenta and liberals who reside in this renowned city, being jealous of the "laurela" worn by the Parisian clubbists and Belgian revolutionists, and beiag resolved on no longar remaining in a state of quiet happinees and tranquil propperity, did, on the gth instant plot an insurrection-and succeeded on the gh and low carrying it into coniplete elict. At commencea, as usua, whent the tax collec pretext about a pork butcher's taxes-and then about the cax collec oovernment' and finally, 2000 bourgcois and 500 atudents hoisted the colours of " lilac, areen, and red" armed themselves, formed themelves into guarde, sang "God save the King," the "Maracilloise," and the "Parisienne,"-thus daring to connect the lormer sacred air with the two latter revolutionary "chansons,"-and concluded by a resolution to demand a free Constitution for Hanover! On the Ith instant the Duke of Caminridoe was expected at Gotingen, by the cowardly bourgeois were airaid be would be accompanied
roops. They Casinhidas be a true descendant of his illustrious ancestor who Counded the University of Gottingen, will be diet of cannon balis and griefs: by which they mean independence from the Crown of Great griefs. by which they mean independence from the Crown of Great
Britain-a local Parliament-no taxes-and the people sovereign.The French are laughing in their sleeves at this revolution, and eay, Now we shall see what King Wilusas will do!" I reply by telli up that he will send 6000 troops and 20 pieces clamour about Diets and Constitutions, but prove that at least in Henover he will protect the properts, wealth, and respectability of that kingilom from the attacks of the stadents and the canailie. A co real griefe, my dear Bull, I need not tell you they bave none ts
complain of. The Conetitution of Hanover is the most liberal in all Europe. Protestants and Catholica, Jows and Quakers, are all eligible to offices of State. There is the most perfect system of what in satisfied in no militery regulations or lewe which are oneroum-no local govern ments which are veratious; and the Duke of Cxubrider is beloved nay adored, for his justice, honour, mercy, affibility, goodness of heart, generosity, and attention to all the wants and wishes of the people. Every traveller, every resident of respectability will attest to these facta; but yet the canaille of Gottingen will heve a revolution. I have heard it said that this insurrection was got up by the expressing their. hopens in this respect; and now it has arrived, we may tell by their smirking faces and raised shoulders that they ar full of joy.
The nex
The next revolution to which I sball call your notice, and which has formed the subject of discussion during the past week, is a revo-
lution at Basle. Basle, as most of your readers lution at Basle. Basle, as most of your readers knowr, is a canton
in Switzerland, and ita
dital bears the same title. The capital is in Switzerland, and ita mpital bears the same title. The capital is
also are a celebrated University-fine paintings-a prosperous trade-and respectable, quiet, well governed inhabitants. The city is handsome-is surrounded by thick walls, flanked by towers and bastions-its streets are ornamented with fountains-its suburbs are charming-and it is well governed, and the people pay very few taxe9. Yet here a revolution is raging 1 The peasants, goaded on by French Liberals, tho are disscminating their false principles all over the canton-have risen againgt the town-demand the overthrow of
the Constitution undor which they lave lived for so many years in rude prosperity-wish to be masters-and have obliged the peaceable citizens to shut the gates of the city-to barricade all entrancesto arm themselves and the city-to mount the cannon and fire on the peasants who have appeared at the gates armed and in thousands-
34 miles long and 21 miles broad. On the north it touches Pranec and, unfortunately, the principles of the Frencl revolutionista made sad inroads on the tranquil prosperity of these once happy pee rants. Basle has a capital renowned asthe burial-place of the immortal Erxsmes, and as the birth-place of the scarcely less immortal Holdeis: Here aloo it is said that paper was first invented. Here Eulen, the mathematician and philosopher, frat drew his breath ; and here, in later times, the Emperors of Russia and Avernia and the Klng of
Pacsaia met in 181t, and proceeded on their warfare to Paris. Here Pacissta met in 181t, and procecded on their warfare to Paris. Here
and have, in fine, brooghti about a!civil war! Tlise revolution has nothing to justify it-or even to apologise or serve as a pretext for The Government has done nothing to warrant any taxes imposed the citizens, as well poor as rich, have armed to support the present order of things-and yet, unhappily, it has been necessary to shed human blood-and very many poor peasanta' wives and children are now widows and orphans because their weak husbands and fathera allored themselves to be ied awny by the false representations and wicked instigations of incendiaries and French revolutionists ! The latent news, however, which bas arrived from the environs of the city, stat the agreeable fact, that the pessants had beenl defeated, and that many of the Commuess had come tol make their submission! May of 'Basle put of the lawa be complete! And may the good citizen of Basle put most effectually, and for ever, the spirit of revo lution
I reg
Your readers are aware, my dear H re thate have oceurred at Berne Switzerland, and the residence of Foreign Ambasne is the capital of learn with unmingled sorrow that the Tory, or Constitutiones wil has been defeated-that the Government bas been compelled party canaille to abdicate, and that a mob Governuent is to sueceed the truly respectable and aristocratical Government which has for so many years past ruled with such justice and honour in that part of Switzer land. If the Bernese Government had displayed the same resol tion as the Government of Basle the result would have been far difshould It should have planted the camon and fired them tooshould have made a lew hundred prisoners and taken the chiefo of martial laveto mourn over the triumph of leadera-and then, instead of having that true liberty and the laws had arined the should have to rejoice And if, my dear BuLL, we turn from other country.
we shall sce yet stronger reasons for sorrow and to FRANCE, quite impossible, in a weekly letter, to recapitulate anxiety. It is cipal events, much more to dwell upon them. M. Nen the prin Minister of State-Miniater of Finance (mirk that my dear Dits and President of the Council of Ministers - was obliged to close his
banking-house for a few hours banking-house for a few hours during the past week-and uniean instant been assisted by the largest houses in Paris in obtaining an instant loan of tio, 000 . aterling, he would have been compelled to will have a large fortune remnin, but friende, that eventually he win have a large fortune remain, but that his capital is locked up
Be it so. But $I$ ask, is this the man who Be it so. But I ask, is this the man who is to give confidence
to capitalists-who is to restore ruined ! ! If we leave Paris and money in French Stocks?
If we leave Paris and go into the Departments, we find the fol At Nismes, on the 10th instant, a disturbance past week:
Bonpraced. The Liberals regals and the supporters of the Duke of to various privations and indignities as citizene later should be exposed not submit; and the followers of the Duke of Bordes the; wruid
beloved Prince retorn to Prance. The local Governerent, vit chough Liberal, is yet moderately so, caused ten of the liwe ciberal rioters to be arrested end examined. On the IIth, grome collected in the streets-then moss-then armed mob Cunaille took possession of the Hotel de Ville-liberated
soners-demanded the deatitution of the Mayors and all authorities, because they were not liberal enough for themthat all the followcrs of the Dake of Bordeaux, who were that hould be deprived of arms-and that the "People Sovect people were masters ! The destitutions took place ! The " as they are called, were disarmed! And to adopt the cariis the Government papers, "The state of things has becose intolerable."
In La Vendee the troubles are so serious that we are e
 urbsire to adopt vigorous measures for putting down the aken place, ouive you even a list of all the places where riotal the youre, would all ture remainder of my letter. In some phef the white flag of the Bournors-i ather places the National re insulted-and in others the National Guards themselves o pay the excise duty.
dare reports have been circulated at P ment has appeared in so many forma, and ia repeated with en ment has appeared in so many forma, and ia repeated wita
tinctness and positivenees, that I fear there is at leant reaso prehending that an attempt has been made to poison him, may have proved abortive. The Quotidienne of this morni b, however, the best informed journal on Portuguese news, erw doubts as to the truth of the statement, though if not troe, that it should be a warning to his Miserry to look narrow underst of those who surrousd him, and to Peware on indershnd taat the Portoguese rebela at Pris openiy an expedition from Angra.
Aftaire in Spain are going on very astisfactorily. The ret admitt that there is no hope for them-and when the Prench. A tionieta wawd VII. as he would not listen to lt.
Affairs in Belgium are as had as they can posaibly be. Thanem confusion, misers, want, and poverty universally abonud, peasants are ruined. They used to have some thoumande $\alpha$. in their coflers-now they are without a liard. Merchand manufacturers sigh for the return of the Prince of Orasce, buif hope to dare mentish the iname. The prien are
 o-morrow, the 20th of January, if the Belgian forces art returned to their old position, the five powers are to go
against them. And now, my dear BuLL, though 1 have not a fifth of the bad news of the week, let me ask you if I may ant lude as I began, "Worne and worse! Worse and worse ?"

I am. my dear BuLh, your aflectionate correspondent

## TO JOHN BLLL.

Dear Bull-Through the medium of your reaped ournal, 1 should wish to ask Mr. Alderman W Aifas Chamberlain, (which, by the bye, I do not think probs he means to resign the Membership for the City, as wifl
the Civic Gown-holding the former appearing to me more incompatible than the latter.- Yours, truly

221 Januury, 1891.
inqu'isirom
CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE. PRBPBRMENTS.



 Carter.
The Rev. Jors Beact, of Baliol Collere
 Arundel vacant by the rensignation of the Rev. L. A. Clifity
troness, Mra. Cliffe, of Wilton, Someraet. The Rer. Joins Wood, Vlear of Herne, Kept.




## or Cambridge. At Rocheiter

 Oxpond, January 21,-Yeaterday
 Bachelon op Ants.-John Ellison Bates, and Edward Cl
dents of Crisist Church; Charles Perkins Guilt, Chriet CI
Francis Coleman Wiloon, St. Edmund Hall; Edw. Elie, St.

 Sunday afte
of St. Paul.
Cets of Examinntion Examinstions.- The following will be whe
 Rook of Virsil's Georgica. - The Satonian Prize - The harp
the Pocm for the preseat year is David playing the hoticel
SavL I Sam. xvi. 23. The Examiners have given notion
hoult SAvi, I Sam. xvi. 23. The Examiners have given
should any Poem appear to them to possess distinguish
premium of 1000 . will be adjudged.
Miscridangous

In the parish of Ovington, near Cankous. leen kiven up by the Hingon. We. Loxn Clare, forty acres of rich hand
distressed apricultural labourers in that neighbourhood. The
acres have
 clergyman, has agreed to relinquind; hind the Rev. Nir.
the generosity of the land
Paksem of the owner has thought fit to relieve from ret vented to the Rev. Perea $B$
Alverthorpe Church,
kregation, in testimony of the kreater pafection,
and laborious services for their spiritus)
period of nearly five years, during
lijhhly valued Alinister discharke
most excmplary and
mogt exemplary and able manner.
Orone in lone dutics of bis situs
 be placed on the Mapt those portions of the instrument which bave been
about
proceeded with to the situation where it is now proposed to place it. A general opinion prevaile amongst musical men, that unless the organ be erected in the asme situation in which it formerly atood,
nearly one half of the effect will be lost, and that there is no other place in which it cen be leard to adyantage.
Ba1s wol Cousoge.-On Monday last this seminary was opened; on
which occasion the inembers of the Council. and a number of frienda of the Institution, assembled at the house in Park-row, Bristol- When
the Principal, Dr. JeRRAD. and the Deputy Vice-Principal, Mr. BLitrastoN, were introduced a dory interesting spectacle.
 bighly respectable meeting of the Worceater District Commituee of
this excellent Inatitution was holden at the pelace of the Lord Bishop thia ekcellent Institution was holden at the pelace of the Lord Bisiop
of Woncesten on Mondy last, When the Secretary presented his of Woncester on Monday last, When the secretary pretented his
report by which it appears that since the last annual meeting several
new subscribers have been added to the society and observing at report oubseribers have been added to the society; and observing at
nee
the name time that it it may indeed be confidently hoped wour venethe same time that it it may indeed be confidently hoped "our vene-
rable society shall, through the active zeal of the parochial clergy be rable society shall, through the sctive zero on the lay-members of the
better known it will not fail to receive from
Establighed Clurch, that efficient pecuniary support to which its pious and benevolent designs so justly entitle it, and which alone,
under Divine Providence, can ensble the society to extend its labours to those remote and benighted regions on which the light of the Gosto those remote and benighed regg advance, by theiplhearty co-opera.
pel han never shone. -To aid and adval
tion, such a blesed work, the clergy need no exhortation. Thiey will rejoice in an opportunity of recommendink to the favour and support
of those committed to their charge, an institution, the sole object of whose unwearied and disinterested exertions is to hasten the.arrival
of tbat glorious period when the Earth shall be filled with the knowof tbat glorious period when the Earth shall be filled with the know-
ledge of the Lord as the waters cover the gea.
Remissiox op Tithes.-The Rev. H. W. Hitl, Rector of Rock, Worcesterohire, remitted 10 per cent. upon his tithear at his lasi
audit. The Rev. ARcidad Alisos hap made an abatement of 20 per cent. on the tithes of the parishes of Hish Ercall nnd Rodington,
Salop. The Rev. C.T. Elens, at lis late tithe audit, made an abatement of 25 per cent. in respectt of his claims as Vicar of Bicken-
hill on the severnl occupiere in the parish. The Rev. Bovces, on the tithes of Puriton parish, has, generously abated 20 per cent.
upon his claim without solicitation. The Bishop of Prisnnonocis. upon his claim without solicitation. The Bishop of Perennonoter,
at his late tithe audit for the parish of Castor, with its hamlets of
Ailsworth, Sutton, and Cpton, returned 10 ner cent. upon the compoation for tithe. The Rev. Mr. CARy, of Ler cent. upon the com- han voluntarily
made an abatement of 20 per cent. on his tithes. The Rev. J. made an abatement of 20 per cent. on his tithes. The Rev. J,
Bouvratu Rector of Tydd, St . Mary's, has
per cent. on the amount of his tithes. The Rev. D. Abrated is
 On receiving his composition for tithes, returned six per cent. 10 those who farmed their own entates, and ten per cent. to those who
were tenants. The Rev. R. F. SaUNoER has returned thiss tenants
is in the parishes
of their tithes.
Conriamation_-On Wednesday last, the Lord Bishop of Bath and
Wella held a Confirmation at the Albey, on which occasion 387 inWells held a Confirmation at the
dividuals recelved this sacred rite.
dividuala received this sacred rite.
Conserartion or two New Critrenes,-On Wedncsday the Lord
Bishop of Cheater consecrated the new church and burial kround of St. Luke, Liverpool, The congregation was numperoue, and comprised
a.great portion of the rank and reapectability of Liverpool and its ena, great portion of the rank and reapectabinty ofiiverpoo and is en-
virons. Ilis Lordsinip preached from John vii, 32 "And ye sliall
know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Prom this text his Lordship delivered a most fervent discourse. On Friday last his
Lordehip perlormed the ceremony of consecrating the Church of St. Catherine, in Abercromby-square, Liverpool. This is a large and elegant Grecian structure, exhibiting a fine Ionic portico of six co. jumns, and surmounted by a dome, to give ight to the interior, Which
is in perfect keeping, ith the classical kravity of the front. His
Lordship's text was-"Pure religion, and undefiled before God and Lhe Failier, is to visit the fatherless and widows in the ir affiction, und
to keep himself unspotted from the world." The disoure, in to keep himself unspotted from the world." The discourse, in, con-
formity with the text, was on the Christian duty of henevolence, and ormity with the text, was on the Christian duty of henevolence, and
a collection was made after the Repmon for the benefit of the District
Provident Society, amounting to 50 .

ARRESTOFMR.O'CONNELL.
On Tueaday last Mr. O'Coxxrl.t, was arrested at his residence in
Merrlon-equare, on 2 warrant, charging him with conspiring with others to evade, the laws, and holding meetinks in defiance of the
various proclamations issued by the Lord Lieutenant.

 Genteman's arrival. Shortly after they had entered the Makia-
trates' room, Alderman Danifer inforned Mr. STEELE and Mr. BaR-
aETr that they should consider themeelves as in custody under the
 spiracy to evade and defeat the Lonn Lifurexinvts Proclamations.
These pentemen stronuly and warmly protested against the illeThese rentiemen stronaly and warmly protested against the ille-
gality of the proceeding. Alout halt-past welve a tremendous
ghout from an immenee multitude announced the approach of gahty of the proceeding. Aultorite announced the approach of Mr.
hout from an immene mut
O'Coxverm and a louder and n louder ntill his arrival at the Head Ofice, into which he entered leaning on his son. Captain O'Con-
NELL. and accompanicd by the chief peace-ofticer FAnzelL. A numsElLL, and accompanicd ly the chier peace-oficer FankeIL. A num-
ber of the rersonal friends of Nir. OCossele followed. On comink
into the Board Room, Mr. O'Coxshit, in an indignant tone, demanded of the Magistrates whether it was by thrir ordere, or sue-
rior Authority, that a houeholder and a Memher of the Imperial
Le istature Legislature was dragged through the streets of Dublin by a coormmon
 Mr. O'CosxELL then required to know wethettier it was upon sworn
in informations the warrant for his arrest had been isaued. The Ma-
gistrates replied in the Rfirmative, and, upon the application of Mr.
O'Connell. consented that the informations should be rend. The Clerk was herenentout to read the informations, when M1r. OConnet
put on his hat, and, Addressing the Magiatrates, said he meant
them no disrespect put on his last, and, sddressing the Masiatrntes, eaid he meant
them no disrespect in doing so, but that, asa Member of tlie British
House of Commons, he was in no way inferior to Iord Anglesey himHouse or Commons, he was in no way inferior to lord Anglesey him-
self, and he wso deeermined to assert the dignity of that IMouse,
which was outraged in hisperson. The Mnasirates remarked that Which was outraged in his person. The Muristrates remarked that
that was quite matter of taste, and Mr. O'Connel was nt liberty
to act in that capacity na he pleased. Mr. O'Connell said, that having asserted his dignity, he should, out of respect to the Ma-
gistrater, remain uncovered. The Clerk then proceded to read
the informationg, whieh he stated were those of role Georse Snell, of Grafton-strect, who, it is of said, are Erat Eranklish shart-
hand writers employed hand writere employed by Government. The informations, which
were of great length, elarged Mr. O'Connell with having, on the
joth of January instant, at a Meeting held in the Parliamentary
Office, addresed Office, addressed the assembly in terme of condemnation of the
Proclamationa, and detailed several methods of evading and defrating them, The infornationg quoted particular sentences from Mr. O'Connell's apeeches. When about two-thirds of the in-
formationa had been read, the Magistrates informed Mr.
that they conceived enough had appeared without going that they conceived enough had appeared, without going Conneugh
the remainder of the documents, to shew Mr. O'Connell upon what
grounds the werrant lad been issued krounds the warrant had been issued.
Mr. O'Cowsrla replied, that enourg
enable tim
enable him to prove the falaehood of cerlainly had been atated to passages quoted from his
speeches ; but he strongly contended speeclies; but he strongly contend of the his right to quave the entire
of the informations rean. A discussion then enatied, and the Ming trates informations read. A discusaion then ensued, and the Magis-
tions. Mr. O'Conneided askinst reading any more of the informnurging that the evasion of a proclamation vas no crime at common Inw, or coen onder the despotic statute authorizing the proclams.
tion: that the proclamation of the Iord Lieutenant depriving the
subject of his common law right and constittuional priviege, Hect wate paper.
Magintrate door of the private room adjoining the apartment of the Tuyll (Private Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant) "Oh, I see Baron of it-(and turning to the reporters)-take a note of that.' Mir.
o'Connell continued to arkue that the proceedings of the Magistrates
were not contormet act. Aiderman Dater interrupted the Hon. Gent telling him the

Ir. O'Consell-What-bail arrest without lav!!!! You have is-

## sued your warrant in the first instance, and you hear me, and see whether you can ask for that bail. Mr. GRaves-The LDod Lieutenant has ibsued

 must hold you to bail.Mr. O'CoNsELL Y
Mr. O'Cosselt-Yousre a lawyer, and should know that you hav stated what you ought to know is not law. You kay you will require
bail-do, at your peril-at your peril you will decide this point. call upon you to attend to this- the Cord Lieutenant's proclamation
authorised by the etatute, is mere wrate, paper. This is a position which I defy you to controvert. There is, indeed, a otatute which tional statute, it is not to be exteaded by any implication. I defy you not to sce that there is no charge ayainst me of having violated the statute not the least. On the contrary, the statement in the
warrant is that I committed no oflence. 1 ame charged, in fact, with
carefully avoiding all offences ; that is called evading the proclama carefully avoiding all offences; that is called evading the prociama-
tion. How is the proclamation to be evaded ? Only by avoiding it
penalties. In other words I am charged with avold penalties. In other words I am charged with avoiding to commit
any offence; and thuy because I avoid to commit an offence, here are before me mour Mlagistrater, who first arrest me, and then cal
on me to kive bail, before I took care to commit any offence.(Luaghter.
Mr. GR
Mr. Gnuver-No, I assure you, the same thing was passing in $m \mathrm{y}$ Mr. O'Coxsern-i don't doubt it.-(Laughter.)-I ask you who
ever heard berore of disobedience to a proclamation, without shewing
 Ione You youraelf know that two Magistrates have given notice fitcen minutes, you could have punisised them. You know that thi
hit act is a lespotic act of the most unmitigated quality-you know that
thas been called an unconstitutional nct by the present Lord Cliancellor of England-you know this, or you will soon know it, that he
has called it a most unconstitutional law, and because it is unconstitutional, do you conceive that you are obliged to go beyond it, and
rithout the
 can jet place his heel upon my neck with impunity; no man, I care German Barons to wit upon him, can trample upon me. I know
myself-I know what is due to me; I am here the representative of one county, and I may truly say the representative of the reelings
nnd the wishea of the people of Ireland. Being oo, I have con-
descended to argue the caee with descended to argue the case with you-that although it is difficult to
have a law argument taken down accurately, yet that it may appear to the pablic that this is an act outrageously grose. I now peremp Alily demand my discharge.
Alderman DARLEY-We have but one duty to perform.
Mr. Steke-Will you condegcend to make yourselves
ments of ..........? TVe have done that which we were directed,
Mr.
M'ConNELI-Then spu call upon me to give bail.
Alderman DARLEY-We do.
Mr. ${ }^{\prime}$ Connell-Then sou call upon me to give bail.
MIderman Darler-We do
Mr. O'CoNNELL-And I call upon you not to require it.
Alderman Darley-But we do require it, and there
Alderman Danley-But we do require it, and there is no use in
re. O'Consell-I I feel a pleasure in showing you how wrong you Was there ever any thing like the consphired to evade a prociamation.
clamation Thise? Evade aproThere can be no conspiracy unleatita object or ita meaning be'some There can be no conspiracy unlest be ignorant,of that? Then here is a charge of doing, by innocent means, an innocent thing. I have
now to observe that
Alderman Deen detained here at least balf an hour.
DREET-But for your address to ue, we would not have detained you half so long.
Mr. O'COXNBLL You admit, then, that I am in your cuatody.
Alderman DARLEY-You certainly are, and we will require bail
(Here the hend of Baron Tuyll appeared agnin.) Barons-send hisa back with an account that you are determined to isten to no reasoning.
Alderman DAnLEY-
nesm.
Mr. O'Consele-Is it not manifest, that if I were to be committed, che peace of the city and of the country at large would be broken?
(This was asgented to.) Well, ns yon do not dispute that which
indeed the streets outside suliciently indicate, will do that which indeed the streets outside sulficiently indicate, I will do that which
ohers are entrusted with I will take care of the peace of the city
and country-I will give bail to this foolish and absurd charge. But
 of Dawnon
securities.

ARIRFST OF M1R. BARRETT,
Mr. Ricuann BaRRETT here anked to gee the copy of the warrant, order that he mipht know what was the precise charge against him,
The copy of the warrant was here hnded to Mr. Barete which and paasapes, excited a great deal of laughter in thie ofice.
Mr. O'Cossmble-What is the bail required ?
Alderman DAmLEX-Suppose we se; ?
200l., and two securitics in Mr. Sriviviox-I ahall be one of the hail for Mr. Barrett, and in
auch case as this I do not think that the amount of bail is of any Mr. STERELE now advanced to the Mayistrater' table, and asid,
"O'Connell and Gentlenen who report for the Preas, I request your annention for a moment. I enter into thin precurity, I request have
kiven bait, constrained by necessity, but at the same time velicriven bain, constrained by necesbity, but at the same time yele-
mently protesting Mgsinst the outrageous and ridiculous illegality of
the procedinys. the procecdinkA.
but courtesy, but withe respect to the authority under which they act I now wish to express nys sentiments. What I wish to have re-
corded is this- when the acts of this day shall be publighed hefore


> IRREST OF MR. REYNOLDS. EY NoLDS here entered the office, and

Mr. John Rey volds here entered the office, and having been in troduced to the Makistrates, required to see the copy of the warrant
on which he was arreated. Having read it, he said he protested ngainat it illegality; but as he was constrained by necessity to do
so, he whould give the necessary bail. When he had done ao, he aaid, "I regret extremely that this arrest has taken place, because
at thic moment
at did so at Audeon', parish, which takes place thas day, and to which I am
now koing "ARREST OF MR. LAWILESS AND NR. EDWARI) DWYER
Mr. Lawless, who at the close of the proceedings bad come into the oflice to are what was parpinis, was placed under arrest, and obliked
to give bail. In the course of the day Mr. Edward Dwyer was also arrested, and having given the necessary securities was discharged. When Mr. O'Connell was firat placed IN DUBLIN.
 shouting and cheering for him-these persons, upon eeeing bim enter Irvin, immediately auspected that he waf under arreat, and in offteen
minutes after the space in front of the office wes ailld by an in minites atter the space in front of the office was filled by an immense
multitude of perxona, while Parliament-atreet, Dame-atreet, Cork-
bill hill, and the surrounding streets were rendered impassable, by the
mass of men collected in them. To keep off the pressure from the ollice, the iron barriers before it were closed up, and continued thus
liarricadoed until. Mr. OConnell and his frienda left the o office. When
"the Pacificator" was scen coming (orth he weg recived continued and enthusiastic cheers. He proceeded from the office, first towards Parliament-street, but finding that it would be impos-
silje to make way in that direction, sible to make way in that direction, he turned back towards Dame-
strect, and from the draming-room window in Mr. Fitzpatrick', he
add addressed the people in his usual animated and ploquent style of
speaking. He concluded by calling on them to gbey the daw, and
peaceir peaceably disperse to their homea, promising them that no exertion
of their enemies could prevent a repeal of the Union. While the discussion wes going on in the police-offic Uo- was despatehed hy Mr. O'Connell to retain M1
r , Holmes, a duty which be immediotely discharged.
i. Mr. Prin Cond

Jut pobluhed by Henry cillurn isstivg wonks













 beginaing of the elghteenth centurite $A$ " Cchurres.
The CORNESPONDENCE
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Tresstlement of the Consol Account took place on the 20 ch , and Itco nis er without any defalcation. It proved a Bear Account, and -Erice suatacion for the new Account on dividend, at the close of buai-
 Therwarz of the Stocks has been upward: Russian Bonds are 935 ,



##  LaTEST NEWS.


 monat paper, and have not time to inake any observations. Last
Lerans weverl persons were arrested for scattering placards in favour
thince of Orange. the Erince of Orange.
 Wht *Ns we do not find that. any of the London connexions of the
the have received a copy. It states, according to the private lettax eomplete retirement of the Minister from any private in the


 Etime ut "Warsaw, and the causes which produced it.": The details
Sife insurrection as given in the St. Petersburgh Cazelle, do not Ene insurrection as given in the St. Pelerssurg
Intially from those of the Berlin Papers.
Tximoseth, Jan. al.- The late plan of Sir G. Wratvile for the
cistisuo of in extensive new Royal Mews, which plan, it was said, risisy of an extensive nev Royal Mews, which plan, it was said,
anis 12 zeve been put in immediate execution, has lately been altered
Che that of new and extensive additions to both he upper and lower




 Now The inhabitants Majeaties.
There is a report in town that Mr. O'Connell has been arrested on

- 2arge of hightrason. We have made inquiries reapecting it, but A At Fort hat been current in the City thia morning of a commotion Fis the Government. There hase been a seditious movement Thes cidet drawing-rooms that are to be held by her Majesty at St C. stafis' Palace during the spring monthe, promine to give an impetus - Wivh, in the order from the Chninberlain's office, that ext is is ex. - mot meaus could be devised so effectual as this for transferring an
 Mse Duke of Wellington left town on Friday, for Brighton. It is
 - ary. Johs Lowg.-It is atated that this Mndividual will surrender aressent the next Ofd Builey seasions, and that a ceree in his favour. Sae Maiesty, it is said, has given Mr. Stanfield a commission for
URictores ; Portamouth and Plymuutit. The subjecta are well =t U Pictures; Portamouth and
翟~ivestal philosoghy; Joseph Rowe, Erg. lectureship of comWhese is no truth in the report in the French Papars of Don

33. 

 - trielearn frown oed auth -. Elearn from good anthority that Misa Louisa de Capel Brooke,

 to dwey, Bart. of Penshmet Castle, in the county of Kent, the heir and 3 ex:mnonts and Beauchsonpy, Farls of Warwick and Clarmart, of the
caccipent baronies of de Lisle and Berkeley, and eldest co-heir of the
 Tury Somers having applied to Lord Melbourne (Secretary or Waze for the Hone Department) requesting to be informed whether enal constables arc exempt froin setving in the militia, his LordT.eipt of your Lordship's letter of the 13th ingt., and to infurm you, Am. liability to serve in the militia whilst they remain constablea, Fhe Judges have over-ruled the oljection taken by Mr. Ball to the
itidiet went againat Withere, who was tried at the Special Commission as. Salishury.







 nien in.band.


 all Problems. And the hiqber braches of Analytie By ALBXANDER


## 




THE LIFE ${ }^{\text {O. }}$. O .
THE HISTOR Mo. io $\quad$ T,


 Jutt publizhed, by Henry Coiburu and Rletiard Bentley, New Burlington-atreet THE TURF: A Satirical Novel. In 2 vols. DR. PARIS'S LIFE OF SIIf HUMPHRY DAVY, Dark




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N the DISEASES and INJURIES of ARTERRIES, with the
delivered in the Theratred for theic Cura ; belin the Subrauce of the Lecturen




 Atrongest elalman in attention, not only as they, exbllitit touclidnxly ande eloquently






 York Courrant. - Allienguan.
it By a mom


HISTOMCAL PRESESTS POR TIIE NEW YEAR.
$\mathbf{R}^{2}$
OMANCE OFR HISTORY.-FRANCE.
 Mr. Ritehle is by fit our bett writer of romamle and luag iluative tales."-













The Nobillty, sec.are vely ref lowfy top perfumest the bilies.






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 R OWLAND'S ODONTFO, or PEARLD DENTIFRICE, recomil



 POYM. And mon then son, 20, HATTON:GARDEN.


























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

Fol. XI.-No. 529. SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, $1831 . \quad$ Price 7d.

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 AlLEK' THELLSA. Firrat Nirith of In New Melo.
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 PRINCE GEORGE ot CENMFNLLAND'S GRAND MARCH





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$\mathbf{M}^{\text {LiA }}$Nnd ifntlemen,
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 Further particularan may le known (If Ly leter, poot paid) of Mr. Weller, L.ite. RTICLED PUPIL-WANTEDD in a long establiehed Sclinol



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 LTMTERS tothe DHKE or WELLIGTON, from 1388 to 1830 ,






 THE UNTHEDY



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 THE ROYAT LAYY


 Contrivt.-1. Madnme de Genils.-11. The Meetine, -IIII DDike of Sully, VIt. Finuntonvilles. for the front parge of an Album, Ly Mise M. R. Mitford.-
 Art, Drama, Sc., Parislan and Englith Fasbliono for Pebruncy.
 No. I. published int January, has been reprinted, and may be bad, with all the

B LACK W O OD'S EDBI PoblilhedGH MAGAZINE. Nos.



 No. 2-IX. Mr. Saller and the Rdinburgh Reriewer. A Profualen, In tirve.








FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

 R. HILL, Lemes, Suclex. apholion of insolvency.

A. LYON add N. J. CALISHER. BIrmingham, wholeale jewellers.







## IRELAND.

At an early hour the avenues to the Court of King s Bencl $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dench were }\end{aligned}$
guarded by astrong body of police, and the Court itself crowded to guarded by a strong body of police, and the Court itsclf crowded to
exces. At 11 o'clock Meers. Redund. Barret. Cloney, 1 )wyer,
Reynolds, and Lawless, took their seats in the side bar. The Jud Reynoids, and Lawlesa, took their seats in the side bar. The Judges
retired for some time to maxe choice of Circuith and on their return
the Attorney-General moved that the oflicer should call the attorney-General moved that the oflicer should call the several
Snaversere, and that as their attorney had yesterday undertaken that
they should appear, their appearances alould they should appear, their appearances sl: Ould now be recorded ss of
yeaterdey. Allthe traverserpe except Mr. O'Connell, then answered
to their names when called and a considerable delay having occurred, Mr. O'Connellat length entered the Court in his professional costurre, and took his place in the outer bsar.
Mr. Homes-My Cordp, Mr. ${ }^{\prime}$ 'Connell appears.
Mr. O'Conneil-My Lorde 1 appear-

yepterday.
Mr. ${ }^{9}$ Connell-I
The believe that io a alight mintake in point of law. The attorney Waa quite competent to appear for me.
The Chief Juatice-Your attorney did not appe
undertook that you should appear this day, the Court so understood
Mr. O'Connell TVery well, my Lord ; in
it. let it be so. The Attorney-General only committed a alight mis3t. let it be so. The Attorney-General ony commited a eight misThe Attorney. General-My Lordn, when Mr. O'Connell was lound
to appear in person, I was not bound to accept an appearance by attorpey.
Mr.O.Connell-The Learned Gentleman ia certainly in error. The
Act which took away the traverse in prox expresaly provided for the appearance by attorney.
The Chief Justice Yoy are right, Mr. O'Connell, the Act doea so. yeeterday, he said,
ment, which application could not regularly be made until after appearance. Let it therefore also be recorded that the application was The Court having assented, Mr. O'Connell turned to a gentleman The Attorney-General then applied to the Court to award the cetion was not for the Court, and the Clerk of the Crown stated that
the Traversers bad four days to plead the Traversers had four days to plead from yesterday.
It is said that the trial wil be at bar, and take place immediately.
IIr. O'Connell, and the other defendante, raust put in their pleas on Saturday or before. Should they plead, to the the indictment pleas
the Crown may bring on the trial by Tuesday or Wednesday next.
Itie, however, rumoured that Mr. S'Connell will demur to the it. Itie, however, rumoured that Mr. S'Connell will demur to the in.
dictnent. Should he adopt that course he admits all the facts, and the lam win be deternined by the Judges in full Court. This latter Ao we have last week $\overline{\overline{\text { ajdverted to some mistakes in }} \text { in the new Regis- }}$
ters and Kalendars, as might be naturally expected, from whe hurry
incident incident to the hasty political changes, it may be also worth while to
notice the very diflerent ataternents made in them of the arraingement
 Preaident of the Coilege of Physiciane, Sir H. Halford, Sir G. Blane, Sir M. T. Tierney. As we are totally at a loss to guess the reason for
the nuat consider the former as the most probable of the two, being in inded, we can learn some good reeson for such wide departure from,
stated ueages, and the circumatance of an ex--aficio Physician, independent of the Royal will, and of all regard to the preference due to
 Mrs. JohdNs's Aegunswance, - Some idea may be formed of the
extent of Mrs. Jordan's numerous aquaintance from the fact, thet, wre are nearly five bandred of her contemporariee of whom
Thetes and opinions are recorded. This number is independent The charneters discuass Gazette contains Proclamations, offering rewards for
y of the perens proclamations, oftering rewards for
gr. Howard, of Holybridge, the fancolowing oflences :-
 atrec, at the Pripry Pitriol on four of hie men; ;-ietting firg to a beem
Draty Dover someret.

INQUEST ON THE RGHT HON. HORACE PITT, LOID Friday afternoon, at four o'clock, Mr. Higgs, the Coroner, and a
hivhly respectable Jury, aseenbled at the Fox and Bull public house, adjoining the Cannon Brewery, Knightsorigse, to investigate the circumstancee connected with the death of the Right Hon. Horace
Pitt, Lord Rivers, aged 54 , who was found drowned in the Serpentine River, Hyde Park, on Tuesday afternoon. Mr , Joun Ambrose, hio Lordship's steward, residing at Mistney,
Middlesex, was the frat witness examined. He stated, that on Fry day last he received a letter from his Lordsbip, requesting him to come to his Lordship's town residenoe, No. J0, Grogvenor-place, on arrived there about llyee ollcock in the afternoon for that purpose,
and was much surprised at finding Lady Rivers and fandy in highest state of alarm and excitation. On inquiring the cause,
learned Uhat, notwithatanding every eearch and inquiry had been instituted persong were then actively engaged in dragging the Serpeutine River
 the men drapging at the east end, near the waterfall, and in about
five minutes the body of his Iordship was raised to the surface, and path. It was immediately connesed to the house in which they were
asgembled. There were no sisno of life, and the body appeared to assembled. There were no signs of life, and the body appeared to
baye been iminersed two or three days.
Juror: Dit family?: Witness : He did, and niways appeared most happyin their society.-Juror: Do you know of any occurrence which could pos-
sibly liave deranged his Lordship's mind so as to have caused him
ho Lordslin'p's aflairs were in the most prosperons state, and he lived
Lpon the most affectionste terms with Lady Rivers.-Juror: When ppon the most atfectionste terms with Lady Rivera.To the best of my recollection, in 1828 ; he was never married
once.- Juror: Had his Lordsbip any decect in his ivison?
Oitnese He was very nesr-sighted, so as not to be able to diacern an object tit
any distance without the help of his ylass, which he always carried with him, and when shooting he always wrore spectacles.- Juror
Might not his Lordship, from this defect in his vision, have fallen of the footpath into the river by accident, and thus have been drowned?
-Witness: I think it extremely probable; for a more unlikely person remarkably happy and contented: than his Lordship, he seemed so Col. M'Leod, one of the jurore, here said, that he had lately called
the attention of the Commissioners of Woode and Forcsta to the dangerous atate of the foot-path or causewny at this end of the river accident at night without a chance of being saved, there being no rail James Braten, Superintendent of the Humane Society's Receiving
House, deposed to ness; and produced a aold repeating wateh with oppendages, and
II 3 . Gd. in money, which he took out of his Lordship's pockets. The witness added, that this part of the river was so extremely dan-
gerous, that no less than 10 persons fell in from the causeway one fory night a short time ago and were with difificultey saved. said that his Lordship dined with Lady Rtivers and his family; conappeared much as usual, and wit indicative of aberration of mind. He left his residence on foot about
9 oc'clock on the same evening, which was customary with him, and This being the whole of the evidence, the Coroner addressed the jury, observing, that from the evidence, it appeared to him that the
melancholy occurrence Fas purely uccidental, arising from the dan melancholy occurrence
Berous ntace of the path
dict:-" Found drowned near the public pathed at the following ver of the Ser pentine River, considered very dangerous for want of a rail or fence,
where many persons have lately fallen in." Thens
The new ovel of Chartley the Fatalist appears to be adsancing in
popularity with more astonishing rapidity than "Cyri Thornto 1 ,"
ts admirable pred sibly be owing to the powerfuly drawn scenes of the elopement
whis which develope a character in Chartley sa extraordinary as its
example will prove of lasting value to a certain class of female ad Literary Living Chanactras, - We are requested to state, that
the Second Number of the Neig Nonthly Bagazine for 1831 , to apthe Second Number of he Aen Monthly Magazine for 1831 , to ap-
pear the lst of February, will be embellished witt a beautifuly en
araved araved Portrait of the Hon. Mra. Norton, authoress of The Sorroins
of Roazalie, The Cudying One, and other Poem, which have lately so
much attracted public attention. The same Number will comprise aino a Sketch of her Life, and the following original papers: The
English Bar; Ne. \&-Sir Edward Surden- The Three Days of December in Parig-Observations on the Ballot-Viciessitudee in the
Life of a Lawyer-The Legacy of a late Poet-After Dinner Clat, by
the author of Paul Pry--NIy Sinecure Place the author of Paul Pry-MIy Sinecure Place, by T. H. Bayly, Esf,--
Speeches and Speakers in Parliament; Sir J. Mackintosh, Lord John
Rusall the Attorney-Gener, Mr. Poulett Thompson, Mr. Robert Grant, and by Mrs. Hemans-Byron's last Biokrapher-On the Principlea or
 Comments on Men and Things for the month of January-The CClan-
cellor and Sir Edward Sugden-Dan. O'Connell and the Rationale of
Din gied Newappers-The Recorder of Norvich-Lord Berkley-The Theatrical Monopoly, \&ec. \&e.
The Bacreton Deke-The Court and Fablionable Circles have been much busied lately in speculating upon the portraiture of a new Novrl, The Whys of the World. The revelation in these volumes
of a remarkable chain of facts which have hitherto spell-bound him to a life of celibacy, it appears is likely at no distant period to $l$
 Morning Herali, of kreat isterest ard merit. It a work, gays the
nological outline of Freneh history, from the days of chro down to the glorious July of $18 \% \mathrm{Ky}$, and illutratece day of Charlemagne
important century and mportant era, except the last, with a romantic tale, in which the
manners and custonis of the time are depicted, and with which some
of its must noted events and In these narratives the author, Mr. Leitch Ritelife, display vigorous originality of imagination, and a very discrect judgment.
His diorama of antique life is coloured in its most minute parts, with appears to trangiritss aput equal to "Jvanhoe," while be neve work may accompans history like a serics of plates after the pencil Cheap B
 gies of all the important and inceresting Nrw Wonks at the above
Nrw PUBLIC Supscription LibRany, for the immediate acomme bacribera, many cooies of each are withdrawn ammort posed of at less than hall-price. The New Catalogue of them distion, as well as the critacso affixed, may be had (gratis) on applica-
whic Fored with books, including the New Publications, British and Close or Holidsys.
about to terminate, and the respective saand of annual leativity a tionn of whem by throng of youthful appiranta, the personals re-inof grast sollicitudn, Rowne naturaly an object, with ' 'riends and relatives
ing the coll



Next week Guilduall will be bain a scene of great activity, as the
election for Brigemaster will tike place. There are several candi-
dates, two of whom ars in the election for Bridgemaster will take place. There are seversl candi-
datee, two of wom are in the Dienting interest, and between these
partien the contest witl be unqually severe.

ONOMIC LIFE ASSDVANCCE SOCIETY, No. M, Briqus





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## TO CORRESPONDENTS

Wo atry much regret that the lateness of the hour at which we
coved the report of the Bristol meecting, prevents our noticiing it as ve should oth hervise have done.
Our verty numerous Correp
Our very numerous Correpopendents this week must accept our apolosies for not replying to their favours separately.
We have no roorn for Mr. Govkux's letter
Wo have no roonn for Mr. Govrux's's letter and petition. If we
thought that their publication woukd do him any good, we tcould struin $\underset{05 \text { a Mowdiv Edrtos (for the Country) is published at Three }}{ }$


## JOHN BULL.

## london, January 30.

The Kigg and Queen are still at Brighton, and except that Her Mıjesty was slightly indisposed with a cold in the early part of the week, from which she is now recovered, we are happy to state their
Oa Friday erening their Majesties gave a splendid entertainment at the Pavilion, in honour of his Royal High ness the Duke of Sussex's birth-day. A numerous assemblage of the nobility and gentry graced the magnifient fet with their presence.

Parliament is at hand-Ministers are The meeting of Parliament is no settled scleme of reform, but Lord Brovgham seems to suggest small innovations at first, just to get the wellge in-the ballotting scheme is hrowa verboard, hare the Duke of Leccerte On-G for King-The Prince of Ond BErG for King-The Prince of OrANGireceives deputations
-The students at the University of Gottingen are in a state of ferment; IIanuver is agitated; the Duke of Cambringe has issued a wise and firm proclamation-True bills are found against $O^{\prime}$ Consell and his gang-Mr. HUNT is puzzled to find somebody to introdnce him to the House of Commons; and his late rival, Mr. Stanley, is pretty much in the same predicament, but for very difierent reasons.
There are to be new barracks on nu extensive scale built in honour, it is said, of the birth-day of the Duke of Sussex the new Ranger of St. James's Park-The Opera opens on Saturday with an immensely stroug body of singers and dancers; a circumstance more likely to tend to the general settlement of affairs than anything which will be done in Downing-street-There has been a fire at the Palace of Queluz, which was got under without damage-The Citizen
King of the French and his Spouse have been at a great ball King of the French and his Spouse have been at a great ball;
the box doors were taken off the hinges, and there was no te box doors were taken off the hinges, and here was no
distinction of persons-The Poles are in high glee, and the fifty pounds great activity-Charles the Tenth has given fifty pounds to improve Edinburgh, aud Sir Francis Bur-
DETT the same sum, to soothe WAITHMAX. These, with DETP
the usual number of fres, a mob, and a murder or witho, make up the occurrences of the week; of which, as the
lodging.house bills say, "for forther particulars enquire within."
By the death of Lord SYDNEY, which we mentioned last week, the office of Ranger of SI. James's and Hyde Parks has become vacant-the salary is not above twelve hundred
pounds a year, but the duties are performed by deputy, which reuulers it a desirable appointment. We rejoice to nominated to fill it; for, although his Royal Highness's natural repugnance to the system of sinecures is as well neural repugnance wown ns the anxiety of his MAJBSTY's present Ministers for retrenchment and economy, it is but fit that erery income to meet the encreased expenses entiiled upon his Royal Highness, in consequence of having succecelded M
DAvIEs GILBERT, as President of the Royal Society.
A detail of the Law proceedings in Dublin will be found in another part of to-day's Paper, by which it will bee
seen that the Grand Jury have found true bills against seen that the Grand Jury hare found true bills againsi
O'CONNELL, STEBLE, DWYER, LAWLESs, CLONEY, O'Connell, Steble, Dwyer, Lawless, Clo
Reynolds, Redmond, Sheridan, and Barrett.

In a letter, which we last week submitted, from a hin and competent authority, wo pointed out the extent of the legal power agninst persons agitating or endeavouring to Ireland-a new light appears to hare broken ingland and Law Oficers in Dublin, and the case has assumed an appearance, for which we understand the agitators were not quite prepared.
During the height of the excitement produced by the appearance of the conspirators in Court and other concomitan circumstances, the Marquis of ANGlesea very injudiclously, we must think, rode from the Castle, accompanied
by one of his sons, through tre crowded streets to Courts, the very centre of attraction, the very focus of the confusion, where his Lordshiip experienced not ouly the in sults mhich words and hootings and yells could convey, but Mas pelted, and forced to dissmount, in consequence of the oney be rode having been bit on the neck by a stone.
Having subsequently found it necessay pace to a gallop, the mob followed, uttering the must violent pace to a gallop, the mob followed, uttering the most violent
execrations and throwing mud-the Guard ran to arms, but his Excellency reached the Castle in safety, but bearing ample evidence on his person of the popular feeling against bim.
To say that Lord Anglesen deserved what he met with, for exposing himself needlessly to an infuriated Dublin mob, would, perhaps, be harsh nud unsecmly; but we must say
that wih a reputation like his, of undaunted courage unquestionable gallantry, his placing himself in the situation to be pelted by lie Spalpeons of Dublin Liberty, was quite unnecessary.
How surel
that ussailed him, the mutdered eclies heard in the groans It is, certainly, a most extraordinary exhibition of rectributive justice, that the first opportunity has been seized, on his
return to Ireland to return to Ireland, to afford him the most unequiroceal proofs
of the success of the srstem he then allocated under a of the success of the system he then alrocated under a Tory
Government, and which it is his duty to endearour, now, to Governinent, and which it
subdne under the Whigs.
Amongst the most violent of the diseiples of the "Agita.
some little wot present, Mr. Stisele slands formmost; and hen we lay before one readers the following speech, made y that Honourable Geutleman, last week, at a meeting at Phibsborough, uear Dublin:-





 employed yon 1 netertain the greatest indiignation and coutcmpt-
the alsolute $A$ nglesey, the despot, and the disyruce of his counntry



 upon which Stank 'y took the cat ty the scruff of the neck to the nexi
chee semonker'a shop, weikhed i, , and findink the cat. who was accused



 the Government wishes the country to renain quiet and peaceable Every ellire is makigk to drive the people to madness Yesterda)
by the arrestof 0 'Counell, hey kave flect to theit dexixn. Still



 broken, that the whole system is relluced by these means to ite
primary htome, do they suppose the people would not make dreadful retribution. Sce. .c.c.
The Evening Mail says :-
Whis report, we can assure our triends, does not contain all the
sedition aud brutality that was uterel. Some of the allusions were so grosi, and many of the wxpressions so some of the alt. that we could not别 mischicf they are calculated to produce. The farce of odve riging tuis $\mathrm{Mr}^{\text {mob }}$ to peace, order , and obedience to the hiws, is fully developed by matory and exciting harangura ever delivered. 'Tom, ou forgo
to tell the people
The man who, after reading Mr. Steele's speech, can for a moment doubt the advantages of conciliation, or the success of the concessions, must indeed be a sceptic. How-
erer, we do not deppnir of sceing the day when the Duke or erer, we do not dexpnir of secing the day when the Duke of
WexuingTon, satisfied of his error in fancying that Pouisl Emancipation, had nnyything to do with Irish tranquillity will be enabled, by the suppurt of his sovereigen, to redeem the pled ge bled, me predge he gave in the louse of Lords, of using other
means for the pacifaction of that wild country, it those which he had adopted, under a (mistuken) feeling of humanity, proved unsuccessful.
What Lord Anglesen's feelings must be, in the interin it would be difficult to imngine.

The incendiaries are improving-Three Churches have already fallen by their hands-LEWISHAM-BLACKBUINsystematic wisdom in buruing Churches, in order to exter minate Religion, than there is, in destroying Corn to make Bread cheap.
the sacred buildiugs of the cery striet watch to be kept upon
Tur writer of a little French pmomphlet, ealled " Encores an Mot sur les Aflaircs du Portugal," very justly observes,
that according to the present sstem of not wherever the inob are uppermost, the English neverintertion, In Belyium, for instance-in France, for instance; but wherever good order is kept, and monarchy flourishes, there After altha, for instance-we must needs be ineddling. tionable right of Don sidid, and proved, as to the pontu gal, and after the King and Countay stand pledged to his recognition, it is necessary for the preseat libernl firiends of Mr. Maberly and his little Queen to find out some new ground, upon which to check the course of justice; nad now orssooth, one of the most violent and most woefully ignoraut
of Don MIGUEL's caemies finds vut that he is cruel and sanguinary!
Now, reader, hear a few facts, and see how a plain tale During three years of down.
Worse, of the European of a reign, rendered, by the folly or barrassment, there have beens seventeen executions for political offences in all Portugal.
In the beginning of $182=$, Don Migues went to Portugal
at that period Potugal was the Brazilian Constitution and Cher by the Regency under although planted by the liand of Mr. Cer, an exoic which, in Portuguese soil, and would have fallen prostrate not roo earth nt once, had not an English army been at hand to uphold it.
At that period, atrocilies unparalleled and cruelties almost anxious to maintain their pract, and the factious minority well as every species of barbarity to stifle the cries of the loyat by the hierr kina, who had been kept a prisoner at Vieuna by the liberals. The liberals of Portugal had possession o could could come hefore the world; but it is a fact that their flogings and executions were universal tbroughout the kingdom in his progres from tha family, received four hundred lashes ingered e few days place ne execution to his prison; he decreed by militays, and died. Sentences of death were upon themselves to inflict, and cren sub-heutenants took harmless and unoftending corporal punishments upon the liberal, high-minded patriots papaused laadics of noble familics Almeida a married we pricly fogged in the streets. A

## ceived, <br> In this

 state of internal misery, and under the domination MIGUEL his appearance amongst them, was joy, that they possessed their lawful king-but the revolt at $O$ porto betrayed the faed that their opponents were not to be soothed by their tran quillity, nur likely to reciprocate their earnest desires for The 1 pelThe Royalists naturally looked for protection from their monarch; hey demandeu of heir Sorereign that he shoul cake some secure them from the apprelieusion of a renewal of the assault of the Liberals. It was leemed necessary to matean exam ple of twelve of the most conspicuous of the rebelisDespards and Thistlewoods of Portugal-and it weap with difficulty that Don Augury conla pease the popula indignation at so cheap a rate. Had he followed the dictates of his owu feelings eren upon this occasion, no punishmen ence; but it was represented to him that such lenicacy would have been at once impolitic -impolitic, because the people cousidered it due to the memory of those, who had been butchered by scores for merely expressing a wish for the arriral of Don Miguel, to make such an example as might establish the confidence of the country in their Monarm; and crich, becnuse the Libe rals would have assigned the mercy of Don Migcest to fear and would have reaewed heir volations of he punic peace aud probably lave been joined by hose who had been dis the Priver mid in tho mant the wien hare fallen under the ravages and robberies of would hare Yailen.
revolution.
Twelse rebels were then executed. In addition to the were fire wretclies, who had assailed the loyalty and fidelity in the bourhood: these wen were tried according to law, found guilty, and executed.
It is clear and incontrorertibly true that Don Miger has done less to keep down revolution by punishment, during. three years of a reign embittered loy the most extraordinary hemation formed against him fron without, hat ever wh last three months in Ernment has secn fit to do within tha incontrovertibly true that Don Mitukl only seeks a farour able moment to grant an amnesty, thich shall include an those who have been guilly of oflences against His Majesty'
Putting aside the injustice of withholding the recognition of Don Miguel by England-which the nation was told by Hhis Griy tous noble aud honourable part of the question, and sce the ime policy of excluding ourselves from Portugal, and the advanfolly of attempting to overturn u legitimate Goverument of country, and deluge her fertile pluins with blood, which musi flow if a revolution is brought nbout;-and abose oll of con We her, in case of success in the enterprise. with France has seriously any such intentions; we attribute the calumnle spread upon thie subject to the puffers of the projected sn
nbaudoned lona ; aud we trust, now that that bubble he burst, these talkers will confess their real object, and exe nerate the Cabinet from an imputation of worse than folly njustice and cruelty, and a design of falsify ying the word od King Williani
Parliament.

## KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

Wanten, a soher, steady, young man, without incum brances, who can read and write, nnd cast accounts. has
aneral knowledge of the butter and cheese trade, and some ap Beices canal narigation, to fill the situation of Kine of Belgiem
A slight kuowledge of the French language would be do sirable.
For
For terms and further particulars apply at the offices od E. G. and Co. Downing-street.
N.B. No one connected with
the situation will be treated with. All letlers to be pooll paid.
The election for Chamberlain of the City of London bu Sma Shaw, and
Waithman.
This contest pretty elcarly proves the real ferlings of the City of London, and at the same time establishies, to bo tum of reliance or rather dissalisfuction, of Mr. W., the quad mob, or the gratitude of Radicals. Erery thing that meat
could do, to please the " great unwashed," and to court mol popularity, he has done-and, as he repcatelly took be rouble to tell the Livery, the consequences have been, tha all the decent people who affected to support him, for som
other cause than his own merits or rirtucs hare left bim other cause than his own merits or rirtues, have left hiag
and heaped upon him an accumulated weight of insults and ujuri
But, we believe the deadliest blow of all, was the desertios of radical feeling--he, ready to go the whole length and plas) the whole game, backing out, at the only time Waithual the great salary of the best-paid oficer in the Corporation was a blow as severe ns best-paid officer int the Corporas proportionably powerful portionably powerful.
Wespetability never hada chance against the character and BURDETT, " oll gonty as lie was, although Sir Frasch the close of the business, and, when he kuew it was too late to be of any use, to write the worthy Aldermau a letter ex reessire of his surprise at IIUstr's conduct, and of his divh We to the principles of Sir James Shaw, more especial be or his conduct at the time of his Shrieralty, during an the immangeontest for Midilleses. This, Sir Frasch the split votes of the Isleworth Nill-that memorable whonu he referred- purity of the persons and the period to endes toured practically to console the Alderman's regrets by
 conild scarcely gucss, uniess inc lie foredem of election.Docron BURDETT's preseription, hovever, came too lateThe pa
terca.
H vME, as we perceive, was amply repaid for any little qualms of conscience which right hare assailed lim in the course he pursued, for having
Right Honourable Lord Key, his health was drunk; and, Right Honourable Lord Key, his health was drunk; and,
although nothing could be more that than the reception of although nothing could be more hat than the reception of
the Health of the Ministers- not oue of whom upon this the Health of the Ministers-(not one of whom upon this
occasion ventured to shpply the place of Lard NUGENT, occasion ventured to shpply hic place of former diuner)-
who had to return thanks for nothing at the forme Mr. IItME's name produced a great deal more than anegative expression of feening-it was receired
and hootings-lie endeavoured to speuk, but his explanations were inet with iusulting expressions, and in the middle of one of lis very tinest flights of eloguence, a member
of that excellent and enlightenei body, the Common Counof that excellent and enlightenedi body, the Common Coun-
cil. cried out-" Come, cone, sit down-let's have a Song." Lord KEY was in agonies-still II UME floundered, and persisted, until hic gave as a reason why his oun friend hat succeeded, that the election had not been by ballot.
This would not do: because these very Common Councilmen themselves recollected that they had given ax a reason why Mr. Law-the fit and proper man to be Common-
Serjeant-had been elected, that the election had neen by ballot; and now that the fit and proper man to be Chamberlain had also been chosen, even they were not such fools as tion icas not by ballot. So Il ume sat down under a shower tion icas not by
of salutations,

The festive board like to the patriot's ear."
The restive board, like Macnetin's, broke up hastily but not until the select few at the upprer
II me's health as they thought proper.

The caudidates for the aldermauic gown vacated by Si James Shaw, are Daniel Whittle inabvey, Esq. M.P. and Mr. Scales, the gentleman whose name we mentioned as having been declared incompeteut to sit on any Committee
of Common Council! for some business about forged tickets of Common Council! for some business about forged tickets
for Guildhall, nad who was not clected iuto the Coumon Council itself, at the last election.
ON A CERTAIN ORATOR'S LATE TRICMPHAL ENTR INTO LONDON.


## Question, - Why dost thou lead thy friende nbout

## Through dirty streets, why And all thine idle clacking

Ansuecr, - Because it well my purpose onis
To make them muddify their Boot
That they may use ney Blacking.
Y. M.

The theatrical performance which has been going on in the Vice-Chancellor's Court during the last ten days, has afforded sererat learned genticmen the opportunity of exhibiting their personal knowledge of dramatic literature, and the
general influence of dramatic entertainments in society. My Lord Bhocgatam having enquired of Mr. Habrison what good plays had been produced at either of the Winter Theatres since the year 1804 ? Mr. Hankison, nefter con-
sulting several authorities, living and dead, stated the folsulting several authorities, living and dead, stated the fol "John Bull, a very
has been produced, and repeatedly acted since that petiod, A list had been handed to him," lse added, "which enabled him to mention several others: Speed the Plough, by Mor-ToN-A Cure for the IIeartache, by ditto-The Poor Gen-
tleman-The Wheel of Fortune-The Iron Chest, by Con-MAN-Brutus, by Mr. Howand PaYNE-Virginias, by
Mr. Knowles, and Dertram, by Mr. Materin." These three last being of a somewhat different class from the others, and not very favourable specimeus of literature, or any thing
else, might hase been left out of sight, as it is evideut they are out of the mind; but of the sir stock plays which Mr. are out of the mind; but of the sir slock plays which Mr
Harrison cited as having been protuced since 1S0t, every Harrison cited as having been protuced
one of them was acted prior to that period.
One of Bem Bull came out in 1803 , and was the last produced of
the list quoted by the list quoted by Mr. IIanrison and received by the Court.

## SIERRA LEONE.

More death and more destriction for hypocrisy to glont on, and villainy to rejoice in-hang the hightryman who puts
his pistol to your breast and places his life in cqual jeopardy his pistol to your breast and places his life in equal jeopardy,
but go on with the Frec-Labour Colonies. In thut department no ehange can take place in the cant department white the saints are permitted to continue

Listen, Englishmen, to tenour of their way."
George Momasy, under Mír. Hoskissox, under sir Goderich, under any man, or woman, of any party, while the ear-wigs are permitted to exist, the curse will continue-
Hear, we say-the last accouns from that hell-pot of struction, upon which millions of pounds and oceans of blood have been expended-listen-
The Primrose, of 18 guns, commander W. Bnovghton,
arrived at Plymouth on Fridy arrived at Plymouth, on Friday. Invalids: the Rer. Mr. Bechee, Chaplain of the Dryad, Mr. Andersos, clerk of the Plumper, and six other expiring victitns, and eight siek soldiers from the African corps-Pray mark that-Mr
Fibmore, the acting Master, was not expected to survice Findore, the acting Master, was not expected to suroive,
and the ship had thirty-cight men in hospital; in short, as proved favourablc ?"-一 secause season, on the whole, had proved favourable?"-because, besides Mr. Filmore, and
tuenty-two sailors, from the Plumper, Mr. Steart, the Assistant-Surgeod, and Mr. IIopkins, the Clerk, nobody particular had died, except indeed, Lieutenant Fonsytir, Ageut Victualler!-and, upon the whole, the wife of the Agent inctualler:-and, upon the whole, the season had
been favourable-twenty-(wo sailors died out of one ship-thirts-eight from another, were dying-fifteen poor wretches
sent home-a surgeon, sent home-a surgeon, and a clerk, a Lienteuant of the accounts, in their grases-aud this, upon the whole, is a las rourable scason.
But the fools, the idiots, who write these farourable accounts of these infernal scttlements-listen to the drivellers-
they say-
"From the

Portuguese, und Brazilians, had given up slaving, and destrosed in August lant, and sar the bleached Primrose visited that quarter laves, no ships there had bitcheango hail brought ro he coast, mut finding coutld not afford to fced them

This is giving the slave trade a check, or the deuce is in tred-what-free Africans to brings to the coast nearly a humslaves, whom he destined for his own advantage to sellhey bcing his slaves, becanse, we suppose, his prisoners, Well-the inhumanity of slave masters in the West Indies is proverbial in one corner of Downing-street : and it would hute been a great, n tremendous barbarity, to have taken these slares from the King of Leango and captivity, to put them in comfortable houses, with hoes in their lands, and plenty of fish and rice for dinner, plantains for dessert, and rum for bererage-of that we can have no
doubt, because the law says, men are not to deal in slaresdoubt, because the law says, men are not to deal in slavesbut, look at the reat humanity: the squadion is so actire in
putting down the trade, at so much per head per man saved putting down the trade, nt so much per head per man sacen;
inat no slave ship could go to this bay to purchase the men; nd so as a proof of the cruelty of the system, and the noblenes of the abolition, the idiots leil us, that the kisg of Leasigo, market for them-emancipated them?-No: the deuce a bit market for them-emancipated them?-No: the deuce a bit
of it-killed them; cut their thruats in cold hood; and qualified them, according to Brovgham's definition, in his efence of slarery-so admirably written-for a participation
n the rights of white men. for when they were found their bones were bleached- (he blackamores were white.

Noble illustration of the benefts arising from the abolition.
In another part of to-day's Papr will be found the melancholy details of the denth of Lord IRIVErs. He was a Nobleman of the most unaffected manners; kind. good na-
tured, and nmiable. He was universally estecmed, and will tured, and nmiable. He was universaily estecmed, and will
His Lordsthip had recently attained the $53 d$ year of his age -his mother, the Hon. Lovisa Pitr, married I'ETER
ISECKFORD, Esq., of Stapleton, Dorset. The first Lord BECKFORD, Esy., of Stapleton, Dorset. The first Lord
RIVERS was created Baron Rivens, of Sudley Castle, in Rivens was created Baron Rivens, of Sudley Castie, in
1 IS02. He died in the following year, and was succeeded by his only son Gronge, who, dying without issue in July, Be., was succeedell by the late Lord, Honace Whlifan nificentertate of Stratfeldsay was purchased by the country
 9th of February, 1 sos, Frances, only daughter of Colonel RIgey, of Mistley Hall, Essex, and hy her Ladyship, who Hon. FanNy Pict, born March 19, 1809: Hon. GEonge Pitt (now Lord Rivens), born, July 16,1 1sio; Hon. Horace P1Tt, born April 12, 1814 (lately appointed to a
Cornetcy in the Royal Ilorse Guards (Blue), and the Hon Cornetcy in the Royal llorse Guards (Blue), and the Hon.
Harmiette Elizabetu Pitt, born Janury 17, 1816 .
IT is reported that an appointment of no inconsiderable importance is on the eve of taking place. We offer no opiThon upot: the subject, because we scarcely believe the rumour.
The appoint ment certainly is not connected with the AdmiThe appointinent certainly is not connected with the Admi-
nistration, and circumstances may render it desirable to the nistration, and circumstances may render it desirable to the
country-but
There are other stories in circulation, which we will Not believe. All that we gather from them is, that cithout help the present Ministry cannot stand.
The Court Journal of yesterday has 保d the
of the rotes upon which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER can depend; it says:-
"Lord Abruoar; as leader of the IIouse of Common, lins issued
circulars to thowe Meinbers of the House of Commons (eiphty-two in circulars to thowe Meinbers of the House of Cominons (eikhty-two in
itumber), on whom it is understood his Lordship can alepend for
Now, as the present Ministry are very great proficients in the mode of economizing the loaves and fishes, we would ask, and fifty-eight members-"What are they, among so many:"
Grieral Sriastianis Letter to M. Bresson has created a very powerful seusation in Paris-in short, it seems to be the feather which is to turn the scale-the whole conntry, Metropolis and all, is dissatisfied with the Citizen
King and the half-and-half monarchical republic which King and the half-and-half monarchical republic which
exists, and it is our helief that things will go on as they are, exists, and it is our her
but a very short time.
France is rapidly arming, and, as it is generally understood. intends to unite herself-to. Belgium-that is to say,
take Belgiam-under her protection. lake Belgiam-under her protection.
At two ''clock yesterday it was
generally believed, that a counter-revolution liad staked, and at Brussels. The Orange Cocknde is the symbol and Onange Boven again the ery.
In the meantime we are not idle, the People of Cockerforce at l'ortsmouth-at leash, we conclude they have been consulted-if they have not, what they will say to the fact, we cannot venture to guess.
"Ponrssocth, Jax. 20.-I write to say thath the Ganges, \&4, waa
ordered to-day to complete her men to thie sea establighment; and vessels are aent to thic Blockade Service to bring round sumpicient men for that purpose. The other kuardshio, the Welleskly, is not
cet ordered to be manned, but she haa got her claningebley orward except as to men. The Spartiate, $7 t$, was ordered last week


## ODD FELIOWS

We have often heard of Clubs of Odd Fellows, and remeniber once to have seen a funeral procession of one of the Wrethren " clothed," as the Masous call it, and wearing grotesque ornaments after the manner of the Beaf-steak Club and other eccentric bodies; but we never knew, until very lately, where the principal "knot" or "elick" Downing-street is the locale; and never did fraternity more Downing-strcet is the docale; and never did fraternity more
riahly deserve or more anxiously emnlate the claracter of their craft than the "Odd Fellows", who are at present in pheir craft than the "Odd Fellows"
possession of the "Grand Longe.
It would be invidious to particularize-suifice it to say, that having deroted themselves for six or seven weeks to a plan of having, by one of themselves, put down the Yeomanry, they having, by one of themselves, put down the Yeomanry, they
now unanimously agree to aceppt its services, wherever they
are offered-that having taken away a liviug from Doctor
PHILPOTTs, because he was made Bishop of Exeter a Philpotts, because he was made Bishop of Exeter, al-
though he had always held it as Dean of CuEster, they give Mr. GRe the Deanery of Rereford, because he has a to Ireland because lue was so popular with the papists that to treland because he was so popalled him hey find that the Duke of Wellington recalled him, they find themselres obliged to submit to his being hooted, pelted, and
insulted by the said Papists, when he goes out under their auspices-and haring supported Mr. STANLEY at Preston, their ltish S:cretary, in order to defend their measures, they set him to work to write proclamations under a law which he and the Marguess violently opposed, and contrive to get him turned out of Parliament by Mr. Henry HuNT, of Stamford-street, Blackfriars.
That haring been all their lives adrocates for Popery, and some of them, in their carly days, riolent opponents of the Union, they are driven to vindicate the Union at the point of the bayonet, and will, in all probability, be forced to repeal the Popery 13 ill which they liave always supported, and trom the passing of which, all the erils arose, to which they are
indebted for being in possession of the Grand Lodge, at indebted for
this moment.

Then, these "Ond Fellows," after having used all sorts of expressions with regard to the teisdom of adrising His Majest not to visit the eity dinner at Gnildhall, and making certain strong remarks upon the timidity of person whose courage and intrepidity are unquestionable, they give three weeks after, although, according to their own account, three wepks nfter, although, according to their own at
nil the cause of danger or tumult had been remored.
Afer having constautly railed against the uneonstitutional extent of the standing army-such railing having been sharpened with divers and sundry cuts at n Military Government-immediately on their getting into the Lodge they encrease the actually existing force, and send re-
cruiting parties all over the country to pick up soldiers, as if we were on the eve of a war; and, ufter haviog rehemently decried the wasteful expenditure of the nary, and reduced at a blow twenty or thirty deputy-assistant assistant-deputy carpenters at Deptford dock-yard, they bring forward four or fire line-of-battle ships, and Goo knows how many frigates, sloops, and smaller vessels, as if they were apprehensise that the readiness with which their predecessors ackuowledged the Gitizen King of Finance might drag us into hostilities on account of
mined to avoid in the case of Portugal, to the acknowledgement of whose Sovereign the King of England's word is pledged, by falsifying which, they run a much greater risk of war than by doing any thing else they could possibly hit upon.
Then,

Then, after opposing and attacking the Metropolitan having given notice of of the most distinguished Brothers to overthrow the whole system, they cotton to it with the greatest cordiality, encrease its force, and vindicate its efficiency-not to speak of taking off duties without the inervention of Parliament, and ordering the Clergy to alter he Liturgy without authority-not to mention having their
great Law Oficer-the seuior Grand Warden of the Lodge -a person who has constantly vilified attornies as if they were the scum of the earth, and who has since promoted them into oflices which attornies never filled before; who, in bis haste to become a Brother, got two signatures at once to his admission ticket, which ought to hare been affixed separately,
and then spoke in the Lodge, before he had been duly made; and then spoke in the Lodge, before he had been duly made;
who wolemnly stated, in another Lodge, that he never would become an "Odd Fellow," nnd that nothing should induce him to do so; but that, on the contrary, he would, on the next Lodge night, utterly blow up, exterminate, and con-
found the whole frateruity; and then, the day before this dreadful consummation was to hare taken place, did nctually join the Lodge which he solemnly stated he never would ent
All these things, and there are thousands more, which we did fellow to notice at this moment, shew that they are -but the most ref the fucts, which which folin order that the letter with which this little notice of the Lodge concludes, may have its due effect; it being never
forgotten, that the letter itself, has for its object, the calling out of the Militia
During the last week, there have been fires at Amesbury, at Iminster, at Chowley, near Barnhill; at Billinghurst, the men refuse o work, near Leicester, a Gire, another at Oadle Park; another at Briustow, ferefordshire; at Swindon; at Borer a honse blown up; at Benningholme Grange, Yorkchure, chorehor proceedings we extract the following accounts from the newspapers:-
beye, nlout two houdred on Thuraday morning a party of men and
seamen, pubsed throuth in seamm, pussed throuklh the City into Wentminster, for the purpose
of presenting a petition to the Lords of the Admiralty, prasink the redress of cer rtain alleged grievances-and particulalty, prasing the
king and impressincnt. They had with them a Enion Jack, and (the Times sayk) two tri-colonred flags; from the orderly manber in
which they pnused throukh Holborn and Long-acre to the Admiralty, no apprehensions were entertained but that thicy would quietly dis-
perpe immediately after nccompliahing the ontensibbe obect which they lad aseinlled ; in consequence, no extra precautions
were taken by the PPolise ; on their return, however, a far different

 few of the $F$ divibion of Police who were following them, interlered
to chech them, but were deterred from acting decisively, by their inequality in numbers and the determined spirit displayed by the
mol, who were loud in their execrations of the New Police. On
coming to the shop of coming to the shop of Mr. Moore, a baker, in Great Queen-street,
their demand of bread being met by a refusal, they smaslied one of the shop-windows, nid forcibly ponsessed themiselves of three quar-
tern loare. The actors of this outrane were instantly seized by Serkcant Prennisg and his party, but several of their companions
protucing knives and using violent threats, they were compelie producing knives and using violent threats, they were compeljed to
let them go. Asimilar outrage was committed at the nhop of Alr.
 Police, who they knew had no poirer to follow them any farther.
The mod was nideratood to have collected nbout Wapping, and there
thieven. Thursday, aloutut 1 o'clock, Mr. Reryolpg, the High Constable of the Tower Hamblets division. whited on Mr. HA DWwtek, the sitting
makistrate at Lambeth-street Onfice, and informed him that a large mob of persons, most or whions were in the garb of sailors, were
parading throthgit the district, andl creating the utmont consternation

Paris, where they support the freedom of the press by sucb restrictions as would here be insunficrable, and secure the
independence of literature by seuding all thic opposition independence of
editors to prison.

The principal matters of theatrical interest during the last week, have been the arguments before Lord Chancellor B RotGARAM. Adin not to be expected we should criticise the periformance ortae lea both
actors in this farce; but, divesting the casc of the humbug on both sides-the humbug of the patentees, who pretend that the salvation of the national drama depends upon their exclusive privilege to give
us what they please, and the assertion of Mr. ARNoLd, who would have it believen he has no other earthly wish save that of foatering native musical talent-divesting the case, we say, of all this froth and monsense, we sha! take the liberty of remarking, that be the motives of the parties what they may, the public have a direct and obvious interest in the breaking up of the monopoly. hat consumers can ever stand n chance of having the leest conmmodities. The sole cobbler of a petty village, does as he likes with his customers' shoes, and they they are both put upon their mette, while if a third atarts, what a prodigious diflerence there is immediately in the quality of the work and the price charged for it. We hope, therefore, the final decision upon this solemn appeal will sanction the opening of fifty theatres should it be thought expedient to try the thing to that extent. There would be nothing to fear. Out of the fifty, those only would thrive which deserved to do so, by the superiority of their attractions, and cmpelled to take what is offered or go without, but roliave the power of obtainir:g what they prefer.

A new operatic Drama, called The Romance of a Day, the Overture and Mas and den, but postponed till next Thursday, in, consequence of the indis
position of Mr. Witsos. We shall be curious to see low a new Opera, with such music as Bissor can give us, if he likes, will be performed, without a single vecal performer, of even moderate pretensions, to eay nothing of first-rate ability; for, we perceive. Miss Invenarity is not included in the cast. To be sure, it is called an Operatic Drama-and two songs and a chorus added to the overture will be sufticient to " keep the word of promise to the ear.
The actual performances for the week, at this theatre, have consisted of Fazio, Cinderella, The Chancery Suit, and The Carnival at
Drury Lane too, announces an Opera-a "Melo-Drarantic Opera" -said to be from the pen of Mr. Howard Parne; and Drury lan is no better provided with vocal talent than Covent Garden. It is can be co wrered with Miss Isverarity. But in both cases, we suppose, the music and singing will be like a garnish of horse-rad ish round a substantial sirloin-helped in small quantities, as a relish. The music of this Melo-dramatic Opera is to be selected from the Fra Diavolo of Auber, and adapted to the Engligh stage by Mr. Alexander Lee. So far, the operatic ingrediento-but the inelo-dramatic ones-are they to be selected, and adapted to the English stage, by Mr. Howand Payne, from the Fra Diavolo of the Ahnors f-Verily, our $p$
of the legitimate druma.
Macneady played William Tell on Monday. His performance of this character is too well known to require any apecific notice. In Werner, this powerful actor, powerfully supported as he unquestionbly is, continues to attrset adming audiences. On Tuesday he
 Oakley-as slie docs every thing-correctly cold, and regularly flat. There is always in this lady's acting the most provoking absence of glaring fuulta. She is as bad, in one reepect, as Dr. Pelc, whom the epigrammatist did not like, though lie could not tell why; just as we
sometimes read a book, so innocently written that it is impossible to find fault, and yet, what a relief it is to lay it down! Miss Cirseten is that wearisome kind of book. We keep turning her over and
over, without ever coming to a passage with which we can either exactly quarrel, or exactly be pleased. The comedy was atrongly cast, with Farrex, Cooren, Dowton, Ilarley, and Mrs, Orger, begides Macneapy and Miss Cnester; yet it went of heavily.
We perceive Keas is announced for Monday, in Richard the Mr. Ler informs us he lias "prevailed upon him" to play a Third Mr. Ler informs us he has "prevailed upon him" to play a fete of
his principal characters. Peoplestare at this. Keas!-they erywhy he took his leave of the London public, some twelve or eighteen months ako, and has been taking his leave, since, of the provincial towne and cities; and, in order that his Inndon friends might be accommodated, he received them at the largest Theatre in the metro-polis-the Opera House-that his friends might have the beneft of testifying their regard for him by the surest of all tests in this corrupt world-the pocket. And further, if our memory be not trea-
 of having such a pem as himself for its gratification.
These are the remark we hear. We cannot say they surprise ne. But we leave Mr. Kas has come again, he will consider it only a
them. Of course, as he has hem. O course, as he has come ngain, he will consider it only a
mark of due respect, to take his leave again. One farewell night is metter than ten stipendiary ones.
We promised, last weck, in answer to a "valued correspondent," that when we had seen the picce at the Olympic in which Miss Sidxer performs, we would criticise it. The terms of our promise relense ud from the performance of it for the present. We have visited the backs of those who were wedged into a solid mass before us, we can do nothing more than speak of what we heard. And certainly, we heard a very sweet voice, united with considerable taste and delicacy, in the execution of one or two simple airs, which, we were told,
was Mies SidNey's. We also heard some very ticklish dialogu, which was relished exceedingly by the audience, who seemed to have a keen anticipation or what was provided for them. We eball not embly more numerous than select Somet to form part of an as judicious arrangements for being is well ene ane will mak see what is to be seen; and then, we will not fail to tell all albut ind Cpon the whole, indeed, we esteem ourselves singularly unfort. nate this week in the civil attentions which it was our wish to part to our minor friends. On Wednegday nikht we accomplighed a journey to the Obelisk, full of benevolent diepositions to wards The Stranger The Diamoral Arrow, and Buron Trenck, including Miss M. C. and something more than slight insolence on the part of on our side, tox's menials, defeated all our plans. Whether we shall expose ourselves to the possibir repetition of the latter,
we have come to no decision.
FRENCH PLAYS.
On Mondas, after Le Paysan Picarl, in which M. Patlis perso nated the assumed rustic with much cleverness, a vers interestin moiselle Hermisir played Yelea, a dumb firl. performed. Madewas in some parta vers fine. We could not help wishing, however that Mademoiselle St. Axge had represented the character; not
because we think she could lave made it more efliective by her action,
but because alie would baĩe interested us more by her face ; deplore it as we may, there is more sympathy for beauty in affliction than for affiction itself, be it ever so severe. As the Contesse d Cesanne, Mademoiselle St. Ange bad nothing either to do or ang duasigne any scope for her talents. M. Alfien, as The performances on Friday consisted of a repetition of Jean and La Seconde Annee, with Les Mauvaises Tetes.
M. Laforte has announced the commencement of the Opeas season for the 5ith of next month; and be has put forth a list cose hat De Beosis returns to his place, and that we are to have Madame Pasta.

## BRITISH INSTITUTION

There was a private view yesterday morning of the pictures at thl nspection, previously to their public exbibition. A somewhat hasty nisten of the five hundred and fifty-two producth of Brith an whole it is decidedly inferior to the efforts of former years. Yet there are some fine things, and among them, Teniers Painfing th Temptution of St. Anthony, ( No .229 ) dier piece, A. Joke no Joke, (No. 321), very clear, but not aiming a 30 high a branch of the art as the
executed in many of ita parts.

## execited in many of its parts.

Colanas, Kisigut, Stanley, Clint, Landbeer, and most of the We have one picture, also, from the pencil of the Preaident, 8 , Mantin Archen Shee. The subject is Lavinia, from Thoxsomit Seasons. There is nothing very striking about it; which was not to two pieces of sculpture-one, The Birth of Iemus, by Mr. Nixoma
the other, Musidora, by Mr. Sisvier. The former is not good: the latter, execrably bad, vulgar in conception, and coarse in execution.

## TO JOHN BLLL.

42, Castle-strcet, Jan. 2x, 1831.
Mr. Archdeacon Hemilutox presents his compliments to the Edime of the John Brill newepaper.
The Rev. Erskine Neale having repreaented to him that he is ins chacter and means of jusefuiness may be implicated bp with reference to his supposed connexion with the Society for tho Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, unless contradicted from authority, Mr. Hamiltos is induced to declare, in the most unequivocalkerms, hinthou Mr. Inamiton at the same time states, thatother ateps are in prod
gress with a view to ascertain the origin of such a libelious and calumnious report.
In submitting the above letter, we think it right to add, attack upon Mr. Neale, that we published, with the lettir containing the allegations against that Reverend (ientlemat publide and address of the supposed veriter: our motivel publishing it being to afford Mr. Neale not only the opportunity (of which he availed himself) of refuting those allege,
tions, but of knowing the person who brought them forwardi Those who know the principles upon which this Paper hid always been conducted, and the zealous support it has, th tion of the Gospel in Forcign Pars" will, for the Propages that we never could hare the intention of publishing and of any Clergyman who may advocate its benefits and ulility.: REFORM IN EDUCATION.
TO JOHN BULL.

Mr. Editor-IIave you heard that a thorough reform is nbont to be perpetrated on the system of public instruction our children's children should be withdrawn from under to protecting agis of onr noble religious establishments? that they should be committed to the tutelage of A the Mr. Edens, and Ileretics? -If you have not heard th report the , mow me to cail your nttention to a preva report that, nmongst other immunitics, the p
London Unirersity is abont to enjoy that degrees! Now, I do not know whether it may
conriction, but it is mine, that from the mament the King shall grant it such a privilege as this, he in white signed away his Crown ; because he will hare signed awst those principles of Goverument in Church and Slate, to Which the dynasty of Hanover stands indebted for its sed ession to the Throne of Great Britain.

Your most obedient servant
Hackney, 15th January.

## parisian correspondence.

Puris, 26 th . Itmuary, 1831.
My nean Belb-The "people" themselven, low and ignorantel they are, led on by passion, and reeling but little respect either fat God or relikion, even this very people begin to have their efes opened, and to perceive that the revolution has left them naked. Than
day a circumstance has come to light which yet more clearly how the come to light which will I hope alhem then nn abject state of scofling and contempt by their present rulers. Tha circumstance is as follows: your readers will recollect that M1. Rooush the late Belginn Envoy at Paris, declared in a letter to the cole Foreign A faira, had said to him that should the Belgians select uis Duke of Letchrenueno as their King. France would not recog him, for France laad resolved that none of the Napoleon fapily sh made public, Ilorace Senastiani dared to deny in the Moniterr Dhad said so, and morere profesed the greateat love for Duke of Lecenteximerg; and poor M. Robien, who is renlly
respectable sort of man, was made to appear a convicted liar. no use for M. Rocilin to deny Sensaptusi's a convicted liar one said that the latter dare not say what was untrue in the all Europe. And so the affair rested until this day; when the
gian papers which have arrived, contalning thie proceedings of kian papers which have arrived, contalning the proceedings of
Congress at Irussels last Sunday, hring a Senastiani to M. Bafsson, in which this very Minister for Fore Aflairs distinctly states, that should the Duke of Lpucertes clected, France would not recognise his nomination. The
French Minister of Forcign Affairs is a liar of no ordinary eal and France is insulted, degraded, and brought down to the dust d scorn and contempt, by the false, ungentlemanls, unstatesmanlike and dishonourable conduct of thia IIonact Spasastiani. principle conspired against the Bocrenoss, and aided more than sime "hoy other in brinking about a revolution. which was to subet

January 30.
JOHN BULL:
$\overline{\text { dear But there is not } n \text { convicted ielon at the zalleys, who io is }}$ covered with crimes and dishonour, who would to-day change his
place with this Horace Sedastiani, and yet he is to govern the diplomatic affairs of a country containing nearly thirty-three millions of inhabitants. Now the people will see who they have in exchange for Martignsc, for Chadrol, for Pontalls, for Courvoisier, and Mortemarr, who was named on the 29th of July last, by Charles X. to be
the Minister for Foreign Affairg. Now they will see what sort of a the Minister for Foreign Affairg. Now they will see what sort of a of age will make the comparison and weep for the degradation of his country. Instead of Chabrol, or Montakl, at the Finance, whose claracters were unassailable even by the most violent party calumnistore, we hand be supported by five other bankers, in order to avoid a downright bankruptey. Instead of Boursionr at the War, who after on the Fren ecandalously aecused of peculation at the Casauba at Alhaving is now admitted by eren his enemies to have acted with irregroachable integrity, we have old Soust, whose name significs defeat, and who is only celebrated for always retreating. Instead of such
a man as M. Denelerye as Minister of the Interior, we have a young boy who has changed his political systen three times in three months-and who has brought in a Bill to establish a virtual Censorship on the Thestres for the purpose of preventing any re-
presentation of the character of NAPOLEOS !!! He and his presentation of the character of minions are afraid of the Napockos party. They will not have even the Duke of Leventenbena King of Belgium, though he is no relative of hapoleon-buse they fear a Napoleon party in that former husband-becsuse they fear a Naroceos party in that of the Ex-Euperon for fear the Duke of Reicistant, son of Nathe cowardice-meanness-want of force and strength and confidence, of the party, which said it was the nation. As to the Minister of Foreign Aflairs, I have said enough already. France will do him justice. She will kick him, spurn him, hiss at hing, and the dogs will snap at his legs as he walks along. Then comes the Minister of Justice! Who is he? A republican Barrister, without a brief or a sous, and who fought in the streets of Paris, in July, to see what also a Barrister, with but little practice-belonging to the mob party, and the Church. It is very true that the Catholic Church is degraded enough already-but still even the Catholic religion is better than no religion at all-but M. Barthe is a Deist ! Poor France ! Degraded France : Humiliated France! And yet there are blockheads who ask you, "Why it is that French Three per Cents. are only at GI , whilst English are at 81." Oh, the asses : Let them of Honace Sebastisist, and then if they are not stone-blind they can no longer ask so absurd a question.
But, my dear Bull, we must not stop here. Let me place before you to day he sitin of the Drance, and Trade ia completely at a stand! It is
but, on the contrary, gets syorse and worse. There are not in Paris ten of those large houses of conmerce, which were formerly crowded from morning to night, which are in good credit. Ready money is even twelve months' credit. At Rouen alone, one hundred manufacturers have sent of their workmen. In Alsace, where many thousands of Badians and Prussians used to find employ, all forcign workmen are turned of, and the French lahourer receives two quarts of soup per day, with a little bread, instead of wayes nnd other
food. At Mulhausen, bo celebrated for its printed linens and cottons, and where, out of 30,000 people, at lenst 20,000 are workmenlution, the demand for the mnnufactured goods is so small that the workmen are starving, or receive just sullicient to kerp them alive. At Lyone, the great manufacturiog Lyong, the looms are no longer
in employ. Silisa and etuffe are no longer demanded. Thousanda and thousands of workmen are withont occupation, and mobs assemble in the streeta and demend bread of those who for years have been plotting the overthrow of the Bourbons. "Give ue bread," they cry-and the heartless Liberale reply, "You have got liberts!"
Yes ; the liberty to starve end beg, and dic in Prisons or Hospitals, and that is the only liberty procured for the poor workmen of Lyons. that the dienpointed holdere are reterned por the that the disappointed holders do not even go to the expense of a pro-
test. I was told yesterday by a Huiasier, that, out of Sucry Burs lately presented by him, only Two !! had been paid-and that cer. tainly Firty out of the Sixty would not be honoured.
The state of the Departments is deplorable. Every day the journals of the Departments disclose some new diasaters. The Govern-
ment papera seek to disguise the facts of the case, but the truth will come out in spite of thein. In La Vendee there is open insurrection. In the Pyrenecs open insurrection. In the Midi open insurrection. In the Weet open insurrection. In some departments, nay in mans,
the white flag and the white cockades are raised, worn, or planted. the white flak and the white cockades are raised, worn, or planted.
In others, the young men refuse to enter as soldiers. In others In others, the young men refuse to enter as soldiers. In others
associations are formed to defend the religion of the country from the associations are formed to defend the religion of the country from the
attacks of the Liberals. In othere the Liberals themselves are attacks of the Liberals. In others the Liberals themselves are
eatablishing clubs to defend themselves from cach other. The easabishing clubs to
aides-de-camp of Lovis Pritir are galloping over the country, exhorting and promising, threatening and flattering, but all in vain. The prients refuse, in almost all the departmente, to pray for the Citizen-King. The National Guards refuse, in the South, to pay the
excise duties-and the revenue everywhere is falling off in a moet marked and enormous manner.
I have devoted ao much of this letter to French news that I can searce!y dare to add another word, and yet I cannot refrain from last week. The first was a axile for the poor at the Prench Opera House. The tickets were sixteen shillings each, and whocver applied able portion of the citizens paid for their tickets for the the respectpoor, but staid away for the sake of their own characters. The Citizen-King chatted very freely with his wife's milliner. This was so condescending! that nobody thought of the indecorum. Some respectable Turks were present by mistake, but were rudely treated, and have since been called barbarians. One of them has complained
of this insult in the public papers. So much for the "good breeding" of the revolutionists. I need not surely add that there were no nobility, no gentry-and that it was a fette of shopkeepera, who drank Lant night we had ather's toen.
the Palais Royal! Oh, my dear Bchis, how shall It was a batl at scribe this most extraordinary assemblare of perions pany arrived on root-in asgemblage of persons? The coincabryoleste (public ones I mean)-and oroses! Not more than firty carriaces were there, though 1800 pergos were more than firty stitutionneh notwithatanding its lying gravits, can hardly keep its
countenance to-dey. party," not a "eoort party " and that moet of the men "ere damily yes, I must. I ITYell then, it was because most of the men there last
the Peers stopped away-the Deputies stopped away-and it was quite a family party of Mr. and Mrs., and the young Misters and
Misscs, Onleaxs, who gave orgeat and punch to as many grocero and linen-drapers as liked to go in epring carts or gige to the Palais Royal. I declare to yon that $I$ have not libelled this Ball; the best feature of which was "plenty of lighte." I hear that the tallow-chandlera Bere vastly pleased-but that pickpockets were much disappoinced sentry, for most of the purses of those who were there, were lighter than the fingers of the thieves.
My Foreign Bedget can be little more than a postscript. In Bel givis they have most probably elected the Duke of Lecichtenoen in order to be revenged. Ihope they have, with all my heart and oul. It cannot be a choice which will displease England, since the Prince of Onasge appears, at present, to be too late. In Polani affairs are going badly for the revolutionists. There is a Dictator'g party, and a Diet party, and, also, there is a Russia party. Pistols and powder, cash and credit, bread and butter, are all very dear and very scarce. Snow and fury, misery and tears, fear and conspiracie re at a scout, rone vilt ! In Huwen, the Duke Cambrinas has conducted himelt like a gallant gentleman. In Russia, all the roads are covered with troops marching apainst Manerly and Afiss Donna Mants a raarm reception. They killed, poisoned, bhot and burnt Don Migerl; and yet he is alive and well. And now adiell, my dear Bul
affectionate Correspondent,
CLERICALINTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Jorx Gale to the Perpetual Curacy of Corfe, Somerset shire. Patron, F. G. Cooper, Esq. of Barton Grange.
The Rev. Tro 1 is RAv Boxser, M.A. Rector of Normanton, Rut-
 Vicar of Lowesty, Leiecentershire. to the Vicaragee of Barkston and
Plmngrar, in the same county. Patron. Duke of Rutland.
The Rev. J. G. DerkAn, B.A. to the Vicarage of Newport Pagnell,
 Vicarage of Wiskbel. Pation, Bishop of Ely.
The Rev. W. M. TuekR to the Rectory of Widworthy, Devon. Patrons, Truatess of Mrs, Fortescue.
The Rev. OCTAVIS SrALE. HAABssos to the Rectory of Stawles, Somerset. Patron. Richardson IIarrison, Ess.
The Rev. John DisumN, M.A. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, The Rev. Johs Divasis, M.A. Fellow of Cor
Oxford, to the Rectory of Skelton, Cumberland.
College. Oxford, to
College.
obitliny.
The Rev, Antrer Bold, Vicar ol Stoke Pogis, Buckg. (Patron, The Rev. Janes Sewrle, Vicar of Biddulph, near Congleton,
Cheshire. (Patron. J. Batemun, Fso. Chashire. (Patron. J. Batemnn, Fsir. St. Mary, Cnatlegate York,
The Rev. IsAcc GaAsos, Vicar of St.
(Patron, Jord Chancellor), nnd of Warthill, Yorkehire. (Patron, The Rev. IsAAc GRAvox, Vicar of St. Mat
Prebendary of Chancllor), and of Warthill,
Preth York Cathedral.
Oxfond, Jan. UNiversity inteliligence. Thurday the following

Ahsters of Arts-Niscount Encombir, New coll; J. Chandler,
Corpus; Rev. F. II. Bukerield. Maydalen Hall ; Rev. T.I. Cart.
Wripht, Univeraity; H. C. Morrell, Clarist Church; Iev. S. C. L. Brenton, Oriel.
Machelors of Arts-J. Edwards, Jesus; W. Hamilton, Christ
Church; J. Penlenke, Magdalen; J. Fisher. Exeter.

 $2 y+2 x+2 a y z a y$
 admitted Doctor in Divinity.
On Saturday hant P. Wetherea, Harry Dupuis, John S. L_ikh,
and Charles Widder, Fedlows of King's College, werc admitted Ba chelors of Arts. Charles Wilder, Fellows of King's College, were admitted Ba
miscerdiankous.



 Psalters, nnd :t, (0)0 Relixiou.
diatrict since the ypar lit29.
 next, and those candidates whose papers are sent in and approved by Wella for examination on Thureday the 31at of that month.
Revissiox or Tithis.-The Rev. H. R. Benkesk, LL.D. Rector
 enit. - The Rev. Archdeacon Capors has reduc
upon his tithes in the parish of Cliffe 10 per cent.
Old Churcu.-Llanblythian Church, with a trifling extremity of he village, oceupies a most romantic, spot; rising upon the upper-
most elevation of a precipitous hill, helow which the rest of the
village, with the ivy mantled reinnant of the costle emboweri among the trees, appear at once unfolded to the viem. There appear strong preaumption that this is the church of which Leland makes
mention in the following pasage. "The eay ing is, that Llanb|sthian own posacsses certainly a apacious old charch, within the limits o the ancient wails. The Church of Llanbly thian is also lnrge, and from
the singularity of the ornaments attached to it, is probably of no very recent date. Over the entrnnee on the south slde, the rudely sculp-
tured figure in bold relief immediately catches the eye. This is gikantic distorted bust of a man, in the attitude of leaning upon one
arm accosa a kind of reating-place, atraining himself with prodikious upon the upper part of the building. There was formerly another
uper that foll protesque figure of the amine cast on the opposite side of the entrance,
to correspond with it; but the head or this has been struck off. Pace to correspond with it; but the head of this has been struck off. Paces
of atrange creatures still adorn the towrer, one bring placed at each
angle just beneath the parapet. The inter fincly decorated, traces of the carved work in wood being plainly observable in the chapel on the south side of the nave, somn curious
examples of which are also to be found in other parts of the building.
















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The Allgempine Zeitung of the 22,I contains an article reapecting

 have set at libertt 600 individuals who were detained in
of Zamosc. All he Russian families are leaving Warsaw

## The King', Minsters dined yesterday evening with the Lord Mayor


 Ceglon.
 ground on building leases. Bnand Ball was given by their Majesties, in
 for dancinn, the floor being chaiked in the most benutitul manner,
Fith the Royal Arm in the centre. A temporary orcliestra was Gitted up, splendidy y decorated with, scarlet cloth; and the keneral
embellithiments were pefining the occasion. The preparations for
the music the muxic erere extensive; comprising about forty propersionals of
teminence, with M. Nnydesu snd Oury as leaders. Upwards of cight emindence do the nobility and rentry or the county had the honour of
heceizing cards of invitation from their Majeaties, and it is neediesa


 Subeequently dancipg was resurned, and it was at a very late hour
 present. exclusive of the Duke of Sussex and other Members of the the Sherifits for the enauing year will be pricked for.
WEDEBAT, Jan. 26 . The following gentlemen called to the degree of barribter-at-law by the Hon. Soriety thia day

 state of the poll :- Sif sames shaw......................... 3.487

$\frac{2,47}{1,410}$

 a Baronet of the United Kingdom during hisa Mayoralty in 1889 ,
with reminder to
 lis age, still continues single, his nephem, M.
pected to succeed him in his tite and eatnies.



"The Englith publle are much Imidrbed to the tranolator for makling them

 Bertha sers une mine procleuse oit leur curlofild trousera anis cesie de quivi se





Pon schools and yount psilisons.

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THE RL Hon. LADY DURAAM-A P Protrait of the Rivh Torms the Thit of the SERISS of the FEMALE NOBILTTY, wilct is pro




 LADY MARY LESEIE, LADYNORNANAG, COUNESS of ANPINM

United kingdo

















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 ment. Rlchard llart Dantin
 On the mollon of Mr. A lef


Mr. Alderman Daniel linving left the Chatr,
That t he Thansig reooired.
$A^{\mathrm{MB}}$


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The refrumed chambern of be rreat;"

 A NODVNE CEMENT. - $\rightarrow$, and told in toxerent prepard ss, onity


 This unequalled preperallon will not decempout with the lieat of the



























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

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 Till

 R TAL OLYMpic THEATRE, Newcantiosiret, Stradi-











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##      Latitiont 

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## MPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
THURSDAY.
Their Lordbhips' met this day, pursuant to adjournment. Earl Grev, on presenting some petitions praying for Reform in
Parliament, anid, it conld not be necessary for him to state thatalthough perhaps he did not go so far as some of the Petitionerg-in
the general spirit of the petitions he fully concurred. The early impressions of his youth, fortified and confirmed by many yeara of con-
sideration, led him to the confldent belief that a relorm of the representation of the peoplo in Parliament would produce the most galu.
ary coneequences to the Conatitution. To this was now to be added the conviction, produced in his mind by the aspect and temper of the necessity. He was happy to inform their Lordships, that although
thes had fonnd it a task of considerable difficulty, Hia Majesty's Government had succeeded in framing a measure upon the subjeet
of Reform, which he truated would be found efticient, snd would prove satiafactory to the country, without tranagressing the bounds
of just and well-considered inoderation. He was happy to say that his measure lad been prepared with the concurrence of the entire Parliament, where only such a measurc could originate, at as early a

## A petition from Dartford in favour of Reform baving been presented

 Visconnt Meliourxe would say no more on the subject of the petition than that he hoped the measure which was about to be pro.posed by His Majesty's Government would prove sufficient to fulfil all the just expectations of the country, witliout being lisble to any serious ohjections on the pround of prudence and moderation.
as a Noble Iord (Darnley) had mentioned the state of 1reland-s
subject immediately conneted with his department of the Govern subject immediate y connected with his department or the Govern-
ment-he thought it might be satisfactors to their Lordships to state that since the appointment of His Majesty's present Government, their utmost attention had been directed to thoase remedial measuren
which the condition of Ireland had appeared to them to require ; and Which the condition of Ireland had appeared to them to require; and
when he stated what those messures were, he trusted their Lordehips
when rould see that they had not heen negligent or indifferent upon this
very important subject. The discusions, as well as the valuable report of the Select Committee of the other House of Parliament
upon the state of Ireland, had been considered with the utmost ntapon the state of reland, had been considered with the utmost nt
tention by His Majesty's Government, and had kreatly asisted them in the preparation of the yarious measures he was about to descrive
Vith reapect to that which had been considered the greateat injury Ircland, the system of Orand Jury assersmento, a menaure had been prepared which, dificuit as the Entlject was, would, he hoped,
be found effectual to remove every just ground of complaint. This mensure would very zoon be proposed in the other House of Parlia-
ment. Great complaint had also been made of the operation of two measures of recent enactment, the Vestry Act and the Subletting Act. With respect to the Vestry Act, it was intended to propose its repeal, snd to introduce a new measure unon the subec, which
was hoped would be found less objectionable. With respect to the
Subleting effect of which would be to retain all the estential principles of that mpasare, and to free it at the aname lime from the practical objections
which had been most atrongly urged against it. The tollo levied by corporations was another of the rrievances of which the people of
Ircland complained. Upon this subject he conld not say that any legislative measure was at present in contemplation, but the Govern-
mnent of Ireland rasa about to inatitute legal proceedings to try the
ring good mightt probably result as could be expected from any legsislative enactment. He would not now enter upon the discuskion of the
great queation of compulsory relief to the poor of Ireland, but lie was
guite ready to admit that some measure was necesary ineans of giving more regular and constant employment to the poor;
and he had the pleature of saying that a measure, liaving this purpose With reapect to many of the would soon be laid before Parliament.not be infroduced in their Iordhainss He House. The Hin to amend
the Sublettink Act did not, however, fall nnder this deactiption ; that Lordshipa.
The Earl of Wrertow was happy to hear that any measures were
about to be submitted to Parlianent, with a view to ameliorate the about to be submitted to Pariainent, with a view to ameliorate the
condition of the contry with which he was immediately connected
When, however, he considered how Bhort a time His Mujesty" present Ministers had heen in office, and the Mmistiplicity of
sulicets of freat and urgent importance, foreikn and domestio,
 mensures which must almost of nccessity le crude and undigested
they were more likely to produce misclief than advantake. He oudd only hope that the Ninisters of the Crown had adopted some decessors, for this was really the only hi" pe, that durine the bre-
period in which the Government had heen in their hands they could much as the Noble Drepord had stated.
The The Lordships then adjourned.
The buainess transacted by their Lordships this evening was devoid various subjects, ; and the House adjourned at an early hour until
Honday.



 Ion. Alember, for the eleetion of a MImmier for the Boroughe of New
Vindsor, in the romom of Sir Husses Vivian, who has necepted of the
Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. Eliss, in the absence of his Noble Friend the Chancellor of
Hee Exchequer, kive notice that his Noble Frirnd would, on the 10th
 a $13 i l l$ for the Prevention of Smurgling. March next (ve could not
Mr. Alderman WVon gave notice that in March hear what day) he woald sulbitit a motion to the House, the object Mr. G. Lava gave notice that on the Bth of March he would bring
he question of Yeatring in IIrland under the consideration of the


Mr. Keith Douniss prid the inquiry inatituted prov in Parliament. ars, and continued hy the present, into the state of the late Minis-
Colonice, was now terminated, Hndia of the Excliequer wotid belore long be prepared to ex thlain Claancellor eluded by moring for copien of all statements, explanations, \&ce. \&ce. ire to the commercin!, financial, and politicalstate of the We. West Indieg-
The CHaNcfuor or but he would not be understool thecer chould not oppose the motion, Iorward the subject nt an early day. The motion was agreed to.
Mr. HUNT gave notice that he gliould on that day moan total repeal of the Corn Lawne.
The CमNcelton of the Exchika iaters to bring forward their plan int Rention of His Majesty's Mi-
 relorm when it was unpopular. He fe propesed upance in the cause of
partial measurea of reform; and now. when it was determinacd occasions
ring forward a plan of full and




 o the Irish stamp duties. He should therefore take that opportuat
of stating that it was not intended to propose any addition to atanp duties of Ireland.
shom the duty devolved of bringing formard so important
whe Tlue Chancel. Los of the E
nd Learned Gentleman meant to imply by the question that an Was not faly concurred in by the ine fors of the Cabiavo precedent. Mr. Burke was not a Member of the Cabinet
rought forward his plan relative to the Civil Liot. It was ary that Members of the Cabinet should bring forward bing forward this or any other aubject, it being under
vas mith the support and full concurrehce of Ministers.
In answer to a question from an Hon. Member, whi eould not learn,
The Crascetlon of the Excreguen said it was his full
to brinu forward the question of tobacco krown in Ireland on ow oe nnight. It we
In answer to a que
ecould not learn,
The Chascbllor of the Excheguen baid he muat decline in -vic $^{2}$ n wnswer however, to the Hon. Member, he would now say, was intended to extend it to Scotland.
After transacting some businese of

FRIDAY
The Right Hon. C. Gnant took the orths and his peat.
The Cracegloon of the Exchegren lrougt The papers having been laid on the table. Lit.
The papers having been laid on the tabid
The Cpascerlon of the Excrequer eaid
notice which he had given yeaterday, it then became his duty pon the table be referred to the Select Committee on tis Civil hat was the plan which His Majesty's Ministert had thoughtitt to objection taken to the Covil Leubject. Toppearen to him ment, was not on account of the suppert th provided for
tenance of the dignity or the comforts of the Crown, mbraced many points which were not necesaarily or in He had endeavoured ingity or the personal comfort ol the Mon Mon lie dignit to omit all thoae points which were not cinnceted lan into five diatinct heade. The frrat would embrace tha
rivy Purse and that of Her Majesty. Thie scoind prise the alaries of the Great Officers of State and of the
The Inouselold. The third class would include all the
expenditure of His Majesty. The fourth class mould be expenditure of His Majesty. The fourth clasis would
the Royal bounties and charitios. And the fith clasy
pensions. Such was the clasification

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to 110,0001 .
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ot
 ctual reduer the control of Parliament. There was, hunpver,

 eductions which had been mat
that they cxcecded on the

## as between this part of the Civin

Lint of tho later Geve hamuent mand whicl it appeared to bim bringing some trifink items was not of ting of according to wiein related to the hounchold expenditure ol his Maje hit he proposed that it ahould be fixed at $161 . i \operatorname{mon})$. Not that
meant it to be supposed that any actual reduction cems brlonking to the Board of Works to another departugea which they appeared more properly to belong. When he had
mokeet at this clasa. he muat confegs that he felt astonishinent nhount;
detail as
wee thith lajesty to alter rhis present mode of live
the diknity and pereonal comforts of the







or the future, and to limit that pension to have to one pension list on nelit. He hind then to explain the thoposed by wh
nake this reduction. There were three differ
midht be done by no new pensions his mind. In thr first ut it would evidently have been unjuast to the
table and kindly actions from rewarding merit, or doing those Majesty as pensiona fell in, to grant diminishled pensions nfil ave been unfair to the reigning King, for lit would liave made hte poile whice to grant more pensions than be re
 Irom the CCivii List and and provided for of the pensions should be
of division would certainly give to His Majent. Th
bedid not



##  <br> \section*{}

ne

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 injurious in practice. It struck at the very root of the principle
which it was necessary to maintain the mord sood ends. If the plan now proposed were to be adopted, it woald be neceessary to explain to every mission before it was completed,
and to divulke every diplomatic tranwaction hefore any conclusion and to divulke every diplomatic trannaction hefore any conclusion
had been arrived at, and perhape at the very moment when success depended upon secrecy. It was true the Noble Lord might, under
the present circumstances of Europe, if he should succeed in carrying his plan, also succeed in carrying on our diplomatic relations ; but
if ruel should be the case at nil, he was contident it could he so but
for a very short time. The House would observe that this was no or atter of anving; ; it was merely a matter of arrangement ; for the
moble Iord had not stated that \&ny reduction whatever would be effected. It was, however, in a great degree, a matter of detail.
and therefore he would take a more fitting opportunity of more minutely into it. There was onty one other tupic to of koing
felt it necesaary to advert. The Noble Cord liad informed the House that his Majesty had taken upon timself the expense of the outfit of
the Queen. His Majasty had taken the charge upon himelt, and
mos incerely did le lipe that is would not most sincerely did he hope that it would not prove so onerous or
burthensome as to diminish the aplendour of the Crown, or to ne-
cecasitate Hie Majesty to adopt a style of living which would not te cessitate His Majesty to adopt a style of living which would not be
leas adverse to the wishes of his people than opposed to the present ense adverse to
oyr limita preclude our giving the rest of the debate, it is therefore only necessary to slate, that the motion was agreed to without


 Grecce and Albania, in 2 vols. Bvo. Whh mumeroun plates -7 . Max.
well, a Novel, by the



 Turner, Eisq. F.R.S. in 2 vols. Svo. with a portrait-15. The Heirean
of Bruger by the Author of High Ways and Bye-ways, \&ce in 3
vols. post Bvo. The expected visit of their Majestics to the Anticnt Concerta, has
already occasioned considerable bustle and preparation at the Hanover square Rooms.
Dutil wo.-One of the principal subjects discussed in the present
Number of the Eaited Service Journal, is that of duelling, which Number of the Cnited Service Journal, is that of duelling, which
is treated of in a tone of moderation and good feeling, thut can lardly
fail to promote the laudable olject sought, uaniely, the establishl. ment of a plain, s naible, and manly syatem of rules, both for the
prevention of hostile mestings in cases of minor provocation, and lor rendering them less annuuinary, and of a better naccrtained
equality of chancee between the parties, when they do ocur. Al equality of chances between the parties, when they do occur. All
persons who are awren of the fuctuatink and uncertain nature of
some of the principles followed in our existing "Laws of Ilonour," which have occasioned the sacrifice of many a valuable life on ocea-
aions lamentaly trivial, will recopnize the value of the present manner to every Genilerman and Man of the World.
The popularity of Afrs. Jordan's Life, by Boaden, it seema has increased bryond all conception since the Rogal order for a Monu-
ment to her Memory has gone forth. ment to her hemory has gone forth.
NEw OvFicIAL Gule. $A$ second and much improved Edition,
at a very' elieap price, hay just appeared of Mr. Burke's Oficial
Kalendar, which will be found to possess every quality of value in Kalendar, which wili ve found to possess every, quality of value in
such a publication-acuracy, minutenexs, connistency of plan, And
facility of reference. It oncers the most complete and correct Dista of
 tera-Ainbassadors-Bishops, \&.c.-The Houses of Parliament, with
interesting details respecting the present state of the Countien,
Boronshe, and Towns, that enjos the Elective Franchise. The Cow-
 Tar Kives rciri. - The stranke atory of clopement, called
Chartley, the Fatalist, nnd the Aution of De Lisle's Novel of
Courtship, the Way of the Worl, which are now occupying the attention of the lovers of all excellent fictiond, will, in a very shor
time. be followed lhy a story of an extraordinary fact relating to
Hoyalts, called The King's Secref. Royalts, called The Kirg's Secret.
The public, especially the numerous portion of it who take interes
in the neth, will be glad to liear that the Life and Literary W'orks of in the neth, will be glad to hear that the Life and Literary Works of
Finsel will be immeliately pubbished by hisis friend and rxecctor Mr.
Knowles. The volumes will include Uhe Lectures of Fuseli, which Kise been stamped as the noblest criticism extart on art; his Apho-
rismes, and his History of the Schools of Painting and Sculpture in
rise Itals, neither of which latter liave yet heen phinted. Tt was for the
lant-mentioned production that thin late Air Johnson, the bookseller of St. Paul's Church-yard, agreed to give Fuseli five humdred guineas.
We understand that Don Trueba's We understand that Don Trueba's new work, The Incog uito
Spanish Story, in three volumes, will he published on Tuesday. The National Library.- The Rev. Ar. Gleig's aecond and con-
cloding volume of the History of the I3ible, (National Library, No VI.) continues the sacred narrative to the close of the Acts of the
 Such a work has long been wanted. Knowledge as to Scripture truth,
cannot be made too clear ; and by many of the readers of Nir. Gleik' cannot be made too clear; and by many of the readers of Mr. Gleiy
book, the holy volume itaelf will no doont be oftener consulted, be-
cause it will be better underatood and therefore will be more cause it will be better underatood, and therefore will be more avail-
able as a quide to immortality. The next Number will comprise
Hourrienne's Memoirs of able as a ruide to immortality. The next Number will comprise
Bourrienne'M Memoirs of the Emperor Napoleon. This edition is,
it seeme, to be completed in 3 volumes, containing the whole of the
matter or the 4 volume edition lately publiehed by Messrs. Colburn matter of the 4 volume edition lately publianed by Messis. Colbirn
and Bentley.
We underatand that Mr. Powell, the proprietor of the Balsam o Anisced, for coukha, asthma, sce., has recently ieen presented withis
superb dianond ring by a distimguinhed Foreign Nobleman, accom-
 and difficuly of breathins, by taking a fer doses of the above invalu
able yet simple remedy.

##  TH. <br> 4,1 $\mathbf{3}, 6$ 7.1 <br>  <br>    




















 $2=2=2=2$ $3=2=2+2=2$
 $\square=2=2 \mathrm{Zava}$
 $2=2=2 \times 2=2$
 $\pm 2=2=25$

## 

 $2 \mathrm{~F} 2 \mathrm{az}=2=2$ $-2=2=2=2$ $=2+2=2$
 $\because=2=2=2$

$=2=3=2$ $=2=2=-2=2$

 $\square+5+2$

 2 $2=4=2$



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are compelled to postpone our notice of the periodical publications until nert week. The portrait of Lady Duram, in the Belle
Assemblee, is one of the best prints tre have seen in it for some timeAssemblee, is one of the best prints nee have seen in it for some tine-
it is a chaste and faithful transcript of a beautiful and interesting
picture. Thiclure long tetter on the Livion will be left for the weriter, on Tueeday, at the Office.
The National Portrait Gallery, edited by Mr. Jen das, of the present month, contains, amongst its other beautifutillustrations, an andremely
fine likeness of the late Mr. Huskis sox, which is the only portrait of fine likeness of the late Mr. Hussis son, which
that eninent man we remember to have seen.
notice.
We have not received the parts of the History of the United States, or they toould have been noticel.
The story about the Bath, and
The story about the Bath, and the Guelphic Order, is old-besides,
Ither appeared in another paper. it has appeared in another paper.
We decline the analysis of the $C$
atives of populous places are obliged to truckle to the lon and vulgarThese City worthies prefer their seats to political consistency-let them enjoy them, or do better, take an example from Mr. Willian
Ward. 05 A Monday Edition (for the Country) is published at Three
o'Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Lateat News. $\because$ The Titie and Index to Vol. X. is now reads, and may be

## JOHN BUII.

## london, ferruary 6.

Their Majesties still remain at Brighton, which has been a scene of much gaiety and bustle during the last week,
in consequence of the numerous invitations to the Palace. On Monday a Privy Council was held there, at which nearly
all the Cabinet Ministers attended, who afterwards had the all the Cabinet Ministers attended, who afterwards had the
honour of dining with their MAJESTIEs. On Thursday, a grand fete and hall were given to the jurenile branches of the nobility and gentry now in Brighton and its riciuity.
We are happy to add, their MAJsties continue in the We are happy to add, their
enjoyment of excellent health.
Parliament has re-assembled: and we rejoice to find that all the wild and absurd stories respecting the Quixotic
intentions of the Ministers to reform and retrencl, have been, as we always imagined they were, the silly productions of distinction letwcen theory and, wractice, noware of the wide insection betwen theory and practice, or the total differ-
ence of the riers of individuals destined to cnrry on the public service, from those of an opposition whose business it committing themselves during the racation, in a way which, however unimportant to the former, neither deserves nor will obtain any great praise or encouragement for the latter.
On Friday night came forward the Ciril List, according to
the " new regulation cut;" but so far from anything like economy appearing on the face of the revision, we find only a display of that dexterity and ingenuity which lias always marked a Whip Government, (for the short time it ever existed) in shirking and shuffling, so
shew without doing anything essential.
Upon the face of the thing a great reduction appears-the Civil List of the last Ministry was 970, ,nor. that of the present Ministry 510,0001 - upno seeing which, the people in the
pot-houses, to whom, if it really were what it seems, it would not make the difference of one-tenth part of a pint of porter not make the dinerence of one-tenth part of a pint of porter
in the y yar exclaim, "Fine Whig"- "Good Whiss"-
"Great Whigs ;" but-there are always buts in everything in the world -what will these politicians, the only class for which the ad captandum Cabinet legislates, what will they say when they discover that although the amount of the
Civil List is reduced upon paper in the sum of 460, ,000). the Ciril List is redued upon paper in the sum of 460,0001 . the
reduction arises only from the circumstance of that 460,0001 . reduction arises only from the circumstance of that 460,0001 .
being paid from other sources, and under a different head ? being paid from other sources, and under a different head ?-
in fact, that instead of JohN's paying it out of lis breceses pocket, he must now put his hand into his waistcoat.
But the Pension List-the means given to the Sovereige, by the country, in lien of other rights, which, in consequence
of having this fund at his disposal, he cedes--the Pension List, henccforward, is to amount only to 75 , 0 , 001 . n -yearall the Pension Lists, English, Irish and Scotech, are to
amount but to 7 j, ,000i. $n$-year-hut although the King's personal preorogative is thus to be stinted and abridged, personal prerogative is thus to be stinted and albidyed,
69,0001 a-year, making the whote of the difference retween
the present and the present and propos.
the Consolidated $P_{\text {und }}$.
With respect to this trick there can be but one opinionto this, we must admit, the Ministers have been driven by the absurdly exaggerated reports of what they intended to do, which havebeen spread hy their underlings; and which, allhough it does not foree them to do one bit the more, compels them to make it appear as if they really intended to do
something. It must he confessed, however, that Lord something. It inust he confessed, howerer, that Lord
ALTHORP's candid declanation upon the first suljeet which has been uoder discussion, renders even the appeurance very questionable.
The Noble Lord say
" hee did noble see thant anyy reduction conuld bc made, without "encroaching on the dignity of the Crown, or takins from "are aetually reported are these :-." Ie was bound to state,
 " minutely as he possibly could do, he did not see that any
"reduction could be efiected without compelligg Itis "MajEstry to alter his present modeo of living, and there-
" fore abandoning the dignity and personal comforts of the " fore abandoning the dignity and personal comforts of the
"Crown. (Hear.) To such a course, he was sure, the House " would ", (hject-(IIear, hearr) -and nothing, he believed, "would bryject-(Hear, hear, -and nothing, he
When it is recollected that it was upou this rery Civil List
and the quilb)ling objections of the Whiga, the whole government of the country was clianged, the view taken of the subject by these exemplary geutlemen, Now they are in office, cannot fail to he as instructive as it is amusing.
One thing, certainly, the Ministers have done-there was
one officer absolutely one officer abwolutely nreessary to the regulation of the
finances of he KIsG's housclolds, and that was the auditor. His oflice and salary wre aholishocl.
This snting, therefore, isfiectel
This snsing, therefore, is effiected-and the Ministers have
reduced the expenditure of the Civil List by a sum of two
thensand three hundred and ninety-nine pounds nineteen shillings and elevenpence three fartlings- he said sum being for his out of the pocket of Mr. Robert WARD, in return now in affluentcircumstances, and therefore perhaps will not so much feel the privation. As an encouragement, however, for active and zealous services to a Government, he example is gratifying. It ought to be added that the office salary
superseded a pension of $£ 1000$. a-year, upon which Mr. WARD will now fall back, so that the actual saring to the country upon the whole cifil list, is one thousaud three hun-
dred and ninety-nine pounds, nineteen shillings, and ele vendred and ninety-nine
pence three farthings

## pence three farthings

Sir James GiAhti made one remarkable observation apon the subject under discussion. He told the House of
Commons (hisspeech was more particularly addressed to Mr Commons (his speech was more particularly addressed to Mri-
HUNT, the member for Preston, for the purpose of conciliHUNT, the member for Preston, for the purpose of conciliating that IIonourable Gentleman)-at least we see it so
reported in the newspapers-that it was quite useless to reconsider a mensure upon which the CABINET had made up its mind, "for their decision was irrevocable.
We always thought that the Houseof Commons had somein matters of finance, that the people who roted the supplies had at least an apparent interest in their disposal ; but if the reporters report fairly it should seem we were mistaken. The up their minds, any discussion afterwards is useless. When this theory comes io be reduced to practice, in a division one of these fine nights, Sir Jings Graham may find himself
mistaken in his calculations. In the mean time we should mistaken in his calculations. In the mean time we should
be glad to know what they rill say about it at Cockermouth!
A PARAGRAPH, which appeared in this paper last Sunday, seems to hare given great alarm- we mean that, which reerred to a bigh appointment. The paragraph was by us
left unfinished; but, it seems, our conclusion without a termination has been misunderstood in some places. We rust none of our readers imagined that we for a momen'
believed in the possibility joining the man so bewildered, let him assure himself that we hold such an erent to be impossible.
The Right Honourable J. Agar Ellis has resigned the office of chief Comminsioner of nions and Forests, not choosing to subject himseif to the night-work of the House
of Connmons during the fashionable Loddon season. Mr. Ellis is succeeded by Lord Duscansos, who, what
with his Sylvan and Vrban luties out of Parliament, and the peculiar service reyuired of him in it, will have enough to do. Ite must be always awake, and keep his head well over bis shoulder as he rides with the pack.
Lord Doscannon appeared to decline office at first-this was a ruse-his Lordship is cousin to Lady GREX, and it
was thought rather too much of a joke to settle all the rela was thought rather too much of a joke to settle all the rela-
tions at once-so Mr. AgAn Eluis euacted warming-pan and now, being withdrawn, in jumps ny Lord; but alas with the prospect before him of a contest for Kilkenny County, which his Lordship represents.
A cIRcumstasce has occurred which has giren great
pain-we must think naintentionally, to $n$ numerous, highly pain-we must think nnintentionally, to n numerous, highly
meritorious, and in many cases highly distinguished individuals in the Nary; the blow falling now, for the first time, under the reign of a MoNARCH whose affection for the noble service to which he belongs, is proverbial, and whose personal care and attention to every branch of it nre
notorious, comes even noore heavily thanf would have donc at any other period.
We allude now, to the prohibitory exclusion from Court of nll except commissioned oficers of the Navy. It may be necessary perhaps to explain to some of our readers, that the
fighteng othicers of the serrice only. liare connmissions : and those not from the King himself, but from the delegated power of the office of Lord High Admiral to the CommisSurgeons, Pursers, and Masters of the serrice, havely, the from the Navy Board; ;-these are therefore excluded from from the Navy Board;-these are therecore excluded from
the presence of their Soverigs by recent Court regulation. Now, it is certain tlat many of our most eminent medical men in full practice have been Surgeons in the Navy; and that, eminent or not, a well educated gentleman as a Surgeon, titled to the privileges of a gentleman ns a Post Captain; onboard his ship he lives upon an equality with the officers: nud is generally found to be not only the must popular
member of the (iun, or Ward-room mess, but most frequen member of the Giun, or Ward-room mess, but most frequently
the personal friend and associate of his Captain. The Purser, perhaps, may not necessarily be qualified by a-course of education in the same degree as the Surgeon for the station
which he holds in the service; but it seems hard when which he holds in the service; but it seems hart, when we
recollect that from this very class of men Sir EviN Nepean rose, first to be Secretary of the Adluniralty, and evenualy Governor of Bombay-an appointinent eagerly
sought and actually filled by nobic Earl-that they should be generally deprived of the power of approaching and MAJESTX's King, a privilege not denied to any one of His regulations of the Court.
Of Masters in the Nay
said, busters in the Nary, very much the same might be really believe put that the probabebility of any of these officers visiting the Court is extremely small; but the prolibition to enter it, is not the less painful. We remember hearing tell of an old man upwards of serenty, who, boasting of his that he never had been one mile he was a native, declared the Magnates of those parts, to try the effect of the re-
strictive system, issued a special order the strictive system, issued a special order that he should nerer
go farther than one mile from his of the prohibitiou so deeply affected native city. The effect that he would have died of the restraint if it had not been somoved.
So,-the Surgeons, Pursers, and Masters-but really
when one knows the mass of intellect intelligence and gentlemany foys fecling, whass of intellect, intelligence, and mass, we do say, that the " warn off" is most wound-
ing-it ing-it implies cither that they are ab orizine unfit for
society, or that they have forfeited their places in it, by
somen some misconduct. To our heart and soul we love the Naval serfice-we are sure the kits loves it-is there no hope of
the removal of an apiparent stigma, which can have, as we
spective departments are absolutely essential to the existrene of the Navy, and without which, those who have the privi. lege, never would
their Sovereign.
We regret to say, that Her Grace the Duchess of
Vechingto is so seriously indisposed that her life if Wellingto.
despaired of.
IT appears that the system of monopoly is in full pher
mongat the higher class of merchants, and that a game amongst the higher class of merchants, and that a game
speculation in tallow is in progress, which, if it were not in the hands it is, would, we should think, be considered as perm
curious indeed.
The effect of the combination of wenlth against poverty,
and capital against industry may be best understood by and capital against industry, may be best understood by oir
readers, when they are told, that on the 23 d of Januar readers, when they are told, that on the 230 of January
1830 , the stock of tallow was 36,000 casks, and the price 34 per cwt., and on the 23d of January, 1831, the stock wa 0,000 casks, and the price 47 s . 6 d . per cwt.
The reduction of the barilla duty lias encreased the demand, and the union of the Russia merchants has raised the price
of this article. It must, more than ever, be satisfactory of this article. $1 t$ must, more than eer, he saisfactory 6
the Right Hon. Mr. Thomson, to feel that he has no nexion with mercantile matters, at a period when he caunc fail to see the strong and unexpected effiect produced upon the commodity in which he was wont to deal, by his personal act, with regard to the reduction of that duty.
On Saturday the 29th of January-heing yesterday weekHis Majesty's Ministers-the Club of Odd Fellows, in Ther-dined with the Right Honourable the LOrd MAy0L, The Egyptian Hall was deprived of its fair dimensions to
make a snuggery, and a little coterie of about ninety, ak make a snuggery, and a little coterie of
down to a very splendid-Looking dinver.
Second-rate cooks make second-rate dinners. and the people who came to eat, were, of course, disappointed; but; is first-rate orators make first-rate speeches, those who care sweetness, and soltness, and amiability, and urbanity-where should there be urbanity, if not at iny Lord Mayor's dinnet? -we have seldom seen reported, as appears to have chonoble and distinguished persons then and there assembled. The Lord Mayor was in his reception-gown of sticking. monds-of course borrowed for my Lady covered with dis-pavte)-Besides the Lady Mayoress, there were the Prague Minstrels-long since doomed to silence, everywhere elst,
within the bills of mortality, as the Plague Minstrels-and
the letters W . and A. in gas. These, with the exception the letters W. and A. in gas. These, with the exception of the ankward squad from Downing-street, John Wilkes' gold cup, and sundry other heir-looms of the Mayoralty The DoN ars't Tory The bon-ers' a Tory-began specechifying at the carlient the Princess Victoria the Duke of Cumper Duke of Cambridge, and the Princesses in a lump, together with all the branches of the Royal Family, fancied he bat made a hit with the people whom he wis-literally-enter-taining-perhaps he did; but we would suggest to the Dos, that it was carrying his civility, to an overbearing
Cabinet, a little beyond the mark, to lump the KINg with her Majesty and the rest of the Royal Family in one toast The King, in his personal character, is so excellent, so amiable, and so domestic an individual, that the blending might seem of his Majesty with that of the Qubex dency the plausible: but Lord KEx should know, that the health of the Sovereigen of this realm is to he, and ever has been (until a rough-shod Ministry got the helin) giren separater
and alone; Cons'ritutionaliy, supreme, und withont peer or companion. To full from the sublime to the ridiculous, if his instance, my Iord MAYor's heallh, in the City, is drunk Canstitutionally, and npart from my Lady Mayoress'b who has as much influence in the Tom Thumb Court of
Cockayne, as a Queen Consort has in the real Court of Cocknyue, as a Queen Consort has in
Great Britain-but more of this, anon.
Then the Don drank the health of ihe
Then the Don drank the health of the Lorn Cuancere Lor, who suid London was the place where liberty was
cradled-(suckled too, it should secm):- Howerer no allusions to Walworth or WAT TYLRR, nor to the bo nourable badge the said City bears on its nor to the bo haring killed a real liberty-boy in Smillifield; lut he felk convinced about something, which his Lordship did not verJ clearly make out at the end of his oration.
Lord Lansdow ne next replied to a complimentary toash in which he never once referred to the fact, that he, wh Chancellor of the Exchequer, han Dourlad tila incons Tax, when he had the power of doing so; never de-
fended poor Pow Thomson about the barilla, upon the ground of his own pig-iron tax, which he was obliged to repeal-nor begged their attention to his celcbrated finance resolutions of 1806 -nor explained his private and personel
feclings at the present calkng out of the Militin. and the iniversal re-embodying of the Yeomanry, which only thre lisars ago, he had done himself the credit of entirely abo lishing not a word of the "joys of his dancing days",
no-a bow-a grunt, and a comonon-place, concluded bis no-a bow-a grunt,
Lordship's exlibition.
The Don then proposed the health of Earl Giner-The his Lordship said in return, we may perhaps be forgiven for omitting, When we say, that the last sentence of his Cordiship's speech is reported in these words:-" The
"Ministers-(not His MAJEsTY's Ministers)-"Ministers-(not His Majesty's Ministers)-the Ministers "would erer cultivate a good understanding with the citio WOULD BR THEIR CONSTANT RNDEAYOUR-TO OBTAIN IT, THEIITIIIGHEST REWARD!
Good God!-This Earl GREY-a man of HIS ORDERof his talent-of his pride,-of his fecling-of his station-to ny THIS!-and sober too-W ell !-
The Right Ionourable Henry Lord Brovgifam and Vatex, Lord High Chancellor of England, \&e. \&c. thes rose-he has a peculiar curative jurisdiction oficially to followed-why else the Don-t thewould-be Baronet-cheers the sticking-plaster and goingerbread-why else the cold
fish and lot ice-why else all the dingy ghory of the Egyptian Hall?一-wnd up rose Key-speechified-returned thanks-and proposed the health of the Duke of MICH
Mosn, in these words : -"The health of the Duke of MCH Mosi, in these words:-"The health of the Duke of DicH-
Monv, who, by his bravery in the ficlil, lias won the admi-
$\cdots$.

Whes-yes, indeed, he he Dike of richmori was bravethe Duke of Ricumond did gain the admiration of the country, under the countenance, the patronage, the protection, and friendship of the Duke of Wellington-of that Duke of Werling nis of his Grace's family into situations, where they had the opportunity of exhibiting those traits which we believe are characteristic of blood, high and noble as that which flows in the veins of the Lennoxes; but to be complimented with an antithesis, glancing from the fields of the Peninsula to the pavement of St. Martin's-le-Grand-from the glories of the army to the graards of the mail conches-from
the destinies of the country to the interests of the City of the destinies of the country to the interests of the City of London, as regards the proper charge for a double letter, or
the regularity of an carly delivery. Good Hearens! If the Duke of RICHMOND has any feeling, what must he have endured, sitting to be complimented, $n$ aje by therd Grev, for his dilig
Mayor of London
His Grace the Duke of Richmond made in return a lengthened eulogium upon the LADY MAyoress, which we have no doubt her Ladyship fully deserved, but of which we shall take a little more notice presently.
Lord Melbourne's health was given, and he baadLord Palmerston's health was given, and he bowed; and told the Lord Mayon, by way of a discovery, that "the a-and that the place-a-where all the business-a-was transacted-a-was the seat-a-of-a-commerce-a-!
Lord Altrorpe promised faithfully to attend to any
bints or instructions that Lord Key or his friends would gire him as to the mode of transacting business; and Lord AUCKLAND said he would do nll he conld to oblige his friends; after which Lord Grex, who had looked at his waich several times, and wished himself any where but where he
was, proposed-Prosperity to the City of London; and a Mr. was, proposed-Prosperity to the City of London; and a Mr.
Ansley, who. we suppose, represents in his own person Ansley, who. we suppose, represents eitheturned thanks. Talking of prosperity, Lord Goderich was not present Shortly after drinking the health of the Beadles, the Atlieve the Waiters, the party broke up, and the servants of the Ministers cheered their masters as they got into their carriages at the Mansion-house door
And now let us nsk the Lord Mayor-not the present Lord Mayor, but any Lord Mayor, how he can condescend to put his wife-or whatever relation she may be,
who acts as LADY MAYor ing his civic dignity, andholding decidedly the first station(beits value whal it ray)-in the City of London, to receive a pack of Noblemen, who would as soon bring their
Ladies into a pest-house, as into the contamination of the Mansion House-a man with the spirit of a flea would not submit to such a debasement of a female whom he lored and respected-and there is not a Mrs. Flea in the whole world who would not hop sixty times her own length at one spring, to rescue herself from such a decided affiront
Lord Grey talks of his respect for the City-will be bring his noble Countess to dine there? And, when we mention the Countess GREY, we mention her as a strong illustration of our point, and as an example of everything that is truly exceltent and amiable in society. The Duke of Richmond
toasts the Lady Mayoress, and talks of her clegance, and toasts the Lany Mayoress, and talks of her clegance, and
amiability, and affability-could lie induce the Duchess of miniability, and affabitity-could he induce the Duchess of
Richionn to soil the soles of her shoes on the floor of the Egyptian Hall? We will not go through the list-if we did, it might not sound altogether civil--but we merely ask of those whose claims and pretensions are unquestionable, and beyond the reach of cavil, whether any one of the wives of the present Ministers, with all their respect for the City, and
for my Lord and my Lady, would enter their house or sit for my Lord and my
down at their hoard?
Why, then, how can any Lord Mayor be fool enough to believe a word about the respect these people entertuin for his Lordship, or the admiration they feel for her Ladyship; or how can any Lord Mayor submit to the humiliation of seeing his wife put down at table to receive men whose
Ladies will not conciescend to visit her, and whose resolution that way, is so notorious, that although the Lady Maytion that way, is so notorious, that although the Lady May-
oress's name is on the cards, the Ladies of the exalted guests oress's name is on the $\mathbf{c}$
are never even invited.
If these political feasts to Ministers are necessary, let Churchwardens dinners, matters of business with which ladies have nothing to do; but it docs seem, to us, to be a painful debasement for alady to be placed in, to preside at her own
table, to which the ladies of her guests will not come-and that these noblemen and gentlemen should get up and load the master and the mistress of the feast with praise and compliments, in words, while they practically put the greatest possi-
ble indignity upon them, is so dagrant an infraction, not only of common decency, but of common sense, that we cannot understand it.
We were led to these observations by a paragraph in the
Morning Post of one day last week, in which the Morning Pust of one day last week, in which the uames of
three ciric ladies of the lighest respectability, are nnnounced three ciric ladies of the highest respectability, are nnnounced
as having been present "as company for the LADY May orkss."
So much for the respert which the noble risitors of Saturflown compliments of the Dute of so much for the highflown compliments of the Duke of Richmond, upon the
elegance, kindness, and affability of my LADY KEY!!!
THERE is not one word of truth in any of the reporls about the negociations of the Duke of Northumberland invention of the worshipful company of news-makers.

In order to exhibit the true character tion of this country, and the existing of the present posiborrow the following from the Brighton Gazeetle of Thursday, and which, it seenis, originally appeared in a very clever It may be necespectator.
that in the year 182 se-only three years since-a mir. Buck. Argus, published, as its establish a newspaper called the which might give a just idea of its form and general apperarAnce. This specimen number, by way of joke, was filled up
with imaginary nevs, consisting of eccrything that appeared, at that time, so ridiculously improbable as to render the mere
perusal a matter of mirth and amusement. Nov, here fol-
lows the extract from the catalome of ahsurdite Wivs the extract from the catalogue of ahsurdities,


 tee manu.
"Charles X., the En-King of France, continues to reside at Pres.
 Gerard.
M. Lafi
There ver, the most extraordinary of the whole is the following :[Great Britain, France, and Austria, united efforts of these Powers Great Britain, France, and Austria, ] to put an end to the five years'
was. will be finally gucessful, And wotll end by the acknowledgwent
by the Einperor Nicholas of the independence of the Crown of
Sorsump !" were are-living in the midst of events, which. two years and a half ago, Mr. BuckiNGHAM threw together in a record, by anticipation, in order to produce a hearty laug Mr. Heney Hunt, the Member for seat on Thursday, in the House of Commons, Heok his introduced by Mr. A. Dawson.
Mr. O'Connfll is detained in Ireland, very much agains his will, by the legal proceedings which are pending against him. We have heard from very good authority that he is extremely dis-spirited and harassed by the measures of Go-
vernment and the evident indifference of the public to his situation.
The Marquess of Anglesey has been, or is to be, a visitor at the Dublin Beef-steak Club. This is a Tory Suciety, which when his Lordship was Lord Lieutenant under a Tory fovernment he honours with his presence.
We suspect that his Lordship begins to feel a little as Mr. ATtwood feels at Birmingham about the Political Unionhis advice was, agifate, agitate, agitate, and his advice has
been followed untilhe finds himself in the situation of a silly been followed until he finds himself in the situation of a silly
boy who has " agitated " a hornel's nest with a stick, without calculating how the animals might sting him in the confu-sion-several very inconvenient circumstances have arisen out of his extraordinary patriotism, and we believe, like
Lord Anglesey, he would consent to numerous privations aud humiliations to allay the storm he was so very active in exciting.

IT is currently reported that Mr. Hobiovse intends to move for a Repeal of the Popery Concession Act. This is curious, but quite as it should be in these times.
We insert, in another part of to-day's paper, a copy
o correspondence respecting Mr. HIBRERT's resig. of a correspondence respecting Mr. Hiramer's resig-
nation of the Agency of Jamaica. No man ever filled an nation of the Agency of samaica. No man ever filled an eagues, seems to hare been to cement a friendly feeling between the Colonics and the mother country, by resisting any unconsitutionul attempts, on the part of the Jatter, to
subvert the rights of the Legislature, and of the Colonists, while he urged the Colonini Gorernment to concede whatever could be safely granted. We cannot palliate the timid policy of the Government, in sacrificing, by rejecting the lave Melioration Bil, the good of the Slares to the good of
the Methodists, who, like the Catholics, barter absolution for noney, or, like obi men, give tenpenny tickets to the Puri-an-ridden slaves as passports to Heaven, and who become ich en faisant les affaires des pauvres, or in pertinaciously resisting the double duty eollection till they were obliged, in
very shame, to abandon it; much less in threatening to withvery shame, to abandon it; much less in threatening to withdraw the troops because the Legislature of Jamaica rery
roperly desired to know how the sums they may vote for roperly desired to know how the sums they may vote for
the support of the troops is applied-a concession made to canada, because, perhaps, it is strong, and has no black population to rebel, but refused to Jamaica. This policy is worse than contemptibie. Tow can the Govern-
ment expect Colonies to be contented, while they are ment expect Colonies to be contented, while they are
trented likestep-children; might not this very sum, like the treated $\frac{1}{2}$ duty, which ought to have been applied, as far as Barbalos was concerned, to Island purposes, have been, in like QUREN ANNE, declared it should be applied to Island pur-
While we are on this subject we would congratulate the Colonies paying that tax, on the gracious declaration made by the Kixg in his Speech to the present Parlianent, that he had given up these West India duties as a part of his hereditary Revenue, Now, as the people of Great Britain nnd Ireland lane had from thirty to forty millions of taxes
taken oft since the war, while the West Indians have had taken off since the war, while the West Indians have lad
three per cent. taken from the Sugar duty, which has grane three per cent. taken from the Sugar duty, which has gone
into the poekets of the grocers and refiners, the impoverished Four and a IIalf per Cent. Colonics look with anxicty to the
execution of the King's wishes in the abolition of this tax, execution of the King's wishes in the abolition of this tax,
and the transfer of the pensions, to the Sugar duties geneally, or to the Consolidated Fund.
The tax, now owing to the low price of Sugar, is rery
eavy on the Planter, the price of Sugar being a losing heary on the Planter, the price of Sugar being a losing
manufacture at 94 s . per cwt.-three times the burthen it was mannfacture at 24 s . per cwt.-three times the burthen it was
when it was 40 s . per cwt.-while it produces only about Co,000. a-year, net revenue. The tax is in most of the Colonies paying it, a quit rent converted into an annuity, and
amounts to three times the fee simple of the cultivated land for which it was granted, taking it ot $£ 10$. sterling per acre, for which it was granted, taking it ot $£ 10$. sterling per acre,
when in a wild state. It will scarcely be belicved, although established by records, that this tax has taken more than six minions sterling from the Colonies paying it, although
not more than half that sum has come into the Exchequer. The Whigs annually through Mr. Cneevy moved in Parlis ment for its abolition. Mr. Broughan declared it as his deliberateopinion, that it was a tax the most injurious to the sub ect, and least productive to the Government, of any he had ever read of in the annals of taxation. We trust, therefore, that or the sake of their own consistency, of respect to the KING's feelings, of justice and consideration for the imporerished Planters who pay it out of their capitals, for they have now no ncomes, that it will be abolished in the Budget of $18: 31$.
We cannot conclude this article without again adverting
the loss the colony will sustain from the retirement of Mr.

HIBBERT, beloved in private life, and respected and esteemed as a public man by all parties. It is very gratifying to find that the Legislature has made so judicious a choice in his general knowledge, who has resided twenty years in Jamaica as Attorney-General. We should like to see him in Par-
liament; his experience would set the Saints right, and give confidence to the Government in resisting their revolutionary doctrines.
Amongst the deaths of the week, we have to announce that of the well-known Mr. Thomas IIope. He was an
eminent Dutch merchant, but more celebrated for his taste and love of art, than for his mercantile importance, which, however, whs of the first class. His liouse in Duchess-street has been for many years one of the Lions of the Metropolis, and Mrs. Ilope's parti
brilliant and recherche.

Mr. IIope married in 1506, the Honourable Louisa Beresford, daughter of the late Lord Decies, ARCHmishop of TUAM, by whom he has left one son, Mr.
HENRY HOPE, a Groom of the Bedchamber to the King and Member for Gatton.
Mr. Hope was the author of sereral works of taste, and the reputed author of "AnAstativs."
Mr. Bramston, late Member for Essex, died suddenly on Thursday, in consequence of breaking a blood-vessel.
THE Standard of last night has the following:-
"It is generally understond in the legal circlea, that Lord Lrvin-
HURAT's appointment to the clief seat on the Exchequer Bench is noly a provisional arrangement, his Lordahip's ultimate destination
onling the Chief Justicewhip of the Kink's Bench. The retirement
being the venerable and learned Lord who has Bench. Tong lignifed retirement that high
oflice, it ia stated. may in consequence of oflice, it is 8 catedit may, in consequence of his I. Wrdship's age and in-
creasing infirnities, be shortly expected. When that event should hrappen. nothing will give preater setisfaction to the profession, or to
the public generally, than the removal of Iord LiNDHURST to the the public gencraily, than the removal of Iord Lisphunst to the
King's Bench, in which Court it will be recollected that his Lordconfined. We believe we may state, on very excellent authority,
that under no circumatances will Lord LyNDhunst conaent again to that under no circum
take the Great Seal."
No Judicial appointment will give greater satisfaction than that of Lord LYNDHURST to the Lord Chief JusticeSHIP of the King's BeNCH-the latter statement of the
Standard, upon "very excellent authority," we have no Standard, upon " very excellent authority," we have no
doubt is perfectly correct-" consenting" or " not consenting," implies being asked, which we now consider an impossibility in the case of Lord Lyndeunst as regards the Great Seal.

Fovr Iundred Thousand Sorereigns have been transmitted to Ircland from the Bank of England to counteract the effects of the mischievous efforts of O'CONNELL to distress the Banks, and destroy their credit.

## THEATRES.

The re-appearance of Mr. Keas on Monday night in the character of Richard, attracted an audience which filled the pit and galleries at reception was cordial; and as far an the pit and galleries were concerned, enthusiastic. He acknowledged the plaudits of his friends with much apparent gratitude; and when silence was obtained, procecded to deliver the opening soliloquy. A criticism upon ShaE-
speane himself would have as much novelty to recommend it, as one EPEAEE himself would have as much novelty to recommend it, as one
upon Mr. KEAN'a performance of this character of Shakspeane; upon Mr. Kean's performance of this character of Shakspeane;
unlese, indeed, we could be ungenerous cnough to speak only of what unless, indeed, we could be ungenerous enough to speak only of what
he was on Monday night, without.once remembering what he has he was on Monday night, without, once remembering what he has
lieen. At no period of this netor's career were we among those who could discover the splendour of talent which others saw; but we never hesitated to admit, that in particular scenee, and in detached they did not sometimes exceed, any thing we had ever witneased in dramatic exhibition. These, in our estimation, were the redeeming qualities which threw a lustre round as much puerility in acting, as much of paltry atage trick and capricious absurdity, as ever won applause from fools who roar out bravo! and exclaim how fine ! at what they conclude must be superlative, because they never saw any thing like it before.
But these redeeming qualitica have perished, because the physical energies which were necessary to give them efliect have utterly decayed. We have scen men of eighty, infinitely leas debilitated than KEAN appeared on Monday night. His voice, at no time remarkable
for its fullaesa, vigour, or modulation, has shrunk into a cracked and for its fullness, vigour, or modulation, has shrunk into a cracked and
hoarae whisper. His cye, the finest perliaps that any actor has had aince Garrick, has not only lost ita fire, but is buried almost in the puffed checks that swell out bencath; his limbs are so enervatec, that he could not rise from a kneelink posture without leuning on with foils as the lighter weapon for bishand) Wathack was absolutely forced to close with him and let him down, so as to break his fall.We state these facts with no invidious feeling. We can have none. On the contrary, it was with melancloly enotiona alone that we
looked upon so sad and premature a decay of powers, which, but for their premature decny, might impart undiminiohed pleasure to thou sands for years to come.
Such being the case, however, can we pretend to criticise the per-
formance? Ought we to Rormance? Ought we to express what we think of Mr. Kess's
Richard of last Monday? Where would be the uee, to may nothing of Richard of last Monday? Where would be the use, to may nothing of
the violence to better feelinge, of registering merely the charactis the violence to better feelinge, of registering merely the characteristic
faults of his style-bis incessant and unnatural pauses, leading like faults of his style-bis incessant and unnatural paukes, leading, like
Gray's long passages, to nothing-his unmeaning snarls-his profuge emphasis-and his studied depressions of voice, breaking a sentence into the grandiloquent and subcollonvial? The faults alone remain All the brilliant texture that once connected them has vanished. There is nothing to which we can so justly compare Kran's exhibi tion on Monday, remembering what he was, as to looking upon deformed body in death, that had once enslorined a ouperior intellect The mind extinguished, the deformity alone meets our eyes. aerved the played Buckingham and Wallacs Richmonil. They dethe way in which Mr. Younge played King Henry. He seased with only that he understood Shazsienare, but that he was capable of delivering his text, so as to make the audience both feel and understand him.
On Wednesday. Mr. Kean performed Shylock, and except in those scenes which :demanded plissical force, he was every way equal to the task, simply because the character required those very things
which destroyed the effect of his Richard. A tottering, feelble step which destroyed the effect of his Richard. A tottering, feeble ntep,
a yubdued, aged voice, and keneral debility of body, werc all so many a ynbdued, aged voice, and keneral debility of body, were all so many
powerful aids to the illusion of the scene; while the beard that covered his face, covered, at the same time, the bloated appearance which gives the semblance of a mask to the countenance. There were many points, however, which we should single out for reproba tion, as partaking of elaborate nothings, mere fopperies of the art,
silly traps for silly judgments, if we considered that we bad to speak
an actor whose fuure example was likely to affect the public uste. Hat we look upon Kean as having olosed his theatrical career; and
Fhast he is now doing as a pasping experiment upon cur indulgence. We have no hesitution in saying, that whoever goes to see him now, goes to see how he can atill act the parts he used to act; and they
must retire from the theatre as they would from the company of a man who, having ontlived bis powers of conversation, substituted a garrulous desire to shine for the ability to doso.
Misa Philurs played Portia; not as we could wish, but entirely as we expected. The majeaty of Shamspenae's language, and the grandeur of his thoughte, are as much beyond this Lady to cope with
as they would be begond the reseb of any person who could only as they would be begond the reseb of any person who could only
commit bis words to memory, and/repeat them afterwards with due emphasis and discretion. Cooper, in Bassanio, was extremely
good. This actor is growing diligent in atudy, and reaping its sare good. This actor is growing diligent in atudy, and reaping its sare
reward, a rapidly increasing popularity. Mr. H. Watlacs, in Antonio, mouthed his apeeches with delectable monotony, and looked
as arim and infexible, as if he conld have been cut piecemeal by to recommend it but her song of Should he wubraid, which she sung prettily enough.
On Tuesday, a new melo-dramatic opera, entitled The Devil's Brother, was performed at Drury Lane; another of that class of abIrother, or Fra Diavolo, is a polished, sentimental, dandy cut-throat; a smirking, lisping, perfumed ruftian, who assumes the character of Italian Marquis, to facilitate bis robberies, and resumes his proper one, of a lawlese bandit, to go to the gallows. It is incredible how sach stuff, fit only to amuse an audience of newly civilized Hottentots, can be endared by those who pretend to have a relish for what de-
lighted the manly tastes of our forefathers. Thank heaven, howlighted the manly tastes of our forefathers. Thank heaven, however, they are the abortions of foreign play-wrighte, the crude jumble
of Prench and German braing, hafhed up by God knows what sort of English brains, at the command of patentee managerp, who are now struggling to secure the monopoly of superintending the national drama.

We will not waste criticiam upon things so utterly beneath it; for
is of a piece in the said Devil's Brother. The characters are all is of a piece in the said Devil's Brother. The characters are oaricature, the situations pantomime, and the dialogue many degrees
below the lowest farce on the stawe. The music, indeed, is good, for it is AuBer's; and the scenery is beautiful; and there is some pretty dancing. In short, the eye and the ear are tickled, while the mind is revoited. Justice bids us add, that the performers did all they
could to redeem the contemptible nbsurdities they were compelled to could to redeem the contemptible nbsurdities they were compelled to
enact. Wallack played the dandy cut-throat admirably. If such an enact. Wallacr played the dandy cut-throat admirably. If such an
extravagant compound of ferocity and effeminacy could exish we think he might be just buch an animal as Wallace makes of the eharaeter. If, too, England has ever exported such a specimen of Baronetcy as Sir Gregory Goslington, in the aliape of an English Baroneccy as art Gregory Gosiaggton, in the aliape of an English
traveller-an ass of the first water-too grossly asinine even to laugh at-why we can imagine nature could not have done more for him, than Harley does. Hisyvife, Lady Pamela Goslington, is a perfect emblem of the uystical union of marriage, being a fac-simile of her buaband. These are the principal charactery-heaven save the mark! The aubordinate ones are represented by Mrs. Waylett, Mr.
Webster, Mr. Bland, Mr. Honnor, Mr. Latham, Mr. Eaton; and Sinclaln, who trots about the stage with a sabre that jingles
most martially at his heels, as a Brigadier of Carabinecrs.most martially at his heels, as a Brigadier of Carabinecrs.We all know how Mr. Sisclatr talka-" Hear him, ye gods, and
wonder how ye made him!" And he has more talking than singing. wonder how ye made him !" And he has more talking than singing.
Tant pis! for though his singing is no longer what it once wak, yet, Tant pis! Tor though his singing is no longer what it once was, yet,
as long as he hat but one note in his voice, that vocal unit will outweigh his whole store of elocution. Mrs. Waylert plays an innkeeper's daughter, and the most striking part of her performance wess the manner in which she went to bed. It was true to nature, under given circumstancen; but then, what was Voltaine's reply,
 offended the chaste delicacy of the author of La Pucelle d'Orleans?
We have said that the music of this piece is good ; and Mr. Lre We have said that the music of this piece is good; and Mr. Les
has shewn taste and judgment in his selection and adaptation of it. Moreover, it was well played by the orcheatra, and the concerted
pieces were well exccuted by a whole hoat of female voices. But we pieces were well exccuted by a whole hoat of female voices. But we
wish we could have been indulged with hearing Auser without such a tarrago an it is impossible to bear.
On Wednegday, after the tragedy of Fazio, a new "petite comedy,' In two acts, "to be called." as the bill informed us, Mherried Lovers,
was produced at Covent Garden. It is asid to be the production of Mr. Power, who has himeelf a conspicuous part in it, (ruther a nervous nituation, by the bye, on the first night, and if so, we congratulate him upon having produced as lively and agreeable a pie ${ }_{\text {ce }}$ as we have seen for a long time. The plot is intricate, but developed With so much akill as to avoid all confusion or obscurity; the situations are eminently dramatic, and the dialogue, without rising to any
great elevntion, is rapid and pointed. We would hint, however, great elevntion, is rapid and pointel. We would hint, however,
that a duke of the blood royal, the Duc D'Orleaus, is nt to, nor of, by the appellation of "your Grace," or "his Grace ;" and we doubh, but with great difidence, for we are not learned in those mattere, Whether that ambiguous think, a lady's boudoir (immortalzed by Lady Monoan), occupied the place it now occupies at the
eriod chosen for the exploits of the Murried Lovers trength was thrown into the performance. Anmott, Bantley Wandr, Powen. Mibs Forde, Mibs Tiylor, and Mre. Chatrinley, combined their talents. A well written and a well constructed piece, thus aupported, could not fail of necuring the success which
attended this. There are two or three pretty songs introt attended this. There are two or three pretty songs introduced, the music by Barsert, which were sung by Misa Tayton and Misa
Forde. They were both encored. The one by Misa Ta Forde. They were both encored. The one by Miss Taylor, when she is disguised as a page, will become nopular we should think.
On Thursday came forth the new operatic drama called 7. mance of a Day; the music bs Bishor, who appeared in the orchesmance of a Day; the music by Bishor, who appeared in the orchee-
tra, and was loudly applauded by the audience on his entrance. We mean to hear this music again before we pronounce upon its merits; therefore all we shall now say is, that'it was well received; not only the overture was encored, but most of the songs; and one thing, a quintetto, was twice encorcd. Had we been ourselves the whole audience, or liad the whole autience been of our mind, it should have been encored three times more-it was so exquisitely beautiful. It was aung hy Tyrolese peasants, four male, and one female, voice, the latter the most extraordinary in its quality and effect, we ever lieard. The bills do not enlighten us upon the subject: but we sus-
pect they were the Minstrels whose performances have attracted so pect they were the Minstrels whose performances have attracted so
much notice, for they appear only in the single recene where they exccute this quintetto, beginning, "My father land ! my father
land!'" Neither are we sble to say whether the music is But or whether he has merely introduced, or adapted, a native Tyrolean, alr. The air itself, however, and the exquisite harmony of the voices that sung it. clicited rapturous applauses from those who heard them. pastond Romance of Ketley, ouf le Retover en Suisse. We fre Prench much in praise of the skill emplojed to adapt it for the English stage. The dialogue is flimsy, and the incidents haddled together in such a way dy to produce considerable obscurity with regard to the
plot. The songase sad trash. It was auceeseful, horent plot. The songsare sad trash. It was auceesnful, however, for the
acting was excellent, as far as Bartler, Abbotr, Hlancman, acting was excellent, as far as Bartlep, Abbott, Blancharn,
Kezlev, Mieb Taylom, Miss Forde. Miss H. Cawez, and Mrs, Gress, were concerned. We have omitted in this list of names, Mr. Wibsor and Miss E. Tank, Our reasons for doidg so, we shall state

Mr. Wisson sang bady, and scted worse. The lormer defect we are willing to ascribe to his imperfect recovery from the indisposition which delayed the appearance of the Opers. We pitied Bishop, who was doomed to ait in the orcliestra and hear his music so vilely
treated. With regard to Miss E. TreE, she may take our word for it-there has never been a more beautiful piece of acting, than she surprised us with in Liese. We hardly know bow to into mere hyperbole. It was exquisitely true to nature. There was no effort. On the contrary, all was gentle, quiet, simple, by looks that breathed what words could ber timidity, aided which art could never teach, by a fidelity of feeling whicla bespoke its source to be in the beart, and not in study, completed a picture whose rare excellence was best attested by the tears
of the audience, and of the audience, and by thieir bursts of applane wiuen ehe herself was
silent. Wc oficr this tribute of our admiration to an actress of silent. We offer this tribute of our admiration to an actress, of
whom we can truly say, that, until last Thursday, we only knew. that there was a performer of that name belonging to the Covent knew, that there was a
company.
The Itali
The Italian Opera commenced last night, with Roserni's opera buffa, of Il Barbiere di Seviglia, a new divertissement, and the
favourite ballet of La Somnabule. Wc must defer out notice till next week.

## A CHAPTER OF PATRIOTS. TUNE-" Chapter of Kings."

Wat Tyeer in Englend would once have held sway, Had not gallant Wilt Walworta to that, said nay And Guy Fan'Kes the Great, a patriot so true
Would bave blown up the King and the Parlien

So barring all pother, with this, that, and t'other, We barring all pecome patriots in turn.
Patriot Crowwell then came, with the Saints in a ring; Who (for God's love and man's love) first murder'd their King ; But OLiven, under his armour so bright,
Felt, somehow or other, that all wasn't rist

So barrink all pother, with this, that, and t'other,
We'll all keep a conscience in turn.
There was patriot Ton Paises, with benevolent face, Who led on the blood-hounds in anarehy's chase;
With the patriot Hoans Tooge (who just miss'd a rope) With the patriot Hoane Tooge (who just miss'd a rope)
The renegadd dry-nurse of "Westminster's hope."'
.So barring all pother, with this, that, and t'other,

So barring all pother, with this, that, and t'other,
We'll all become patriote in turn.

## 'Twan O'Connor who felt peace and order a clog;

 And patriot Despand, who died like a dog With that true Newgate Cato, the bold Thietlewood, Who graced the New-Drop for his country's yood !So barring all pother, with this, that, and t'o the

So barring all pother, with this, that, and t'other,
We'll all go to Newgate in turn.
Then there's honest Will Cosesstr, the "Poor Man's Friend," Who would soon bring our troubles and wants to an end: Who in liberty's cause so toils and frets,

So barring all pother, with thie, that, and t'other, We'll all become honest in turn.
Patriot Hens, in the "van," is so true and so lold, That he comes with his story five hundred times told; And of bruisen, and wounde, and death mak
Except to hen he goes to the Sparring Court.

So barring all pother, with this, that, and t'other,
We'll all wear white feathers in turn.
There 's patriot O'Cossell, the valiant and good, Who for Ireland saves up ev'ry drop of his blood:
Who's so fev'risb, and hot, and boils over with ire Tis no wonder at all that he cunt stand fire.

So barrink all pother, with this, that, and t'other,
We'll all wear white feathers in turn.
There's the patriot CArlile, who, in freedom's cause, Would pull down religion, and order, and laws, With the patriot priest Tarlon, who stands on full stretch, To hand up their friendn to the patriot Jack Ketch.

So harring all pother, with this, that, and t'other.
We'll all go to Newgate in turn.
There's the patriot Rock, and the patriot Swiso, Who, in fire and destruction, stand up for their King : And, in tender compastion, the poor man to save,
Wold send him, by famine, to rot in his grave

So barring all pother, with this, that, and t'other,
We're philanthropiets all in our turn
Then, gentlemen all, of the patriot tribe,
To this prophecy listen withont lee or bribe,
When the poor folks, as usual, your lies lead astray,
You'll-as usuid-take care, and yourselves run an
So barring all pother, with this, that, and t'other,
We'll all become patriots in turn.
We have had access to the following correspondence, Which will be read with pleasure, as it contains a gratifying tribute, lately paid to a gentleman who, for a long series of
years, and under circumstances of unexampled has discharged, with the greatest zeal and ability the very has discharged, with the greatest zeal and ability, the very
important duties of Agent for Jamaica. It is due to Mr. important duties of Agent for Jamaica. It is due to Mr.
IIIBBERT that the conpliment thus paid by the other Colonial agents to his empliment services should be made public, as being alike honourable to himself and to the indivi-
duals with whom it originated. duals with whom it originated.
Dean Sifu-The ,Jamaica papers by the last packet havimi. nounced your resignation of the ofice son bave long held of Colonial Agent to that valuable 1sland, we, the Agents of the other Islands in the West Indies, cannot refrain from expressink to you, in the sincerity of our hearts, the regret we fecl at the dissolution of a tie, breasts the higheat sense of your services, and the warmest feelings of attachment and respect towards yourself.
sood report and evil report, for years that are pant, in ait through rupted course of confidence and for years that are past, in an uninteryet long enough to be equally impressed with a deep senge of the but vet long enough to be cqually impressed with a deep sense of the ad-
vantages we have all derived from the freedom of communication which you have at all times afiorded us, and your readiness to impart political and your knowledge and experience, acquired from a long served to instruct and direct us in the discharge of our own more immediate duties, and to connect your name with the general interesta of the Colonies.
We feel the truth of these sentiments, and are full of regret to be
called upon to express them friend and counsellor, especially at a time when the moss of such a
efforts are making to subvert the constitutional system of the Colo nies; to set at nought the rights and interests which have been
created under them; and to involve in one general ruin tite systeme itself, and all connected with it.
We beg you to accept our best wiales for your health and happla
nesa in your retirement from public life, and our sincere asana that heur retirement from public life, and our bincere assurameen of it, and the feelings which bave resulted from it, can never be effaced from our minds. We bave the honour to be

Dear Sir, your vers feithful Friends and Servanta, WM. MANNING,
A. BROWNE,
J. COLQUHOUN,
George Hibbert, Esq.
J. COLQUHOUN,

To this letter Mr. Hibbert returned the following
My Dear Friemds,-The Portland-place. January 29, 1331. which you have been pleased to address to me, upon my retiring from the Office of Agent for Jamaica, will be to me, while I live, subject of heartfelt gratification. I welcome it as the free-will es pression on your part of those sentiments of mutual confidence and
regard, which bave cheered and animated our united exertions in that regard, which have cheered and animated our united exertions in that
performance of our common duty; and I presume to receive it, ala a performance of our comenon duty; and I presume to receive it, asa
testimony that the part, which I bave at any time taken in our prom testimony that the part, which 1 bave at any time taken in our proh
ceedings, has the deliberate approbation of those who are best able ceedings, has the deliberate approb.
to eatimate its influence and value.
Twenty-one years are past since the Legislature of the highly ins portant Colony, Jamaica, made choice of rae as its Agent, and it that honournble situation 1 have remained, in conaequence of creasing infirmities have rendered it as suitable to me, as it is dos to the interests of my Conatituents, that a trust of so much labom
and reaponsibility should be committed by them to more active asd and responsibil.
During a period so considerable, acting with you, and with some that, to our regret, are lost to us, it ia most satisfactory to mee deciare, that, whenever we have been called upon by passing eventy
to co-operate in vindication and defence of the intereats of thp to co-operate in vindication and defence of the intercets of the
British Weat India Colonies, no intrinsically valuable, but of lutp British Weat India Colonies, no intrinsically valuable, but of hatio
assailed by so extraordinsry a combination of Hostility, our efforth however unavailing, have been prompt, decisive, and invariably una nimous. Our judgment may have proved fallible, and success hy
not been at our command, but our activity las not relaxed, and I will venture to assert, that, in no instance, can we fecl a consciong neess of
taken.
Accept of my cordial thanks for your friendly wishes, and rett
assured, that no situation or circumstance in life, can obliterate my assured, that no situation or circumstance in life, can obliterate my
grateful recollection of our past union in a Cause, the support of grateful recollection of our past union in a Cause, the support of
which, must, at all times, call forth whatever influence or energy which, must, at all times, call forth whatever influence or energy may be able to

My dear Friend, with the sincerest regard,
My dear Friends, your most faithful and oblized,
(Signed)
GEORGE HIBBERT.
William Manning, Anthony Browne,
PARISIAN CORRESPONDEENCE.
Paris, 2nd February, 1831.
Mr nean Butin-The white flag is yet waving in the went of Franet Mr nest Buth-The white flag is yet waving in the went of Franaly
on many a tower and church; and although the Moniteur is dallj
filled with "loyal addresses," the Government finds it absolutelif filled with "loyal addresses," the Government finds it absolutel
necessary to put down by force the spirit of insubordination and ias necessary to put down by force the spirit of insubordination and is
surrection which haa manifested itself in more provinces than one At Montpelier there are troubles-at Nismes renewed ontrages-a Uzes the National Guards and inhabitants have come to blows-and all the south is in a atate of alarm and anxiety.
The press is subject to daily prosecution; I mean the opposition
press. The Revolution has been seized by the police-thi Revue \& Paris seized by the police-and $L^{\prime}$ Avenir has been subjected to prosecution for its religious doetrines and opinione. Thanks to th jury, the editors have been acquitted; and thanke to the publia,
large subscription has been made to pay the expences attendant ot large subscription has
the law proceedings.
the law proceedings.
Trade is in so bad a state that it can scarcely be worse. Anothe house of establislied respectability has fallen during the past weak Andar Galiot, one of the Extreme Gauche members, and who aidel
Lapitte In the revolution of July, ruin; and he who a few monthe aro was a wealthy man, now writu rigeurs!" One cannot but deplore that any human beink should to obliged to speak in such doleful strains of his misfortunes; but et the same time it reads a merious lesmon to revolutionists, whien they
such houscs as Tranaux, Balouraie, Lafiti, Galot, \&c. \&c. \&fe ruined by the eflecte of that revolution which they deemed so gloriout Not only however has the last week to speak of the misfortunes Gathor: but in a less public sphere a hundred housen have bed
obliged to suspend their paymenta, demand time, hecome bankrupt obliged to suspend their payments, demand time, become bankrupte
or lose their credit. Various reasons are offered by the Ministes or lose their credit. Various reseons are offiered by the Ministel
and theiradvocates to accountfor this dreadful state of things ; but tie publicare notdeceived by their representations, and are, on the coap publicare notdeceived by their representations, and are, on indebes
trary, well aware that it is to the revolution of July they are in or this commercial ruin, manufacturing
This is a rapid sketch of the interio
Tast wa a rapid sketch of the interior atate of France during the sequence of the press of foreign news, which must occupy the largel portion of this week's letter. $\quad$ France is playing 15 France is playing as to her forcign policy a curious game. For ${ }^{\text {B }}$ ing to effect the junction of Belgium and this country. They bate encouraged the Priests of Belgium in theiropposition to Protestul King; they have encourazed the Republicans of Belpium in the opposition to a Constitutional Monarchy; ; they have encouraged wa
De Potters' of Belgium and all the revolutionary writers; and, last, succeeded in atirring up the ordinarily peaceable inhabitant French Liberals in all this had but rebellion and anarchy French Liberals in all this had but one object in view-or
perlaps, two-the ruin or injury of Britiah commerce, a perliaps, two-the ruin or injury of British commerce, and
junction of Belgium to Prance. The Belgians having fo he advice of their instructors, and walked in the foots Liberals who are now in office, who are now King, Min the junction they have been oo long atriving to bring ab to pive them money, arme, a king, and soldiern. But the Frend Liberals find it one thing to conspire out of office, and another this to act as Miniaters, and aecordingly, dreading a counter-revol
dreading a gencral war, dreading the overthrow of the throng, dreading the loas of their places, with their comfortable hotele, ter's malaries, and servanta in fine liveries, all of which ar
novelties to such men as Barthe, Mbrilfon, \&c. they ha covered that a junction is not desirable, that peace is the
all blessings, that the French revolution ahould be made

Susposibile to the norturern powers, and that it would be equite end well to get back to the good old times of royslty and monarchy, and for-" sake the new-fangled doctrines of "the sovereignty of the people, and the nonsense of a Citizen King. But neither French or Belgium gians can understand all this. They ask why a junction of Beisiam and France is not as food a meas, and why, when the moment has arrived that the Liberals are in place, and can do all they wish ands desire, that they run away from their own system and oll
leaving them to sape and stare, and wonder what all these things
mean.
The Beigians are so unused to this sort of thing that they think the Citizen King must be joking, and that Scbastiant cannot be serious; and therefore, though both have refused the junction of the two countries, and refused Locis Philif and the Dake of Nemoura as King, yet the Belgians will not believe they can be sincere, for, say they, these are the objects you have been seeking to effect for the last 15 years. At length, however, the Belgians, perceiving that they were likely to be made fools of, they looked about for a soun independent prince, and, right or wrong, I care not, thes stumbled upon young Beavhanmors, Prince of Leuchtenberg. When the Citizen King and his Ministers wefe made acquainted with this act of defiance, they swore, and raved, protested, ind sent messenger, chesageg, hatter for them to belong to France than hare the Duke of Leuctenberg "Well then," said the Belgians, "it that is your leuchtenberg. Priur " we cannot do that, for that would endanger our throne and the peace of Europe." "Then," replied the Belgians," it you will not have us, at least leave us alone, and we will choose whom we like." "Indeed you will not." rejoined the Citizen King, "for if you choose the Duke of Letchtenaeng we shail treat your conduct as a declaration of hostility against France, and punish you accordIngls." "Then let us elect the Duke of Nemotrs," aeked the sup-
pliant Belgians; and the reply has been made in a whisper, "you may do as you like." Unfortunately this Whisper is cot hear quite high enough, and some of the Deputies of the Belgian Congress who are still not in the recret. imagine that France is sincere dare "let the cat out of the bag'' by telling what has been whispered by M. Bazsson to the Provisional Committee. However, the Belgians, who are never very bright, have tepun to open their eyes and ears, and as a portrait of the Duke of Nemours was handed round the Congress on the 30th ult. it is more than probable that ere this letter reaches you the Duke of Nemours will be elected King of Belany! And what then? Why then the Citizen King will say no, and res. and yes and no, and therefwill befconsultationa, and pione, Wh despaccies, and ko Yorth; and the end will we war Gieas he wig Ministers of England shall forget the intereats of Great Britain, und allow hie commerce of that country to be ruined mean lime, Belgium is reduced by the last Protocol to a very litule State. The Allicd Powers have made it not much laryer than the memorable Duchy of Brunewick; and to prove how little confidence the revolutioniets of Europe have in each other, the Prince Talles rano has signed a Protocol which takes from the Belgians Luxembourf, Maestrecht, and a host of other cities and towns, and nezulral. Againet this Protucol the Beigians have protested, and this Protest is to ve forwarded to all the Powers of Europe, and Belgium is to refuse obedience to the joint determinations of France, England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia. As to the Protocol, it might be all very well if France were not a party to it, ut that France should elgn it by her organ, Tallevanand, is certainly not alittle, but a greal managed, there on be po doubt that he would suceed but well managed, there cnn be no doubt hat the Houre of Nasse, like that of Bornros, is not surrounded by zealous and determined advisers and friends. It the Prince of Orange mould hoist his coloura in the Province of Antwerp, they would soon be worn all over Beigium ; especially as at this moment the Belsians perceive that they have been made the dupes of French rebellion of September.
Whilst affairs are going on thus badly in Belgium, the Duke of Campripne has, to his immortal honour, put a stop to the incipient ago slut its gatea againat the Gery Gottingen which a few day and made barricades, has now illuminated for of the haful King, honour of te arrival of that induminated for two successive days in that in ense the people whould not sulmit within twentg-four hour to the King's forces, he would reduce the inluabitants to ourdience by fire and aword.
During the last week, the Polish news has been almost daily of a nature to give no small portion of uneasinces to the French Liberala
There is every prospect of the Poles sulmitting to the authority of the Emperon, and in that case the Liberals ray, Rely upon it w shall have a liusian army marching agsinat the French revolution. This is their great object of fear. They would prefer that the Poles elrouid be a thmenand times exterminated rather than that a Russian army alould masch akainet France. The resignation of tice Dictator has therefore filled them with alarm, and whenever there appeara the smallest chance of the Poies listening to the voice of thei King, French Funds fall, and French Liberala rave, for, way thes in that case we shall once more oee Paris in possession of foreign
tronps. From Spain, news has been enid to have arrived, of the appronch obtained to the recognition of the Cortes Bonds. Both these repee are, however, destitute of foundation, and Spain is these reporta and a revolution never more distant. From Portugal, we have letters of all sorte. Some say that his Majestry will, in the apring, fit out a squadron against Terceiraand others that, notwithstanding all that is written or eaid to the contrary, Portugal is in a state of the most perfect pence, and is looking forward to years of happiness under the paternal government of its justly popular Prince. As to any expedition against Portugal, it is only the subject of merriment; and, as to any revolution in favour of Dosma Maria da Groais, why, there is just as much chance of a revolution in Russia in favour of Lord Brocghas,
And now, my dear Buch, wishing yon We have just mow at Paris, and wishing much finer weather than We have just now at Paris, and wishing you much amusement with
your "Whiy Ministry"-" Mr. O'Coyreu" " Reform in Pat ment" Whig Ministry"-"Mr. O'Consmell"-" Reform in Parlia very truly and affectionately yours,
P. 1 . CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Henry Nichot, ${ }^{\text {Pr, to the Rectory of Goodleigh, Devon }}$
Patron, Win. Churcheard, Eag.
 The Rev. Jogera FAr Rea, M. Ae. Rector of St. Teath, Cornwall,
othe Perpelial Curacieo of Chiilington and Seaviogton, St Mars, to the Perpebual Curaciear of Chillington and Seaviagton, St Mars,
Somarset. Paron, Earl Paulett.
The Rev. Geonog Dapriront Writergan, to the Yicarage of The Rev. Edward Daviseb, Chancell.


 Whppingham. HExNT Powkit, Rector of East Horndon, Essex


 late Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. UNiventry int bluagnce.
 Philosophy among the Commencing Dachelorsor Ars, were on
 Mary's Cliucch are aneigned for the present month, is tie Rev, Bi The election to the Regius Professorship of Hebrew will take place on Mondar next.
Orxop :
REB. $5 .-$ On Sturday last the following Degrees mere




 Cline chlior of the Univerily.


 College.
 On Thurraday lat. Nicholas Poocok was elected an Exhibitioner of Mueen's College, on Michele Foundation.
 with pipece
miscrllaneous.











 lately ven teken founto be rebuilt nia laryer sacale. Thit sontht bases, found in pulling down the walls, it must be concluded that the Bases, found in puling cown the walks, it must be concluded that the
Chapel was in existence in the thireenth century. The interior
was divided into two aides, and a chancel, separated from the nave by a coareely-wrouplit screen. There was n plain piscina on the cast
side of the bonth door-why and the remains of one on the south of the
altar. The front is very plain, but apparently coeval with the foun altar. The front is very plain, but apparently coeval with the foun-
dation of che chapel. Most of the nitings were of oak, carved num
 1821 an cecleginstical district was formed, and attached to a new ehureh
(inoly Trinity), then built and consecrated the pame year. It was the first clurch consectated, of those buitt by the Parlininentary
Commiesioners. The new church will contain arcommotlation for 400 persons, in addition to 2 in) lpfore provided. The old chapel was
so much dilapidated as to require thorongh reparation. TIIE QLEENS DRAVING ROOM.
negelations to de obseaved at the diawine boomat at. james'

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 Yorik Consant

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- Atheneam.
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"An excellent iltule


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 and Euteraintar Dlalopures betmena M Mother and her Daughter; In whioh the Ellition, 5 B


 and Yoreigo Orders of Knighitiooed, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Whituaker, Treacher, and Co. Are Marla lave. }\end{aligned}$
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 Bavests. Tuesdy Eveaing- Souting hias trangires in con























 the boisterous atate or the weatber. Friday Mr. Cowan was elected
ELEcrion or AN Aldenainio
Aldermin for Broad-street Ward, in the room of the late Sir John Perring. He was opposed by Mr. Ward. The numbers at the close of the poll were-For Mr. Cowse 82; for Mr Ward 30.
Cathoutc Shenipss- The following gentlemen, who have been
appointed High Sherifis for the present year, profess the Catholic,
 Eyson, Esq. Berknhire ; Sir Edward Smythe, Bart. Shropeaire; Sir
Thomas Stanley Masey Stanley, Bart. Cheabire; Thomas Fitzber-
bert, Eaq. Staflordshire. Dusuq. Feb. 2.-A declaration against the repeal of the Union
Dus been lor some daye past in progreas of adoption by the Bar; and
has has already received the signatures of nearly two hundred gentlemen check this constitutional expression of opinione, so important at the
present crisis, and the inferior class of Catholic attornies have been poud in their threats of professional excommunication.
chast evening a reprieve was iusued from the Casue for a man
who wos to be hanged on Thursday next, at Monsghan, and who has

 to convey the regpite to the High Sheriff of Monaghan. The letter
was endoraed "Reprieve," in order to induce the country people, on the line of road along which the messenger must pass, to facilitate the lne of rosd Dubin Freeman's Journal.
bis progress.- Dus at Wick, in the county
The poetical chairman of a reform meeting at of Csithness, after having adapted several pasaages of, Shakepeareand other writers to the wants or me meeting, prefored

Tbo gorgeous lemples of proud extravagan
Tbo gorgeous temples of proud extravagance,

Loave not biselent fatric of a vilion,
The chairman, we hear from the Inverness Courier, was Captain
Macdonald, of Shebster; but it is not mentioned at rohat hour in the evening the toast was given; we ahould think. pretty late.

## T

## THE cause


 opectable opponent, Mr. Moulden, 1 am now left as the only old member of your
Dody to content the right to your suirages. Let me, therefore, entreat you to
 perrerere, and
aporefull inden
proud dintioetion.
 aura jou to relax, for thid abreter the diffecullient that you hareto eontend ageine

 TOR COUGHS, SHOHTNESS of BREATH, ASTHMAS, \&ec. of several of the nots dipting olobed Nobility, and Gentry in the King dom. In











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 and the Metri Wandert. m



 PMor cor, Bililh
 dilto V OCAL ITALIAN MUSIC. PASASA TEMPI MUSICALI








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 The story io quite a romance, and the seenet are writiten with gre
Literary Gazelte, Frb. 12.
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| 2. nifo Jones. | 6. Kent |

 6. Kent.
7. Barl of Burlington.
8. SIr Wra.Chembers.

THHE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. LXXXVIII. will be

 My JAMES JOHNSON, M.D.,

 E. A. M.CURDY, ZTH R Regi. Madrait Namtire Infantry.

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 may teach it it otherra, pll the Iendina Statesmen of the dary, and all
 accion, ppeaki ing in their own prroons, and autigning their ornn ceasons
 suriking, enilighening the world upon muteres where eliththrio 0 hall the connexion hetreen cabinete aud the prees.




 are excellent





 retitr ind mermint, Noind




## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

## MONDAY.

The Archbishop of CAMTERBunc, in reference to gome observatione Fom Lord Kink regpecting. Tithen, announced his intention of bring-
in lorward a meanure, similar in character to that of laat Seesion, for Composition ol Tithe.
The Biehop of Lospon

## TUE8DAY. <br> TUESDAY.

everal petitions by Lord King on the subject of Prithe took the
 Vift the building and repairing of Churches and Chapels
On the motion of the Marauis of Lansdowne, the Com On the
last Sesion,
appointed.

THURSDAY.
Lord King, on presenting some petitions on the subject of Tithes,
ndurged in some severe atacke upon the Right Reverend Beach and the Church, which were aily refuted and satiffactorily anowered by
 required him to declare that he had never in the course of his
gix men more anxiou* that every abuse should be corrected.
Thie Elono Custceslon roce to pute of a notice of motion which he ment of the ad ministration of justice in the Court of Chancer?. His reasoned friend (he Earl of Eldon), who, he was sorry to suy, was at there was a prospect of hie being shortly suficiently recovered to resume his valuable dutien in that House. He (the Lord Chancellor
 troduction of his measure for three or four dasa longer. Inetead or that dsy week, he ropoped that the notice should gtand for next
ruesdin week, the e2d. He hoped eleo thet hie noble and lenrned
friend (Lord W, 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
Fraudu on Creditors Bill was poetponed to Thurday next. No other business was franacled
No ther business was traneacted by their Lordetipp this evening
beyond the reception of several Petiting on varioas aubjecten and the House adjouroed at an early hour until Monday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## MONDAY.

Mr. Rres having laid before the Houes, a Copy of the Treasary

 such. The papers, which had been laid upon the table, would, he

 wilich had been imposed by Parliment. And liec charged hionee

 explanation would be given that would at least their that the error wno unintentional, it that were poosible, ald that consenuently it
wound be unnecensery for the House to adopt any particutar meaMr. PT Tho arsjectimited the irregularity of the proceeding, but
 dered to be of the same nature, together with the Treasury minute.
 mittee to confirm the Order which had been kiven by the Treasury
to reduce the duty on larilla from 55. to 21 . per ton, and gave a hiostory of the duties unon that article ; having done so, he now con-
tended that it could never hinve been the intention of Governinent to impose no oppressive duty upon a raw material which was easen-1.
tial to the British manufueturer, and further did not interere with
 creer insignificant it miplit appear so nome, was of inportance in our manufactures, he should be able to blew that that attention was not pliinpiukf, audd it was necessary to the eoop-manaracturer of Eng.
land. 1 thas therefors entited to mome consideration. He looked pofitic butbirthere was one rav material which it was more impolitic only y ragential to our manuractures, but it dirl not come into opposi-
tion against any af our hiome produce. We had, in fact, no subsitute tor it. Hesides, it Wasi important from the way in whichit was
obtained, nnd that wuuld be evilent when he had stated the course


 ndecd, as a proor of its importaisce, he mixhlit ntate that it acturer. hould lave felt to te le sufficient to to justiry the coirse he wra atoutit to




Mr. Hust prought the caxe of the rioters and machine-breakers
anvicted at the late Special Commisyions,

 ricted by thezul bosed




 peraverci. he (hat sparer) would take the course which velongs
thiu, viz, that of calling the Hon. Nember by name belo
House the Howse to answrer for liis miscunduct. Thember by name before the
and the Hon. Nember procerded
ate and the Hond Membert proceccled with hin motion with nesore efenpect,
He then made a rariety of remarks respecting the state of England

 Wateriord, the Hon. Gent. concluded by moving For conips of bhe
Pruclamations iessued by the Lord Lieutennt of reland since be
 The motion having been seconded
ber hed brought the subject formard rerrettod that the Hor. Mem.
 county or Waterlord, He had dtataed Le the Hoon. Member in privat
that if he would make his motion without going into nny remarte upon the conduct of Government, it might be acquiesced in withom apy debate whatever, which othervise could
Hon. Member for Waterfor
and in profession, had been doing every thing in his tis power to bers lip


 effecta repeal or the Union. Such was the fact; and, by a rep
the Union wne meant a separation of the two countries.
cheers and immediately overvothelmed by cheers of asent.)-Such being the em
could suy one for a moment doubt that it was the duty of bis Mojet
 plored war more than he did, and of all wara he looked upon a oifid
one as the moet atticting and the most terrible. It destroyed it deareat ties, and injured a nation in its strongest and its mos an extremity, lie must any, and confidentls, that it wes an extremity
England would adopt rather than sanction or permit the repeal
 but he bed felt it to be his duty to state briefly and strongly thoim Afier some further discussion the motion wa agreed to.
On the motion of the Crancerlon of the Exchegurn the Homen
resolved irself into a Committee to consider of the further suppliant be granted to Hio Majeaty. Sir A. Grant in the Chair.
The CaN NcELLOK of the Exchgover then rose, and do the Committee B statement of
 werre bont to effect with respect to reductions; Mis Majesty's Gow vernment had arready efrected conoiderable, and prepared or othed vior Trearere of tre: iemd.
 Sotanatr.




Hayng read the liest the Noble Lord continued-Such wre the offeem
Fhich his Majesty' injury. Th the whole the ligt amounted to two hundred and ten plege
mhich the Government, if assisted hy the Lekiataure,
 hand not $Y$ et beca able to go through all the Colonien, bue tian Noitr shou ciuctions. The Lord Chancellor, too, (elt anatipfied that
 relieve productive industry, and to tax with a krenter weikht the
who wero beter nxamination of the nature of the different tnxes. it had occurred thoughit the. the upon tolsacoo whould be redured, to athird relief the laboaring classes. He therefore proposed
nble reduction in the duties upon tolaceco.

## to 18. bd. wat at present 3s. per lhe and he proposed to peduce

 lie contemplated the fit oftated any of the other recturtions mbite of hix respecting the growil of tobacen in Ireland. He ne ject because, by so doing, he athould be ahle to present his wiole piet the growth of tolacco in Ireland. He wished not to br miaundestood, as he fould by those cheers lie was. Althovalit he did do













 ookkina at this tax he hat consulted the the interents of Envland and
reland cespeciall hand that lio

 Ane them the focrs of the these ot the epes which it than theses paid into the Tresirable to him to


 present rysiem mite peopie that to pay for the menuriciure and dile
 thinemted moot vexsicustl，and returned but $\mathbf{a}$ sm




 be raied into ni inportant ind fouribiling interest－indeded into one




 duty to phy pron the eflew which be cutinin，warendered ubeles． repeat whe uxationether．There was thower riax，gmanl in amount



 Sis calkulatan，iuch alcerations would ocasion to the revenur，ito



 mentioned s．ates－but it was naturally，nend indeed as as anditer ol


 upon the sule or indi，which amounted to eco，0001）and aliso with


 At present the duty uron French wine was 7．2d．per bailon；tich
 had eren ate to make increase the revenus，for tit would give rise to













 had many communications upon the sulject，and it appared from
 perioi．Sis the lost to the revenue upon that heal would amount 0

 Ooth actuabloes to the revene in consequence of tue rifunige



 Han at present and to increase it to such an amount a to to benefit the



 hare said ourrainly oupht，not to tei mposece upon timber，he thould





 reierext thatsivon printed eoltone，but having done eon and thereby




 perib．ppon all raw eototo imported．the bame to ber reurned a ad draw obberve this woidd in no way interfere with the manulfactre or the ar－
icle．There certuinl were
 the Ad vantages would be tound to outweigh the otijections．The tax
 no reason to expect any dimination init one third wound bee exx－
 of exist ingreyre woild be efficted by reduction and an alteration



 expect too much，be would put the increase of revenue upon this
aricle at 100.0001 ．The next Lax which he proposed toley was upan natrice wiich had．hitherto eseaped taxation aliogetherio He pro－ that the tax thould bea heasy one．He proposid that t paseerneer

 dituies upon the trannter of lland were exrremels irregular，and not at ailp proporioned witt he amount of propert trangierred．He there． Iore proposed to lay a tax upon he trangere of ell linded property of
one nd
ond

 much，and Rone tyrouth the different taxes which he proposeded to wy

 redoction of tuxation which Le liad proposesel．Increase of revenue upon－

## 

This was the outline of the financial plan which he had formed，and he was satisfied that if it should sulceed in meeting with the appro－
bation of the cominittee，it would raise the prosperity of the country o a pitch which even up to thia period it never had attained．The
 Ff＇Exchequer Bills issued for Public Worka and building Churches． limitg，we are unable to give iosertion to the able apecches of Mr．
Goulburn．Sir R．Peel，and other Hon．Members，for which we must efer to the daily papers；suftice it，therefore，to $日$ sy，that the revolu．
tions were arreed to，and the Report ras ordered to be received on T
The following intereating works are just publighed by Mesers，
Colhurn and Bentley ：－1．The Turf，a satirical novel， 2 vols．＂The urious who winh to see how fixhts are won，and to know the secret mancuvree of the ring，Ahoukt look into this ivork．＂．Courriec．－2．
The Siamese Twink，by tire author of Jelliam，with humouroug illus－ rations．＂The most popular poem since the publication of Don
Juan．＂Marring Chronicle． 7 ．Mothera and Daughtere，a Tale of
the year 1830,3 vols．＂The best novel of the season．＂Soectator．－


 of the Red Rover，s．c．S vols．＂His nowls will live as tonk As As the
langunge lasts．＂Allas．－ 7 ．Maxwell，a Novel，by Throdore Hook，
Fsi． 3 vols．＂T The best of Mr．Honk＇s productions．＂Athas．－8． Psi． 3 vole．＂The begt of Mr．Honk＇s productions．＂，At lus，－8．
Stories of Armerican Lif，eflited by Mise infitard， 3 vois；＂A very The Correspondence of Sir John Sinclair，annownced for imme－ diate publication，will contain not only letters from most of the
Erropenun soverefgne but also those of many of our mast eminent Statesmen，amonk others Lord North，the Rjiglit Hon．Williain Pitt，
Charles Jaines Fox．Canning，Lord Melville．the Hon．Spencer
Perceval，Lord Casterenfl，Lord Loukhborough，Lord Erekine， Merceval，Lord Castcreagh，Lord Loughborough，Lord Erskine，
Marqui，of Lanadowne，Marquis of Hastings，Lord Bathurst，with characteristic Anecdotes，\＆sc．\＆ec．Boaden＇s Life of Mrs．Jordon
Some of the virulent critics of Boal Spear astonished that the popularity of these volumes should still we so wonderfully on the increase．The reason is obvious，for the
work is evidently reoeived in the Court Circleas with more pleasure han otherwise，and with justice too，for＂Mr．Baaden has，＂to the delicacy of a kentleman ard the aood caste of n practised author ；
and has done ample juntice to the memory of Mrb．Jordan，and and liss done ample justice to the mem
the reputation of those who survive ber
OUA hierly Review．－A Neo Number of the Quarterly Revicur
will be published on Monday，February 2Ist．It will contaillarticles n Reform in Parlinmeut－On the Introluction of Poor L＿uwr into
Ireland－Present State of Spain－Scottish Criminal Trials If we may judke from the following list of fashionablea who have
Intely vivited the Royal Olympic，Madame Vestria muat have ewery Hed

 Lady Stanhope，Sir Tyrirhytand Lady Jones，Lord O＇Neil，the ITon．
Mrs．Cunf，Georke Payne，Esq．．Earl Harrington，Hon．M．Lumley， ton，Marquis of Buckinghamshire，Lady Suy and Sele，Mr．Hous－ Sandwich，Dowager Lady LangIord．Lady W．Ingleby，Bart．，Lady
B rackwood，Mrs．Butler Danvera，Col．Ruse ell．Thos．S．Duncombe， Esa．Fins Skiv．－Many Ladies are visited in cold and bleak weather
with a qoose－like rouphness of the skin，on the arms particularls， Which lessens considerably the influcnce of beauty．A Lady of rank，

 In the Court of Common Plean，on Wednesday，the well－known pugilist Spring，（whowe ral name is Winter，）now landlord of the
Castle Tavern，Holborn，brought an action aqainat a hatter ismed Henn．for crim．con．with plaintifis vife，and dftained a verdict，with A gang of six perwons has been recently apprehended，who have
extended their forgericas through various parts of Eingland，Scothand． and leeland，and in many cases with singular ingenuity．A com．
plote bods，of evidence has been at length oluained sufficient to send
them to trial． It is calculated that not leas than two thoumand fires haw br
out since the incendisry sjetem began about cour months ago．
 Non Sit cin ie．Hiber Thona Herdon，Eaq．A．D．． ．







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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.




$\dot{\square} \dot{0}$ of The Till nemvenders. Ixnex to Vol. X . is now ready, and may be

## JOHN BULL.

london, february 13.
Their Majesties still continue at Brighton, and we are happy in being able to repeat, that they are in the enjoyment of excellent health. Their return to the metropolis, however, must now soon take place, as Her MAJESTY',
birth-day is to le celebrated on the 24 th, and we see Drury Lane Theatre is to be honoured with the Royal presence on Tuesday the 22 l .

On Friday erening Lord Althorpe produced his scheme of finance, which, if not so gratifying to the IIouse of Commons as might hare been expected, was most assuredly very
surprising. A scheme for the reduction of taxation which has for its principle the violation of faith with the public has dor its principle the violation of faith with the pubsic creditor, and is to be operated by the abandonment of a sys-
tem of whicll the prudence and wisdom liave been self-eritem of which the prudence and wiscom have been seli-ericreate a rery considerable degree of excitement; but when
the details of the scheme, besides the great overthrow of the contract between the (iorerninent and the people, are such as those which will be found in that, of the present Clancellor
of the Exchequer, the astonishment of those to whom the of the Exchequer, the astonisliment of those to whom the
proposition is made is likely to equal their disappointment, and we may add, their disgust.
With the plausible inteution of relieving the distresses of the lower classes, of which, as it seems to us, his Lordship in another part of his speech, denies the existence, Lord
ALTHORPE proposes taking off the whole of the duty on ALTHORPE proposes taking off the whole of the duty on
sea-borne coals, a reduction which will, no doubt, be felt as sea-borne coais, a reduction which will, no coubt, be felt as a boon by the lower orders; the duty on tallow and candles
is also to be reduced; and, as a further favour to these lower classes, the duty on printed cottons is also to be abolisliedclasses, herer, as it should seem, that the smokers and quidnuncs should partake of the ministerial favour, the duty on newspapers and advertisements, and upon tobacco, suuff', and cigars, are to be greatly diminished.
is to be done to effect these reductions? And how will that which is to be done, uffect those who are supposed to be likely to benefit by these reductions when effected?
In the first place-we put it first and foremost-his Lordship proposes to lay a duty of ten shillings per cent. upon
every bona fide sale or transfer of property; $n$ tax of oneevery bona fide sale or transfer of property; a tax of one-
lialf per cent., in fact, upon the landed interest only !-but besides this, his Lordship proposes to lay a similar duty of ten shillings per cent.
FUNDED PROPERTY!
Now perhaps it wrould be enough, by way of decided oppothe fundholder is specially protected against any such mea sure. Sir Ronert Peel quoted to the House a clause in the Act of 1513 , for raising $£ 27$, , (000,000, which expressly guarantees to the public creditor the power to transfor his stock in the funds, on the express condition that no
stamp dutirs Whatever shall be charged in such sTAMP DUTIRS WhATEVER shall be charged in such
tramfer !!! The very nanouncement of the intention to violate this pledge and renounce the guarantee, excited the strongest sensation amongst all the influential members of the
House of Commons: for, putting the total disregard for the House of Commons: for, putting the total disregard for the
public faith out of the question, the mensure is one of the most dangerons to the prosperity, and injurious to the poorer most dangerons to the prosperity
classes that ever was proposed.
With respect to the effect of such a tax upon the funds of the country, the mischief it would do is incalculable
and, we need only observe, that its first operation would be the annihilation of those most salutnry and beneficial institutions, anmination
the Savings Banse, all over the Kingdom. This one cir-
cumstance independent of the destructive eflect producibe cumstance, independent of tle destructive effect producible
upon public business in its ligher circles would, as far as the labouring people are concerned, more than outweigh every benefit which Lord ALTIORPE ingeniously proposes for them upon every other point.
In the same way, his Lordslip
In the same way, his Lordslip treats the repeal of the Cotton print duties-the poor people wear srinted Cottons-
(many more of them wear silks by the way) -and, therelore, (many more of them wear silks by the way)-and, therefore,
to reliere them, the duty upon printed Cottons is abolished, to reliere them, the duty upon printed Cottons is abolished, $--~$
but how to be compensated? Why, by an additional duty but how to be compensated? Why, by an additional duty
npon the raw naterial-so-the duty on Glass is reduced while that
But of all the absurd reluctions that could hare been devisec, that upon Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars, scems to be
the nost ridiculous-tending only to encourage a filthy custom, which is already too prevalent, which is injurious to
health, and conducive to intemperance and disusting foreign, habits; while, on the other hand, it is equalled by the encrease of duty upon Port wine, to the lerel of
that upon the wine of France-a mecasure calculated not that upon the wine of France-a measure calculated not
only to deprive the Englishman of what he fancies almost his national beverage, but to injure an ancient and faitlful ally and favour the Commerce of the revolutionary Govern-
ment of a nation, our old and inveterate enemy. But if ment of a nation, our old and inveterate eneny. But if
nil this is strange, whiat will be said to the proposition of imposing the same amount of duty upon Cape wine, the creasing the duty apon the Timber of Cianads, already in a distressed and depressed state, superadded to the exertions of the Saints and Hypocrites with regard to the West Indies, exhibits a strango sort of regard for our distant possessions, But at the end of all this, comes the sad and overwhelming
voloation of the great principle, the stability, secvrity, and good policy of which, characterized the Sinking Fun. t - That
provision, the adrantaces of which proviaion, the adrantages of which, have long since ce, sed to greatest and wisest hare given a long and lasting sanction, is now to cease and determine-more pledges are to be
violated, Holated, more syantems overthrown.
Mr. GOeLs
Mr. Gocladrn's apeech in reply to Tord $A_{\text {Lth }}$ anpe was
most luminows one-the clear domonstration of the extent
of public burdens removed by the late Ministry without the
riolation of one principle, and the equally clear demonstration of the perfect facility of redmeing infinitely more than Lord ALTLior PE has contrived to rednce, if they had chosen to sacrifice the whole of the Sinking Fund, were received with repeated cheers.
We should add that another new tax, to be levied by way of relieving the middling classes, for whose benefit the duties on Port wine are raised, is one of two shillings and sixpence a head upon all steam-boat passengers making
voyages of more than thirty miles. This, to the respectable and numerous individuals who have hitherto contrived to breathe a little fresh air at Margate in the summer, will be an agreeable rarour, and as to the intercourse of he Irish labourer from his native country with the English
will have the effect of putting a stop to it altogether.
We should not omit to add, that Lord Althon PE declares that 210 places hare been abolished with
Trence of the retrenching committee-?
The whole scheme of the Budget, hower
The whole scheme of the Budget, howerer, is superficial and fallacious; it rejects the possibility of reducing the National
Delt-it violates established principles-it breaks the pledge bebt-it vio cese csabissied principles--it breaks the pledge
between the Government and the people, and by reducing between the Government and the people, and by reducing
the rerenue to an anount which leares a deficiency below the expenditure, just at a moment when erery reasonable person sees that we are on the eve of a continental war-out of
which EnGLAND will not be fortunate enough to keep lier-self-lays a-new the foundation of a Loan and an Excliequer Bill System, by the adoption of which, the country will soon be obliged to pay doubly and trebly for the nominal reductions just now proposed to be effected.
When Mr. Agar Elis resigned the Woods and Forests, somebody asked Mr. CaEEry who was to have the oftice. "Upon my word," said he, "I do not exactly recollect at
the moment, what relation Lord GREY has not yet provided the moment, what relation Lord Grey has no
for:"
it turns out to be our cousin Deveanson.
It turns out to be our cousin Dencans
We flatter ourselves that the observations which we made some weeks ago on the Civil List Pensions had the effect of railed upon that subject: and it would he extremely uncan did to refuse our approbation to the manuer in which the present Ministers have treated that question. it being entirely a necordance with our own principle.
They have adopted indeed a resolution of diminishing, for the future, the total amount-that course we contemplated as open to them, and justifable ; but they have also had the good
sense to maintain the otlice principles for which we con-tended-namely, that the pensions could not be fairly consi-
 speaking, could not, he a sulject of Parliamentary respousi peaking, cound not, be a suliject of Pariamens
bility on the part of lie King or the Ministers.
we are of opiaion, that the future amount, proposed by Cord Althorpe, is rather too low, as we are, that thic Lists for the was perthaps too higli. The late Pension 15,9,376, exclusive of fees, taxes, and deductions. That of England nlone amounted to $£, 4,000$, and at that sum, if we to fix, for the future, the whole consolidated Pension List.
It would lead us too far, if we were to endearour to shew from the present state of society, why we think the sum of ST4, MOO not adequate to the claims, of various kinds, which
the Crown may, from time to time the Crown may, from time to timir, have to satisfy. We at the round sum of $£ 100,000$, which, in iteelf, wonld the, a the reader must sec, a diminution of $£ 59,376$ per annum.
But this is a mere But this is a mere question of degree, and the Ministry, haring nsserted the princip/es on which this matter ought to stand, we nre not disposed to puarrel with them about the
sum's being a little inore or a little less ; and we are glad to do justice to the firmness with which Lord ALTHORPE declared that no clamours or misropresentations should induce him to deal with this
We are, therefore, surprized and sorry at secing that some a sincere respect, should have, in what we cannot but thind a mistaken view of the subject, censured the mode in which the Government intends to operate the reduction.
Lord ALTHORPE proposed that the oldest pensioners, to the amount of the new slandard, viz., $£_{i}+, 0001$, should alone
remain on the Ciril Lixt, while ale transferred to the Consolidated Fund; the former to be filled up by the king ns they may happen to fall in, and the latter, as they full in, to be ahoished, and saved to the liat as the $£ 7+$, O(X) on the oldest lives may Minsters, say, hat as the $\mathbf{f 7} 7,(\mathrm{OH})$ on the oldest lives may be expected to
fall in the more rnpidly, " the Kive's rall in the more rapidly, "the KINg's personal power of graning the benefit to the public. which can only bederived
and that from the falling in of younger lives, will be distant and slow,',
That is true-but certainly it is just-for the King has a present the power of granting ALLL that may fall in, young as
well as old; and if IIs MAJEsTY consents of his prerogative, surely no frieud of the monarely plain that a fair proportion should still be reserved for his own personal bount
If, for example, the Ministers lind taken another course only $£=4,000$ or the old lives on the Consolidated Fund, and clear that the farours younger pensions on the Civil List. it is figorge the Fourtiranted by Georgr the Third an tual, and that Wilifam the Fourth would have to dispose of an exceedingly small aunual proportion of that, to the We think we he is at present entitled.
allings ink we hare heard it computed that the annual Callings in, of the present Civil List amount to about $£ 4500$ a to make, it appears that of this, about $£ 3000$ per annum falls in from the sepior class, and about $£ 1500$ from the $j u m$ far class Surcly it is but right that the Kinc, who reaime junior class. of the $£ 4500$, should reserve that of whe resigns the cilisposal be stiuted to the sum of $£ 1500$, which erery body will admit to be totally inadequate.
We by no means pledge oursel reasons which induce ws to think the explain to our readers the tions which have been raised! to Lord Althorpe's plan,
inflammatory topic, is deserving of approbation and suppor Our readers will observe that these opinions, which are confined solely to the pension part of the Civil List, are the same which we adrocated on the first discussion of the queswe hand are perfectly distinct from the observations which whole of made, or may thil List arrangements-arrangements which, in themselves, we do not disapprove-how could we ?-for
they are really and in substance the rery same which were they are really and in substance the very same which were
proposed by the late Ministry: the forms are a little differ. proposed by the late Ministry: the forms are a little differ-
ent, but the actual expenses will be the same: and we cannot help repeating atexpenses wiil be the same; and we cannot of WELLINGTON's Government turned out uron a point, ia which their enemies and successors have not been able to make any real or substantial improvement.
Sons things, it seems, have occurred at the Admiralty; which have given less satisfaction to the Service than the strenuous exertions made in that department to gratify it, and uphoid its character, seem to deserve.
It appears that Sir John Gone went to the Right
Honourable Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Bart, to ask for the command in the Mediterranean, vice Sir Pulteses Mar cons. Sir James, who receires Naval officers with carefully graduated cirility, was extremely polite to the Gallant Vice-Admiral and gare hima very civil answer. He,
to make assurance doubly sure, writes to lord GinEY and to make nssurance doubly sure, writes to Lord GREY
Lord ALTHORPE, whose replies are equally agreeable. ord AlTHORPE, whose replies are equally agrecable.
Shortly after this His MAJESTY is pleased to command Sir John (iore to visit him at Brighton-is pleased, moreintroduce him to creryboly there Count BuLow, nis to as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. This concludes the affair in Sir JOHN GORE's mind, as it would, indeed, in the mind of anybody else, and he is convinced that he is actually appointed-he fects himself walking bis guarter-deck, and sees his bit of blue bunting fluttering in the breeze.
A lew days after these events the Right Iomourable Sir and tells ahas, Baronet, sends for sir henay hothay, he commandin he is ardereal Sir Mesiy Hothax answered-that, flattered as he must be by the selection, he would rather not accept it, and begged to assure sir ,Janibs that if the offier was iutended to make up for the ill-treat-
nent lie had received when the new Board was formed he ment he had received when the new Board was formed, he was quite satistied with he con
To this the Right Hon, Sir, James Graham said, " No, Sir Hexrv, we want you-take eight and forly hours to con-
sider of it."-Sir IIfnny did consider of it, and at last consented to accept the command and po.
This rnd having been activered, the Right Itonouralle sir James gimaham, Bart. writes to Sir Jonv Gore to gire him the information, and adds that he caunot be oflended at most mistinguishen oficer in the service for the command!!!" excellent Officer-a distinguished Oficer-a perfect gentleman, and a good Tory-but to say that he is the mone only hase for its object the exhibition of great ignorance of small malice.
Eligible to the command which the Cabinet have thrust pon that Most distinguished officer, we find the names-
besides Sir John Gone, (his senior, who, like us, does not quite agree in the proposition), that of Sir (ifores fock aUns, of Sir Harry Nrale of Sir Fravcis iaforex, of Sir Benjamis IIAllowele of Sir Grailis Moore, (less likely than the rest, from having so recently returned trom service, but in no other way less meritoriouss,
Row sir Josias FOND, of Sir IIENMY BLACKWOOD, and of Sir EDWARD Conrington !!! besides fify others, of a rank too light to take the Mediterranenu, but who are equally insulted liy the anguage used wilh regard to Sir Henhy Hotham-Lord Exmouth, for instance-Lord Northesk, for instanceof this particular command 3-but, thank food, they are it the service, and not forgoten by the country, whatever the nay be by the Adniralty and the Cabinet-and yet sit II ENRY Ilotian is proclaimed to the cometry as the mos distinguished officer in the serrice-and that, too, in a letter to his SENIOR OFFICER, FIRST ON THR LIST FOR PRO
MOTION, whom he is ordered by the Calinet to motion, whom he is ordered by the Cabinet to supersede. These are things the Nary will feel, and the country too;
and the case becomes more flagrnut and more absurd when it is recollected that on the formation of Sir JAMES (inAHam's Admiralty Board, he and the Cabinet insisted upon inis very Sir Henry IIOTHAM, the most distinguished nffice The service, and an old vice-admiral, serving under
Thin Thomas Hardy, he being a young rear-admiral, sixty-nin
below Sir Menry in the list of fag offers More speculation for Cockermo officers
More speculation for Cockermouth
Monerate plain-sailing people imagine, perlaps, beOffice at night, and the doors open in the day.time, that Ordnance will be the death of me" sill cis lan Our readers will recollect that Lord Grey having the hatred of sinecures and pluralities strong in his mind, was pleased to appoint Iieutenant-Colonel MABERLY, SurreyorGeneral of the Ordnance; that gallant and distinguished officer being also Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant of oue of His Majesty's regiments in Ireland.
It was clearly the intention of Lord Grey, that, for the good of the serfice, and not, as some of the disconterited say Lordship's family, he, the said LY's nell connexion with should hold both offices; and,

With his jug in one hand, ond his pipe in the other
continue surreying in London, and conmanding at Ballymyskivery.

Who in a practical soldier differs with Lord and thinks it is as necessary for a commanding offecer to be: with the regiment he commands, as it is for a man to be present at his own shaving. His Lordship, therefore, mildly insinuates to Lieutenant-Colonel Manerly, that if he con-
tinues at the Ordnance, he, Lord Hile, shall forthwith
appoint another L
regiment of of foot.
Upon this being represented to the Head of all the MAnerivs, he falls to calculating, and perceires in a very
short period, that although it would have been a most deshort pperiod, inat althon could hare contrived to draw the pay of both appointments, if that may not be, then, and in of bat case, the full pay of a Licutenant-Colonel, bought with hard cash, certain, as long as lis son chooses to hold it, is infinitely more profitable than the income of Surveyor-
General of the Ordnance, depending only on the permanency of Lord Grey's Mdministration. So eut goes LieutenantColonel Maberly !
It is said that policies are actually opened at Lloyd's, to pay fifty guineas down, to receire a guinea a day till all the
seats at the Ordnance Board are filled up by Lord Gray; and others-even betting-the filling up of the Board against the duration of the Ministry.

A Correspondent, $\overline{\overline{\text { observing }} \overline{\text { upon our }}}=$ Notices to Correspondents of last week, inquires what we mean about the
story of the Bath and the Guelph-we will tell him if he story of the Bath and the Guelph-we will tell him if he
wishes to know; but as it had appeared in the Morning Post last week, we thought it would not 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, until 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 13th Light Dragoons. In the division of places at the "s coming in," either the General drew a blank or was overlooked. The General gently re-
monstrated and mentioned to his noble brother that having monstrated and mentioned to his noble brother that having
placed sons-sons-in-law-brothers-in-law-cousins, \&c. \&c. ad infinitum, it did seem hard that the hero of the family should have been so entirely overlooked.
The appeal to fraternal affection was irresistible, and Lord GREY having candidly told him that he was quite sure cause he would not eren promise his cousin Gormon one, which lost him his essential services at the-Ordnance !-
said :- I will make it up to ou-one thing I can do-I will said "I will make it up to you-one
make you a Grand Cross of the Bath
"Ah, but" says the General, " recollect it is now thirty-
eight years since I have worn my uniform, except at eight years since I have worn my uniform, except at
Court, and I never served except as Aide-du-camp to your Court, and I never se
father and as a Major.
is true that the replies the Earl, " you are my brother-it is true that the regulation of the order now is that no man can be made Grand Cross who has not been a Knight Com:-
mander-but you are my brother-and I think-I think mander-but you
And so his Lordship did think-but then there was more $u p-11 i l l$
deck for him-the Commander-in-Chief distinetly
dhat if the Prime Minister interfered with the distribution and regulation of military honours, especially in farour 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-but the storm was futileon the part of Lord Grex -but the storm was futile-Lord Ilill remains Commander of the Forces, and General GinEy las not the red-ribband; but in order to break the fall of his expectations, he is to have the Guelphic Order. This is
the second Grand Cross lord Gney has met with in the the second Grand Cross lord Grey has met with in the
same way, while his gallant friends have not got one between same
It will be seen that all legal preparation is making for the trial next week of Messrs. O'Connell and his associ-
ates; and, in his involuntary absence from the Itouse of Commons, his friend O'Gorman Mahos (as the Speaker good-naturedly calls him) is distinguishing himself in the most striking and meritorious manner. We are quite surprised that a person claiming to be of high descent and
ancient origin should so far lower himself in the eyes of the world as to draw down, not only the authoritative reprimands worid as to draw down, not only the anthoritative reprimands
of the SPEAKRR, but the general indignation of his Senaof the SPEAKRR,
torial associates.
Several of the newspapers have mentioned (but slightly) the circumstance of an American vessel, freighted from France, having been stranded on the coast of Ireland, having
on board soo stand of arms. We believe the fact to be, not that she was stranded, but that in endearouring to run her cargo, she was seized; that the crew gave different and prevaricating answers to the questions put to them 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 place 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 disaccordingly
coverable.

These facts, coupled with intelligence, received some time previous in London, that such a vessel, laden with arms, might be expected on the Irish coast in about ten days, render it perfectly clear that the cause of Ireland has found
sympathy somewhere; and it is equally remarkable sympathy somewhere; and it is equally remarkable, that the
country people in the ncighbourhood of the pace country people in the neighbourhood of the place where she
actually did arrive, had been evidently on the look out for her.
to draw merely state the circumstances, and leave our readers IT is their inferences.
$I_{T}$ is not often that we borrow from our contemporariesfor this there are many reasons-but when we $d o$, it is because we are so much pleased with their productions as to believe tracted readers will be pleased too. The following is extracted from the Edinburgh Evening Post of Saturday; and to those who are prepared for its excellence by a knowledge familiarity with the language of GAy and the dialogue of The Beggars' Opera, we think the parody will be in the lighest degree entertaining. It is one of the closest and wittiest imitations we ever met with.

CENE FROM THE BURGHERS' OPERA.
(By our Poet Laureatc.)
BJemmy Twitcher, Crokfingered Jack, Wat Dreary, Robin of
Bagshot, Nimming Ned, Harry Paddington, Mat o' the Mint, Ben
Bugge, and the reat of the Gang diacovered at a table with wine.-
Beggars' Opera.] Begaror oreal
Jemmy Throttle, Bauldy Hinderland, Boney the bar-boy, Bane o'
the Rurgh, and the rest of the party, discovered at a table with
pipeannd toddy-tumblers.
Bunldy-But pipeangh, andy the rest of the party, discovered at a table with
Bunddy,-But, prymbers.

Sriend Dunderheed, the duellist? I have not seen him at any of our
grand palavers lately,
ret that used to acour the country as an itine-
grand pala
rant patriot
Jemmy,
s ead accident indeed-quite a heanden's sake. He met with
and ving in the Land oq Refuge, hene underwent a sort of volun-
But we have atill one consolation left us. He ary tran underliead! but hpeara; the affair was blown,-it was no go. Poor
Boney, Bohey, he bar-boy.-But now comes our day, gentlemen; and
nobody had ever such a run of bad luck. Why are the suspicions ol the parties? The places we conquer are our own, by the law of arms
and the right of conquest.
Bane o the Burghe - Where shall we find such another set of prac-
tical patriots, who, to a man, tical pat
people?
Temm
Temmy.-Sound Whigs and true.
Bauldy. O tried roguery, and indefatigable knavery.
Boney,-Who is there that would not make a place for his friend?
Bane.-Who is there that would stick at trifles to secure an
Bane.
lection?
Cempy.-Sbew me a nest of rata that can say aa much.
Bandyy.- We are for just share of the pood things of
very porticier fin
Jemmy.-We retrench the euperfluities of society. The country is
Jems
Cemmy. - We retrench the euperfluities of society. The country is
poor, and I late poverty. A covetous Tory, like a petty larceny man, steals where the thef is peast felt, as if for the sake of stealing.
These are the curs of politics. We have a soul above such things. we throw dust in the eyes of the public and cheat them by wholessle.
That is what I call doing buainess. (Loud chers.)
Bane. We all know what we.
Bane. - We all know what we are to be a
votes of all the burghe attend us! A bumper,

## Fill every glass, for place inspires us, And firea us <br> With humbur. cant, and hope,- Patriot and Whig or place should cope <br> Is there aught on earth desirous? Chones.-Fill every glass, \&s.

Tif.-Gentlemen, well met ; my liver hath been well with you this
. nikht, but an un
fying, I beg you.
Jemmy. WVe were just breaking up to muster the voters. Am I
o have the honour of ketting a crumb of yourpatronage: I drunk a iram with the Provost in the way of hoaring and humbugging the
cllow; and I know that about this time the Forfar folks will be colecting their forces to rattle their fury in our ears. lif.-Don'torcestion thenen ; I've had enough of rubbing already.
ifif-lis there any one doubts my honesty? I did not mean
Verimy $-I$ underatand you:
lif.-My truth
lemmy,- Iruth be answeandour to my parts
Av.-In the division of our booty, have I ever shewn the least mark
Jemmy. - By these quinstions something seems to have rufled you.
remy any us detect?
are any of us detected?
Whif. I have a fixed confidence, zentlemen, in ou all, as men of
Whigery, and as such 1 value and respect you. Gruflham is a man Whigiery, and ns such 1 value and respect sou. Gruflham is a man
that is useful to us.
Jempy. Is he niout to turn his coat and leave us in the dirt? I'll
specehify him out of his seat as well as his senses.
All.-And I. $/$. 1 ben, gentlemen, don't be too hasty with your reform and retrencliment. A speech is your last resort
Jemmy.- He knows nothing of this election.
Jemmy.-He knows nothink of this election.
Sif.-Business cannot ko on without him; he is a man that has led
ie opposition, and knows the heroes of Brookes' and the Beefthe opposition, and knows the heroes of Brookes' and the Beef-
attaks. Then there is old Pepperrand-Salt. We have lad a slight
difierence, and till it is accommoret

 Jemmy-But we must nway to thr Council-Room. The regues of
Cupar will ree how we lawers can play the rokue. But as the
scoundrels called all the people out against you, Jilf, you muat wait
till the military arrive. We wre oft. till the military arrive. We are off.
Jif.-I am glad of it. Socees attend you.
(Sits down melancholy at a $t$

## Sits down melancholy at a AIR AND CHorus.

Let us take the vote
Hark
And cach in hulk like $n$ whale ige
Have your speeches ready by rote
See the brief Ihold!
Iet the Airlies toil like
Oet he Airiters toil like assea,
Our fudtur thicr righ surpasses,
And turna all our brans to gold.
(The ret, ranked before the fire, con thicir epecches, and put the
in their pockets, then go oll, sinking the first part in chorus.)
Jif.- What a lucky dog is a talking Whig! 1ruflham is con
fiff- What a lucky dog is a talking Whis! lisultham is con
foundedy snuk. I love the Cominong; and a man who loves oflice

Whiglinge, as to any Borouthmonkering Peer in the Lords. II it
werc not Ior us, and the other mountebanks of the Press, the House
of Commons would be a wilderness or Country

THERE is a new rersion of an old joke going about. Ministers to reduce the duty on tobacco-" Vy," says the Alderman, " because they chews it."

## THE THEATRES.

There have been few novelties this week. Kisan has repeated Richarid, and played Sir Giles Over-reach. We have nothing to add hadow of former years. At Covent Garden, Fizzio, Cinderella, Maried Lovers, and the Romance of $a$ Day, have been the attractions, With the exception of a new after-piece, which we shall notice pre. ently. Branop's music in the new Opera grows upon the public ar; a proof of its intrinsic excellence. A fimsy common-place air, with a certain apice of prettiness in its composition, palls at every epetition; but the more elaborate efforts of science require to iated. The Overe there to can be thoroughly relished or duly appreciated. The Overture to the Romance of a Day, which begins in $A$ natural, chenges into D natura, then runs into $G$ natural, and finishes lass. We believe indeed we may say, it is the only one in which he has not relied upon the introduction of a melles of airs for effect There is a beautiful slow movement on the |violoncello, in $\mathbf{1}$ two sharps, full of expression, and well played by whoever executes it in the orcheatra; and there is a quick movement, very apirited and sraceful ; but we think we could convict Mr. Bishop of larceny, here, by putting Boisldied into the witness-box, with the score of his
Dame Blanche in his hand. The opening chorus strikes us, on the Dame Blanche in his hand. The opening chorus strikes us, on the
whole, as being the best in the opera; though the ladies and gentle-
men who sing it, do all they can to prevent us froin enjoying it. The Quinte the unanime flat, sung by Tyrolese peasand, contion ois It is an exquisite morsel; and it is sung not only with admirable expression, but most correctly as to time and tune. Mr. Wilson ham resigned, either through indisposition or for a cause more "germane to the matter." the part of Adolph to Huxt. We are gainers by the change. Husr is much improved. His voice is not so husky, and he manages it better than he used; with less forcink. He has also
acquired considerable expression in his singing. Miss E. Tree's acquired considerable expression in his singing. Miss E. Tree's
Liese is still the same piece of encliantink acting ; and it scems to inspire Angort, for we have seldom seen him play more ngreeably, or with more ease and nature, than in Chlonel Franceurr. Mrs: Ginss, domestic dragon, who is fip-ferping abont every where, and using domestic dragon, who is flip-flopping about every wherc, and using
her tongue as if nature meant it only to be a weapon of offence. Tbis excellent actress bids fair to diminish our regret for the retirement of Mrs. Dhvespont.
On Friday evening a "new drama," (such things used to be called (iarces) was performed at Covent Garden, after Cinderella. in whiclr Mirs Inverarity acquitted herself with increasing effect. The name of it is Comrades and Friends; or, Life for Life. The plot we have a piece called the Tivo Serjeants, founded upon the same plot, was played at the Coburg Thentre four or five years ago. Though the principal characters are sustained by Adpott, Warde, Mrs. Chattentey, and Mise Taytor, the dialogue is too heavy, and the incidents too extravagant, to secure for it any very decided popularity.
A new " serio-mngical and moral burletta." (we don't se ehould do sometimes if it were not for the play-bills, which provide us with descriptive epitheta) entited the King of the Alps and the Misanthrope, has been playing at the Adelphi Theatre. Conceding the first place to the morality of this adaptation from the German, we suppose the next object was to provide a character for Mathews, who plays the Misanthrope; and he certainly looks thin, and crabbed, and miserable enough, for any wretch that had picked a huge quarrel with all mankind. His reformation, however, is brought about (and therein lies the moral we presume) by seeing himself in the mimic transformation of Yates, who plays Astragalus, the Spirit King of the Alps. In the third act, Yates appears as a mouth. The Nisouchrope, wh less, inhmp, and in obliquity of then beholds himself, sees how irrationally he conducts himself, hen beholds himself, secs how irrationally he conducts himself,
hears himself abuse his wife, frighten the servants, break the furniture, \&sc. \&sc., becomes asbamed of himself, does not believe he ever acted so badly ns his representative, but resolves finally to reform.There are some amusing acenes when Mathews in propria persona, and Yates as hiie double, appear side by side. But it is a dangerous comparison for Yates. Mathews away, and his imitation of Maruaws seems admirable. With the real Simon Pure before us at the same moment, all the inseparable defects of the best possible mimicry, stand forth broad and plaring.
the italian opera.
The season commenced, as we announced in our last, on the Sth inst. with Il Barbiere di Seviglia, which was repeated on Tuesday. On Saturday, the char:zeter of Rosina was suatained by Madame Sigl Vespensans, from the 'Theatre Royal, Munich. The indulgence of the nudience, lowever, was bespoke for her, on the score of indis-
position; and euch being the case, we should hardly think we acted position; and euch being the case, we should hardly think we acted
fairly by Madame Vespermann, were we to form a judisment of what fairly by Madame Vespermann, were we to form a judsment of what
she can do from what she actually did on lier first appearance. the can do rom what she actualls did on her inst appearance. character, or appenrs in some other, we shall state our opinions of her qualifications as a primu donna.
Ih Barbiere di Seviglia is the most delightful of Rossini's Operas and it was, we believe, not only the first of them performed
In this country, but that which laid the foundation of his fame among us. Justly celebrated as he is, however, we donbt whether the ropularity of his music in England has not had the effect of vitiating our musical taste; though we are free to confess, our own taste, (if we
 not whether it was the lifteenth or the fiftieth) repetition of $l l$ Barlierc di Seviglia, on Saturday, as we were the first time we heard it. And certainly one cause of lis our undiminished bratification was lo be found in the return of Siknor de Braxis, whose Bartoln is a or as a vocal diaplay. His Mancu un folio, in the a piece of acting or as a vocal diaplay. His Manca un folio, in the quarrel acene with
Rosina, was inimitably fine. He was warmly welcomed back to a station which he ought never to have been suffered to leave. to ablache played Figaro excellently. We have no hesitation in preferring him to Remorint, Pelleqrint, or Benetti. His powerful and perfectly musical voice, joined to his science and sound judgment, appeered to great advantage. His vivacity and humour are infinite, and the former was so abundant in his first song, which was deservedy encored, that the orchentra could hardly keep up with
him. He is the bent comic actor now on the Itatian stage. Cunionr gave Feco ridente il cielo excellently well; but we wish he would get rid of that listlessness which gives a tameness equally to his singing
nd lis acting. We missed Ponro "horribly," in Basilis Surely the Theatre can a ford, and it it hornot it, in Basilis. Surely sentative than De Angeli, whose voice is fthe very antipodes of bis name.
On Tuesdas, the part of Rosina was played by Mise Fansr Arron, who has greatly improved. Her execution of ecveral mirers of shaking, and leant of all in Italian music, is very yood. We must take the liberty, however, of reminding her, that her Una vince noco far, would have pleased us better, had ahe sung one of its finest passages as Rossist composed it. The alteration was no improve ment. The celebrated trio of Zili Zitti! piano piano! was executed in capital style, by this Lady, Clrioni and Lublache.
Rossini's Opers of Ricciardo e Zorraide, was played last night. We shall speak of it in our next. On Friday there was a rehearsal of it, which was attended by many of the musical cognuscenti, anx-
ious to hear the celebrated David, who makes his first nppearance in this opera. Their report is very favourable; some being of opi nion that his stgle is superior to that of any singer who has been heard in this country since the days of Viginom.
It is announced that their Majesties intend honouring Drury Lane Theatre with their presence on Tuesday, the 22 d inst. The
Play is to be The School for Scandal. The scond Piece is not yet Play is
named.
The Oratorion, which commence tor the season next Friday. under the direction of Mr. Les, at Drury Lane, are to have the assistance of Mr. Brafam and Mias Paton. -Mr. Lee informs inent vocalists are engabed, inging establishment. They are such an audition as Rornachitn and Banino would be to a retail firm of fruiterers in Covent Garden Market; or the addition of well-filled pockets to the threadsare coast, waistcoat, and other appurtenances. of a genteman with small means. The fact is, that with the exception of Mie Invenarity, at Covent Garden, (and she is not yet in the foremost rank), the musical
s/rength of both our patentee theatres is deplorably weak. There
yin nbundance of those voices which are to be mel with in every
thi: house where there is a piano-forte, but a lamentable dearth of thit house where there is a pisno-forte,
diose which used to be met with in pablic.
As we ate speaking of musicnl matters; there neems no reason
why we should not say a word in praise of a musical performance with Why we should not say a word in praise or a musical periormanec with
which wre have very frequently been delighted. We allude to the Apollonicon in St. Martin's-lane. The extrsordinary mechanical Apollonicon in St. Martin's-lane. The extas this noble instrument are well known: so, we should judge from the crowded state of the rooms, are the performances every
Satuiday, hy Mr. Penkis; and so, we say, they ought to be, for we know not where else so mucl fine nusic, ably played, can be heard at so moderate a clarge. The selections are almot
best mastres, native and foreipn, living and dead.

THE following extract from Sir JOHN W alsh's pamphlet on Parliamentary Reform, we insert at the special request of an old and valued Correspondent :-
"The advantages of the syterm on vote ly ballot, appear to me 8
ry fair induction from the doctrine of the Sovereignty of the People. Iors fair induction froun cin the doctrine of the Sovereignty of the People. of the population, or the fact of the great ends of goverument having
been uniforuly best attained in proportion as we have approached
nearer its practical application, it then only remains to consider vote been unifurnly best attained in proportion as we have approached
nearer its practicnl application, it then only remsins to consider vote
by halith, with reard to its heirg well adapted, or otherwive to
dicit the unbiassed expression of that will. And certainly it does

 near an approsch to the attainment of it. as any mode which could
be finvented for a purpose. counteracting so strongly motives of
action, which are a part of our nature. action, which are a part of our nature.
-1 ann disposed to admit that vote
 whole. I dispute not the efficacy of the meann, I contend aginst the
oxpeciency of the end. Let us all ow that vote by ballot twould de-
stroy the influence of property and station, that it would egen dimi stroy the influencc of property and station, that it would even dimin-
ish that sway which intellect and enerky exercise over mental weak-
nesa and timid obstinacc, insulating cur political exietence, of sending the elector to the poll
easonerated from all those motivea, which influence his every other act as a member of the community. It wo
which binds and unites the eocial yystem.
"Should we succeed in excluding the
"Should $w e$ succeed in excluding the alightest external bias, or
feeling of permonal interest, from the mind of the elector, is the ad-
 action ise shallonly have eluded and evaded them by a alight of
hand, by a ruse de guerre. "Are we sure that we have eradicated all the deteriorating and
injurious infuences mithin this breat? If his vote is no longer in
theremotent degrec dictated by his intereat, is it equally unbiassed the remotent degree dictated by his interent, is it
by lis passion, his prejudices, or his igeorance
" Will not envy and hatred wometimes find a "Will not envy and hatred wometimes find a secore vent in the
ennceald drawers of the ballotting- -ox? Will virtue end talent be
alwys lis choice? By the ballot at Athens, Aristides was baniblied, becane he was called the just.
"Vate by ballot if coulled mith an extended right of suffrage,
would undunbtedly destroy the ascendancy of the upper classes. i Would unduabtedis the term in the restricted sensefin which it has
do not mean to use then
an unpopular and invidious acceptation. Id

 dee life. It includes all those who either pousess a competence, or
Who derive one from the exercian of an honournble and liheral calling
orprofession. It comprises Lic fower of the intellect and probity, and orprofession. It comprises Lle flower of the intellect and probity, and
educeated portion of the community. However incerior in numbers to educated portion of the community. However inlerior in numbers to
the next kreat division that of the middle classes, it is even nu-
merically important. When considered relative to its position, and its merically importait.
mentai superiority it ine leading inflemence in the grate. Granting
that vot. Ly ballot, a franchise generally extended to the great prothat vote by ballot, a franchise generally extended to the erreat pro-
vincialtowis, and a lowqualification in the electora, should entirely
destroy this infloence, would the benefit to the country be quite in.
 doubt whether the parmer thur enjoyed by the most intelligent, and
moat virtuous part of the nation, is upon the whole a defect. There
are some reforracrs who think it ought rea ber to be increased than
diminidhed. There is an opinion that the entire population of Bir
 artheir projudices, or the best lizhts of their underatanding might
dictate, be more likely to claose well roon the Absence of this sort
of infuence. It would appear to resemble the iinprovement which of infuence. It would appepar to resemble the iinprovement which
woild be effected lyy any auble piysaiologist, who slould contrive to
release the limbs and members of the human body from the conrelease the limbs and
"The advalat. oritition.
"The advocstes of vote by ballot conetantly cite, as an example,
the recent history of France, and exclaim with triumph, 'The thiliot
has aved France, They forkrt that the clective franchise in thet has gaved France.' They forkrt that the elective franchise in that
country was excricise by \&4, 000 electors, chosen by a qualification
ohich secured their being amonx the richeat and moat indepent Which secured their being among the riclicat and mont independent
olame in their population of thirty thre millions. Such a mode of
zoting might lave been excedingly uneful as a defence to their olame in their population of thirty-three millions. Such a mode of
poting might liave been exceedingy unefu as a defence to their
limited electoral body againat the intrigues and menacen of the plot-
ling limited electoral body againat the intrigues and menacen of the plot-
ting and arbitrary Ministers of Charles X; © bit hle difierence be-
tween the two cases is this. The tikht of election in Frnner wins in
the twen the two cases is this. The tight of election in Franer wns in
the hands of precieely that elass, who, as far as two very different
statea of anciety can be comppared. correspond to thet pratt of the
Eagliah nation whose influence in elections I have been contending Bapsiah nation whose influence in elections I have been contending
in benefial. It in allowed on all hands that they used theirfran-
chise wisely and well. It would be too much for the nost strenuous supporter of the ballot to ssasert, that all the merit was due to it, and
none whatever to the men. Fherefore these events were highly
favourable to the charscter and public cond favourable to the eharacter and public conduct of were hight
of the nation answering to that partion of the Britigh ppopenle
whon I would wish to see continuing to possegs a leading voice in The clucice of members. It is not dosired that, as in Prance, the in
the
should linve the whole eective franchine, only a considerable wreight.
Bat vote by ballot, in England would be a weapon levelted akaing










 PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 9 hh February, 1831.
Mr mar $\mathrm{B}_{1} \cdot \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{n}}$-It would be necessary for you to live among the
Freneb-to cat and drink with them - to mix in their private as mell Frencb-to eat and drink with them-to mix in their private as well
as public society-and to know what they asy and oven think, by con-
 total dissatisfaction which they ail feel at the results of the revolution
of July last. Those who made the revolution, publicty avow that they regret havidg dene so. Those who led on the mob to Ramabuit-
eet and chased away their legitimate princes, do not now healiate that
declare that they were foold and traitors for their conduct, and that if they had the revolution to make over again, they would take very sood care not to follow a similar line of proceeding. Not content with declaring this in their families, at the cares and in the salonon the promenades and in the very courl of the Palace, loud enoug days ventured to declare this openly in the journals : and two of the nost talented and popular French newapapers have, during the last week, "as wis" " eaticfied with at least the moderate royalists. These journals are the Nationa/ and the Journul du Commerce-and if any of your readera the Nationa/ and the Journal du Commerce-and if any of yourreade
shall be so credulous as to believe it impossible that those who urged on the revolution and supported the Duke of Orleans in July, should, in the February following, regret and reproach themselves for all they have done-then, all I can do is, to pray them to consult those papers for themselves, and they will find the most bitter invectives apsinat the present order of things, and the most ardent aspirations for Hernrv. and legitimacy. The royalist newspapers have of course read with delight these admissions on the part of their political antagoniats, and they pray most sincerely that the wiahes of their liberal coadjutors may be speedily realised
It is a painful task which I
o week to prest with a in France:" from the duty nor blink the queation. I tell you then, my dear BuLt, that no one is satisfied-that neither royalists nor ultra-royright nor the extreme left - neither the right nor the left-neither the centre right nor the centre left, of the nation or of the Chambere, are satisfied. Those who made the revolution curse themselves and their coadjutors for their senseless folly; and each day some new
fact occurs to make them yet more resolved to bring to a speedy close the preyent order of things.
The ministerial journals are even obliged to admit the wretched state to which France is reduced. Even the Jontrnal des Debats has
thia day a long article on the state of the theatres. It says-"In "times like these, when men's minds are distracted-when com. " merce is in a state of stagnation, and when all eorts of affairy are in "the utmost embarrassment, men cannot find time, or have no incli"nation or money to yo to the theatrea!"-Here is an admission for you-what think you of this ; Frenchmen, Parisians, the most gay and thoughtiess, pleasure-loving and pleasure-taking people in the world, are so absorbed by their sorrows and their losses, their
miseries and their beggary, that they cannot go to the theatre! You, my dear Bull, who well know Paris, can appreciate the full import-
ance of this 'admission, and will bear me out when I sny, that I need not any other fact to demonatrate to your most perfec satisfaction that this capital is at least visited by great calamities. But the Journal des Debats, which is a Ministerial Journal, and
which, therefore, puts the bent possible face on allairs, follows up this which, therefore, puts the bent possible face on allairs, follows up thie
declaration by stating, "that the receipts at the Theatres are so small that it is quite impostible for the managers to continue to pay the tenth of those receipta to the Iloupitals!" You know, my dear BuLL, that for very many years one tenth of the receipts at the Theatres have been charitably appropriated towards supporting the Hospitals of France. This was hnmane, and noble, and whilst the
frequenters of theatrical entertainmenta have been enjoying the comedies of Moliene, the operas of the Fpypeac, and the novelties o of their payment hey have had the satisfaction of feeling thata athe aged, the sorrowful, and the dying. But hear this, ye lovers of revolution ! hear this, ye preachers for the Sovereignty of the people hear this, ye subscribers to the French Revolution Fund I In conse-
quence of your revolution of July, 1830 , the Frencl Theatres are manasers are unable to sustain, any longer, the old establiahed usage of contributing a tithe of the recelpts to the Hospitals of France!! And now let me beg you will accompany me on a commercial morn-
ing's visit in Paris, and lieten to the following recitals of the unfortunate and broken-hearted tradesmen and merchants of this wretched
First of all let us go to the Palais Royal, and at an hour when it is -all the gaillerics crammed-and let us see what is now going on assure, you, my drar Buti, 1 did this the other day, and out of the hundreds of shops of every description, there were but twenty cus-
toners in the whole of the establishments put togecher. You will doubtless, be startled at this atatement, but it is not the less true. shop, which was lormerly crowded from morning till cvening, and we will ask the shopkeeper what is the atate of his commerce. I did two france per day. I must close my entablishment entirely if apend a sous less. Well, Sir, this is now Saturday, and during the last week I have therefore spent 154 franes, and yet during that week ten sous. I cannot go on so many weeks longer. I must give up." asked him whether his brother tradeamen were in the same situa-
tion. He told me "yes, and even worae." He indicated one hous to me not far from the Bourse. Here, said he, you may go and pelled to pay ninetcen francs per day, expences, and that yet during the past month, he has only sold to the amount of Nix asked of this acoond print-seller whether other tradesmen in other to crosen over the way to the goldsmith and ieweller opposite It the best situations. 1 agked the price of a ring, and followed up my question by inquiring the state of commerce? Hear his
reply-" You are the first person who has entered our ahop for the last three dase, even to demand the price of an article. I have not soid during the last two months, enough to pay the expences of pences of lights. I have turned off all my workmen ; I lave but on clerk, who is also shopman; I used to have seven. If affairs do no
change in the cotrse of a few week I , I must sell all of by anction, and retire to my department, and live on my litlle propery auction, humble style." I then asked him whether he thought that there lurury. He told annation in articles of "necessity," as in those of sver they may be, and ask them." I followed his advice., Flear one pays me; all bills of exchange come tack dishonoured. I "N go to the expence of protesting, for it would be loat money. Some vinces to live upon soup and bovillon others, others in the prorurchased three conts now order one. There are no balle, or soirees, there is no Court, and in fine, no consumption. I kept, in July last, rate much longer, I shall sell off, and retire to my department, for am losing my capital every day as fast as I can." I need not trouble the same the statement of the bootmaker-but it whs unfortunatel to bring back to him a bill of exclusnge for lU9) (rance, drawn on a
huissier what was the state of commerce? He pulled ont hised porfolio, and said-" There! I heve now been walking oix hous not one will be paid. The payment; not one has been paid, we cannot pay; we cannot fix a time when we can pay ; you may? The only erception was have nore moner, ind cane phans any. The only exception was yet more diatressing-a merchant had bie the bill, I found a distracted widow and starving orphans !" I have thus presented sou with a faithful narrative. Do this, be deceived by ans who will tell you that the Revolution "glorious," and that the people are delighted with having madt
No! the Rever immortal dnye, as yet more unfortunate than the "Ides of March And now, my dear Buls, let us turn to the Government and peace. Fitting out men-of-war, frigntes, and brigs, and talking peace. Preparing 500,000 troops, and talking of peace: I men, when thes should be armed and ready for battle:"' I She will and an army to Belgium. and arther to the artifict Spain, and another to the frontiers of Prussia. for France Spain, and ass." I told him that all this was very for France wa the peaceable declarations of Locis Pulif and Honace: Serasist He replied "Yes-but we are playing for time. In Juls we had been troops. If the Foreign Powers had nttacked us, we must when we are quite the have got time, nnd now we are nearly ble." And now for Foreign News:
Belgium lons congummated it
Belgium hase consummated its revolution by an act of po
suicide. It has virtually declared itselt united Belgians have clected Lects Priup's soif united to Prance. by no means ugly, ill-behaved, or ignorant; but still he is a facto of France. There has been, and atill is, a grent deal of 0 ting on the part of the Prench Government as to this matter government affects to shy that it will not give the Duke; but Belgium can though the Duke of Nemouns cannot lie Kin to France. It is said that the old President be "shocked" at this proposal; but I yenterday heard a fri there would be an union of the two countries, either with or war.
The Podis a sad wis. The Dictator has resigned and gon The Poles are without arme and ammunition. Dientrach
pointed by the Emperor to be Governor-General of Poland, a Marahal has
Fearful odds:

## Fenrful odds:

spirit is notquite atill in a state of distraction. The revolationg there "they bay" he is to be Miniater of Finance; and othesp were he has proceeded to advise the recopnition of the Cortes Bos Sardinia, Prince Caragxan is said in be appointed Commander Chief. In Italy the anti-Austrians are sa hon. And in Portugal they are laughing heartily at poor Mr.
 commencement.
regard of your a

## CLERICIL INTKLLIGENCE.

PRRPBBRMBNTs,
The Rev. Ronfrt Conk, M.A., Rector of Burmarsh, to Ticarage of Debtling, Kent, Parron, Arclabiahop of Canterturg
The Rev. J. A. Clankr, late Minister of St. Peter's. Birmingtion the Rectory of Portlock, Somerset. Patron, Lord Clascellor,
The Rev. Evas Pace Tromas, to the Perpetual Curacy of an
(Gare, Glamorynnahire. The Rev. CHARLFR Samuri, Wood, to the Rectory of Drat
Barpe Wood. Rev. J. Lowe, M.A., to the Canonry and Prebend of
The
in York Cathedral. The Rev, Geoner Kino. M.A., Prebendary of Els,
O Whitweli, Derlyyhire. Patrou, Duke of Rutland. At Hadbury, near Eve
Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
Oxporn. Feb. 12.-On Thureday last the follo.
conferred:-
Ifasers of Arts.-Rev. Henry Burton, Clarist Church; Rev,
Dudley Trinity College.
Buchelors off Arts.-Joln F. Nrwbery, Christ Church; ;
Townsend, Branenose College; Arthur Fane, Exeter College;
 Pussest op Plate.-On Tuexday the ing
Wincer
Worceatershire, prenented a handnome inhabitanta of Wolvee
G. B. CLaE, their late Curate, (now Minister of plate to the New Ch Wolverhamplon), in testimony of the high esterm they en
for him, and to mark their sense of his conduct during lin Socigty fon Promotino Chisistan Kyowiemar.-The Bary
Srict trict Committec of this excellent Institution io noing on probpen
under the Presidency of the Marqueas of Hnisiot.-Last yenf
subscriptions and donations mmounted to $x 112$. Thr issuc of Be subscriptions and donations amounted to $x 111$. Thir is ouc of
was 7.872 , viz. Biblea 349 , Testaments : 76 , Pealms $\$ 81$, other
and Tracta, 6.306 .
 cim.Durkmant, returned 10 per cent. to the tithe payers G. P. BexTox of Nildenhigh
Marlhoroukh, has returned 15 pre cent. to all his tenants. -The per cent. on his tithee.
OrDiNATION. The Tind Bishop of Exetern will hold an Or
on the Sunday before Easter. It is the inte:tion of hin Lor on the Sunday brfore Easter. It is the inte:tion of hin Lordain
hold a Contirmation at Expter and Ply mouth, early in the summ In the Court of Common Pless on Firiday, the crin. con. ca
Captain Giranby Calcraft v. Lord Harborough, came on. Ibe kave a veruict of toon, damages. Our readers, no doubt,
that Mra. Calcratt, wes formerly Miiss Love, and that the
July, 1829 , when enatiged to perform the Nottingliam left the Manager in the lurch, by entering into another eng
with Dord Flarborough. The occurrence caused wme tien at the time; and the Court Whis crowded on Priday to hea
Mr. Sr. Joun Loxg.-This person, we are assure
safely lodged in Newgate. We have heard that Mr. pouncel Bar and made lawlut prize of him. IV hetber thi
Temple
lact, or whether Long surrendered. we have not been able e
 Ledy Isabella Ann Kingscote, theer Gracea sixit daughte
Lacompliahed And beautiful Younk lady, Who expired on
at her noble father's seat, Badminton. Her lady hin
at




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CTTY-Satuanar Evening.
The Funda lave been droo ink during the week, and were done






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nder Bilis.
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Brusserse Feb. 9.- $A$ Protocoll from the Congress of London (dated

 sequenty disarconss the lether of Count Seloastiani. It further states
 Pomers.- Orders have been issued to arrest General Mellinet, who, on the part that Government to induce him to abandon hise position
on tlie rikht lank of the Meuse the note sent to the provevisional. Government, with the Protocol of the 7 the the diplomatic commission lase refused to lay that document was inconsistent with the dignity of the nation to receive any com-

 frir prool or it by rejecting the Protocol. What motive $M$. Bres-
son can have for reflusing his signature to an Act ot the London Conference, emanating from hisouen Government at Paris, has not been
promilgated-uut it is to be repretted that this diplomatist should
 hardly possible that he can be privately encouraged by Count Sebas-
tiani-if he is not, he has taken an immenee reaponsibility on shoulders, and Europe may thank lim for the delass and impedi-
ments which liare arisen. te arbea.
The KinRT OF KIN G'S BENCH. DUBLIN, Fes. 9 .ine Justice liad taken his seat,
The Altorne. Generat The trial of the deefenderat rose and moved the court to fix a day tor the trial or the defendants in this case
Chie Justice -The frimet nisi prius day will be Tuedday next. Is
 two ot the juddee erill eit at commistion on Saturday
Attorney-General. -1 leave it entirely
to the discretion of the Clie! Justice.-Is it the intention of the crown to put forward for trial allt the traversers
Artorney-General, -Certainly, my lord. Attorney-General.- -1 don't know whether the jury pan be fixed Sor the earicest day.
Judge Sebre here in specific day for Dublin.
The Court here consulted with the officer of the minutes


IMPORTATION OF AAMS INTO IRELAND.
 Government is, we believe, at length convinced that there is some
 eeparate by force of arme thisecuntry drom Great Britini, and foreign
 Jeatern boundary, as Mr. Mroonnell called Americs - Belgium, the seditious speectes of Mr. Sheil, are, we have reason to thing, abet-
ters in the sceme ; and if our rulers be not already apprised of the position of ARiairs, it is quite time tbat they should bestir themselves. or iniormation are not to be questioned, atates thata t feed dayy beine an brig put into the Shannon as though in distreas, and that the was im.
mediately boarded by that moat active end efficient officer, Mir. Deighraine, Inspector of the Const guard police, who was in the spect to the vessel-that her papers were most unsatiefactory, and hast the eccounts given by the captain and crew in nowise contributed for her being at all where she was, and her pretext for putting into the Shannon in diatress was proved to be a Prabrication. On exami-wenty-five cases of arms, with fifty standa in each-intended no
 World", "the finest portion of which are known to 0 dwell on the bankg
of that atream where the veseel that bore them 80 opportunely and of that atream where the veseel that bore them so opportunely, and
of courre so maccidentally, took shelter. Mr. Dombraine seized the Our readera mhy rely upon these fracss to be most authentic. $\Lambda$,
profound itence has been observed with regard to the circumstance ; but wheretore we k koow not. We strenuoual) recommend the macio along the sea coast, and on the bankooi navigalle rivers. A mm m, and تe are convinced in very considecrable number, have been and are
 the considideration or the ther tor tieeutenat and ar council, end in proper
taeasures be taken, information on the sulject of a nature little dreamed of is procurable.
The Gazelte of Fridey containe an order in council, appointing
the port oi St. George, in the leland of Grenada, a free warellousing
 deestuctive end atal occurrences, we cerr, that has ever been wit p. n., the ice which had ccountry. About hall- patst four o'clock
tier of vessel
 bearing them towards the centre of the stream, the whole range
on that side of the river were speedily
get adrift, to toether
mith ncarly an equal number with which they came into collision on the of the event. rendered the joint exertions of Mr. Jolinston, the har-
 ber. or ives have also been lost, and at two o clock it was rumoured that the Broumiet Was visibie, and boate mere sailing in all the streets near the river.-

 dation Punir Sunaccrimtiox LibRARy, for the immediate accommo-




A LETTER to SIR JAMES SCA $A$ delvert, Kit, in REPLY to




T HE ROYAL

 Bennth, Paris.
"There in ome onon waitixo in ll."- Tolin Bull.





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 THE Q $\overline{\overline{E E N} \text { 'S DRA } \overline{\mathrm{D}} \mathrm{ING}}$.Room.
Barrd of Green Cloth, St. JJamee's Palace, Feb. 18, 1831.

 of Pall-mall, And dner ant the for-gate neatect to the Patace ese

 Spale, bill
Tiltmelile the on of Contitution. Witl will hir open only for car.








 A grat imporement tas. been efriveted on writing matrials by,









## MPERIAL PARLIAMEN?

## HOUSE QF LORDS.

## MONDAY.

The subject of the Tax on the Transfers of Stock wan brought under discuasion by the Duke or Buckinham, who devignated it as
a breach of faith, and not lar from a revolutionary mensure. If persevered in, hin Grace expressed bis intention to bring in \& Bi, to to
oppose it. After die asaurance of Earl Grey that ibe tar was abandoned. Lord $K$ ina, on the ocesaiom of moving tor certrin returne respecting
oon-resident Incumbenta indulged in some severe animadversions
 Grey, that the Noble Lord said be would take the friendly advice of hope that the abuses of which he complained would be rectifed in
the Bill which his Noble Friend (Earl Grey) had told their Lordebipo was about to be brought ormard TUESDAY.
The Bishop of Lonpon introduced his Bill for regulating the duties
of the Commissioners for Building Churches, which was read a first
Lord Wrnfond, in compliance with a auggeation from the Lord
Lore Chancellor which stood for that day, until one or two of the Judses ahould have time to examine the measure, acquiesced in its postponement
till Friday week.-Adjourned till Thursday. ill Friday week.-Adjourned till Thursday

THURSDAY
Lord Ellenborouar, after poifing out numerous objections to of India, moved for returns or the real and official value of all cotton wool imported into this country from India for the last ten years,
together with an account of the manufactured cottons exported and the duties paid in each year.
Earl Garv had no objepecion to the motion, but he thought the
Noble Lord had adopted a very unusual course in commenting at Noble Lord had adopted a very unusual course in commenting at
much length on a ayatem of duties which was not officially made Lord ExLevborough, with every respect for the Noble Earl, was at the same time at liberty, an $n$ Miember of Parliament, to select what
autiject neemed to him most fit for comment or observation, and he could not see that he had, in the present case, been guilty of irreguThe Duke of TWillingaton defended the course adopted by the Noule Baron, and obecerved on the departure from generai unage, in
opening a Budget of Ways and Means before the Supplies of the year
had extraordinary that the Noble Baron should, under such circumatan-
ent ces, feel it his duty to comment on the nature of the taxen to be im-
posed on the country. In his opinion the House should know what the expenditure of the year was to be- what supplies were required, before they were called on to vote new taxes, so that the public might
have both have both sides of the account before them. At present they kivew
nothink but that a proposition had been brought forward to repeal
some old taxes and impose new oines, some of which had been withJrawn, and othera were now extremely doubtful.
The Returns were then ordered, and lord Ellen
to move for others on the same subject, but abandoned his intention at the request of the Lord Chancellor, who wiebed to attend a meeting
of the Judses, several days
The Postmaster-General's BRIDAY. was read a third time, and passed. In answer to a question from the Duke of WELLINGToN, whether
 the proposed repeal of the duty, Farl Grey, replied, that he under-
atood notice of a Bill upon the sulject had been given in the other House, to which he should give hila support, and, of courec, his best attention.
Earl Grey
whether any, negociation was now pending the Earl of Aberdeen, extension of the frontior oo Greece? said, that he did not know of
anything at this moment pending in the way of negociation for the anything at this moment pending in the
purpooee alluded to by the Noble Earl.
Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## MONDAY.

An explanation was given by Mr. Stanley, in answer to a question
(rom Lord Chandos, reapecting the vessel that had entered the Slannon containing twenty chests of fire-arms. It appears that the
atrictest examination was made into her papers by the Atrictest examinstion was made into her papers by the proper officer,
which purported that her drestination wan Ainerica, and that slie had
liecn driven into the Slannnon by distreks of weather further inforlieen drisen into the Slisnnon by distrells of weather; further infor-
mation upon the nubjet hiee (Mr. Stanley) was unable to give. To another question from the same Noble Lord, whether any compromise
had been entered into lyy the Government of Ireland with Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Stanley replicd, unequivocally, that not the sliphtent in-
imation was given by the Government of Ireland. cither directly or imation was given by the Goversment of Ireland. either directly or
indirectly of any tuch compromise ; but he would not say that no
att mpta to effect t mensure of the kind had been made by the friendi attmpts to effect
of Mr. O.Connell.
The discussion The discussion on the Budget was resumed, and all its parts freely
nud luminousl. argued upon; the injuatice of the proposition in
rener was convincinkly exposell; the Wine Requlation Dutica were shewn to he unwarrantable in every respect-an they aflect the Cape trade
to er eruinous in their tendency: and, As they rexard Portugal, not
only unjuat, but litule sinort of a compact. In regard to the article of Cottons an Hon. Memen-
lier (Mr. Praed) said that the Noble Lord's augested improvemen would oprata as an impost on the imported produce of our East
India territory, hikher rrom 48 to 7 per cent. than on Cottons fronn
Ainerica and the Brazils, and that hic had heen asaured from hikhrst mercantile authority that the probable ellect of the Noble Lord's selieme would be to destroy rentirely the ipport of Cottons
from our East India possessions. The result of the dinaussion was
the alandonment by the C Liencelor ransfer dutics, as a'so the relactons on Touncco and the proposed aining the latter to compenate if the abandonment of the former
The resolutiona were then read and agreed to, and the report Mr und recerived.

 'nulgh

> TUESDAY.

Sir R Vruvas put two quentiont to Lord Palmerston, on subject
in which he considered the honour and dignity of the country wer
 country had a copy of the lett-r communicated to them through the
British Diplomatic Akent at Brusels. To thia answer be should add
nothing more. Aud to the second question the Noble Sord replied, thas quite trup that some forces wre axsembling on the north
ca tren frontirr of France; bot with reseect to this force and indee
to the whole military force of Frince, Government centinued to re.

 Ml. Nowenocsp: hrousht in a Bill to repeal the laws relating to ap-
renticers in coton and other mills, and to make further provision in
 Lord ALrHonr ohtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Game
Laws, of which tie


Lectiers being licensed. Land will, as in all other conser, be pro.
tected from intrusion and trespass by common law. Night poaching will be pugitre by four the fres. imprisonment; in the second delios quency, by eight; the third offence will be considered a misdemeanour, quenis,
punible With two years imprisonment; and in csees where tlirees
persons are found out together at night for the purpose of poachiags persons are found out together at night for the purpase of poaching,
Che Bill given the power of transportation for seven yeark.
Mr. R. Grust postponed his motion respecting the Jews till the 14ih of $A$ pril. WEDNESDAY
Mr. STaxley gave a more explicit explanation with respect to the
prosecutions peen able to give when his attention was called to the subject ona
preceding evening. He then denied that the Government of Ireland had entered into any compromise whatever with Mr. O'Connell; he Was now able further to confirm that statement by a letter he had
that morning received from the Atlorney-General of Ireland letter informed him that the Government had not receded one inch letter informed him that the Go
from the atep they had taken, a
rom the atep they had taken, and had acted towarde, Mr. O'Conneil
precisely as they would towarda any other individen, They has
determined that the laws of the land should be respected, and the had vindicated the supremacy of those laws. Having convicted Mr,
$\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Connell upon the first fourteen counte, to have proceeded to trid upon the remaining sixteen counts would not lave been justice, bet the matter. He stated this lest any one should attempt to vake it
appeat appearter. He stated any compromisise had heen entered into by the Goverb-
ment. The Government had obtained a conviction againgt $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ 'Connell, and moet asouredly the Government would proceed to cali upon Mr . O'Connell to receive judgment,
The Marquis of CuANoos expressedibis spprobation of the statement of the Ripht Hon. Gentuerman. The Hoase then resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and.
Means; when, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, tha Means; when, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the'
sum of 12000,000 , was voted, to be raised upon Exchequer 13ill. 1 be.
sum of $2,000,0001$. Wan voted to complete the sids for the year 1831 ; and the sum of 60,0001 . was voted for the halt-pay of officers servigy: The House having resumed the
ordered to be received on Thursday

## The question was then put that the

 Mr. Hearazs had no objection What nothing was to be done in the Committee with reference to the confined to the repeal of the dutiea upon coal and candles. Would ber served to himself the right of diacussing the Budget as a whole.After a few words from Mr. Tennant and Mr. Hume, the motion was agreed to.
The House having resolved itsell into the said Committee,
The CBAXCELLOR of the Excheren moved a resolution
efliect Chat it was the opinion of the Committee that the duties the candles made in Great Britain and Ireland, and on licences taken outh The House then resumed, and determine.
The House then Acts. Celincellor of the Exchegure moved a reaolution to the
The
effect that all duties payable upon coals carried coustwise should cease and determine.

## After a short converastion the resolution was agreed to. The Cranczlor of the Excheguen moved a resolut

fect that all duties at present imposed upon the exportation to the repealed, and that in lieu of them a duty of 18. per claaldron be poosesesions; that a duty ort 56 . per chaldron be imposed colonial coals exported in British shipe into forcign ports; and n duty of 180. countries in foreign ships.
After a desultory conver
After a desultory conversation the resolution was agreed to, the
Ilouse resumed, and the report ordered to be received on Thursday. THURSDAY.
On the oceasion of the presentation of a petition from the borough
of Evesham, praying for an extension of the Iranclise in that lorough and for Reform in Parliament,
The Marquis of ChANDOs made some pertinent observations on the exiating abuses or che elective franchise or that buyb, whicd
borough had for forty years past borough as her courty years pase veen at the cominand of the higheat
bidder, as evidence upon the table of the House. The Noble Marquis concluded by moving "That the corrupt stateof the boroukh of Evesham requires the serious attention of this
House."-After a sinert discuscion the motion was put and carried.
The Maris The Marquis of Canndos then gave notice that he would on Fridas
move for leave to bring in a Bill for the diaf horough of Evesham, and to give to the town of Birmingham the right of sending two Members to Parliament.
A motion by Mir. Hume for returns shewing
Foreign Embassies, was agreed to.
On the Report of che Cuatoms Acts being brouglit up, and on the
question that the resolutions be read a second time, The Crascenton of the Excread anecond he had met a deputation comperions interested in the Cape wine trade. Nate conarquence of the
cond with them he came to a deternination of faising the duty on Cape wine Irom 2 s . 3d. to only 2 s . 9 d . For the next two yearth
M. G. Finausson asked whin ther the Noble Lord had any intenThe Chanceliog of the Exchequer said he expected anon to meet
deputation from persons interested in the trade in Lancashire a deputation from persons interested in the trade in Lancashire,
Mancleater, and other places. He could not sive an answer until after the Mectins.
Mr. Herniss submitted to the Noble Lord whether it would not
be desirable to bring the Budget again before the Housc, with the Tlue next fubject of diacussion was the proposed tax on Steam
Boats, to put them down altogether. Yor him to take off some taxes without imposing ollicre. This par-
ticular tax was objected to by many rentlemen on both sides of the Ilouse as being contrary to principle. IIe considered all taxes as
contrary to principle, and the great point was contrary to principle, and the great point wha how to make them
least burthensome and injurious to induatry. When etery apecies injustice in taxink the rival mode of conveying passengera. P'erlape
he might hereafter be induced to modify the tax otherwise, but be could not consider it nnfair to put some tax on ateam conse yance. It
mixht be so modified na not to allect ferries and short distauces. Ho hidd made some alteration in other taxes which lie proposed to substichankes, when reasonable objections wrong if he did not make sucb
competent to judze. by persone fully competent to judge.
The Resolutions were then aqreed to.
Upon the hesolution beink proposed as to the inerease of the duts
upon the exportation of conla, ung the exportation of coals,
Mr. FRaxkLAN Lrwis wished to ask if a particular duty upon
Nerenatle coals, called the Richmond Duty, was tobe incluided not? Newenatle coals, called the Richmond Duty was to be included or not?
The Chaxcrion of the Exchrgera made some repls, which was inautible in the gallery.
Atter a few words-from Mr. Kemp, Mr. Astell, and Col. Sibthorpythe Resolution was agreed to bring in a Bill to carry the Resolutions.
Leave was then given to Leacee was then given to bring in a Bill to carry the Resolutiow
The oll.
Toner Orders of the Day were then generally deferred toMonday next.
Mr. Evass obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the abuse. of Corporate Funds or clection purposes.
Mr. Ilounouse broukth in a Bill to repes the Laws relating to.
Apprentices in Cotton Manufactories, and to make other regulations respecting the same.
The Bill was read
a first time, and ordered to be printed. The FRIDAY.
Sir G. Murana and Sir E. Ksatchaula, brought up reports from
Election Commit tees, but from the Jow tone in which thic IIonourEhte Members spoke, we were unable to catch any of the particulars.
The report broukht ip by Sir E. K natchbull wan understood to be
from the Truro Election Con from the Truro Election Comnittee, and to be in favours of the Sit-
ting Nembers. The report brought up by Sir Gcorke Murray wre
understood to be from the Committee on the Wrincter ting Nembers. The report brought up by Sir Gcorke Murray was
underetood to be from the Commitee on the Wincliclsea Election
and to be in and to be in favour of the Sitting Members. for Monday se' nnigbL
 On the question beiny put that
for the attendance of withesest,
 of Mrarch. Browne called the attention of the House to the presen distressed state of Ireland.


 had been stated without at once affording all the relief in their power,
and also on ithout chlling upon the Governmen for that purpowe Fe



 prior claim. Sir R. Peel explained.


Mondar ${ }^{\text {in }}$ ouse then went into a Committee of Supply upon the Army Entimales.
Mr.
whim complained of a proposed increase in the army ata a time When Ministera hasured the country that no interference with the
 might he be knew not vut in the two former he had been grie rouss) bis d luty to proteest apainet this breach of the pledge kiven liy the
Minitere to the House, and to call upon the House to refuse its

 Five Gireat Powrss,
Fince Otober, 1830 ,
In a delate of convideralle lengment, the Hon. Mover was so satis factorily convinece of the inutility or his motion, that he finalls conented WWNX said he should not press the Army Estimates at that
late hoinr. The Houge went into a Committee of Ways and Meane.
Some Resolutions Laving been aureed to, the Chairman progress, and ubtained leave to sit areain ton Mendhairman reported Thie other Ordera of the Day were tuen diepos
The Court Journal of Saturdas, Yeb. I9, containe, among other
 Progress of Music in England-The Polish Dictator-New Music,
Theatics, \&c. \& .
. This Faseci Natiox. "We Lave not," observes the Allas, "a
single fault to find with the execution of three exciting totoriss-, Thic










 may stand alone for inditidund excellences peculiar to tifself. Founded
upen Irish anmans, and deseriptive of the most interestinksind eventiol
period in the history of the sister country, it connects with the story period in the histury of the sister country, it connects with the story
of the Desmond fauily the political record of the times of Elizabeth's
domination. when the yoke was firmly and finally fixed on the necks
 wherewith to entertain his idle hours. The antiquary may learn
much from the deep rescarch displayed by the nuthor on subjects connected with the customs of the native Irish of those times, and
the politician and bistorian will be enabled to trace the cause of much that has occurred in that distracted country since its final conquest by the English Queen.
Litenar Noverise.-The C'orrespondence of Sir , John Sinclair,
announced for immediate publication, will. we liear, contain fucannounced for immed inte publication, will, we liear, contuin luc-
similes of upwards of 200 autokraphss, including those of most of the European Bovereigns,-The Hishrical Travellers, from the pen of
Mrs. Gore, will comprchend Sketclifs of the noost interestink epocha
of European history, a keokraplical notice of the clief citics of
 anter, may Be waid to form a history of the Royal Academy and of
Euglish art lor the last sixty yenre, A portrait iosautifully empraved,
 of puthication, was undertakent, it seems, by direction of the Lords
of the Admiralty, to co-opernte with the land expedition under Cnpt.
Franklin.-And lantly Anfior Keppet's Narrative of his, ourney across the Buncan, will exhibit a vivid picture of the late strusgle between
Bubsia and the Ottoman Porte. Rubsia and the Ottoman Porte.
SIAA AND Cochic Cuns. Acond edition, in the octavo form,
has been just publiahed of Mr. Craufurd's account of his residenee in Siam and Coclin China, which, torms a s very valuable addition e-
specting a part of the world in which the commercial intereats of the specting a part of the world in which the commercial interests of the
country may in all probatiolity be concerned to a very important
extent. The countries of which Mr. Craufurd gives us a deacription althouph they attracted consididrable attention from the cartiest
European adventurers to India, and were even repularly resorted to
 cominercial ypeculationg; and int rexcluded indem the ranke of our actualeondition might, ae said to be nearly unknown to us.
Wed
wegday a Court of Dircetors was held at the East India House, Wednegday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House,
when the following ships were thas timed, viz.:- Afinerva Captain
George Probyn, Madras aud Benigal, be allogi
 be affoat 19th of April, sail to Gravesend llit of Mhy, stay there 21
Les, and be in the Downs $6 t h$ of Junco weepk, ariaing from theen mildness of the season, the diaposition of the
ladics to discover what is new lndies to discover what is new and prevailink, that atosimes the top
of the hill has been rendered and continue fine, we are quite aure that the City" Police will be ipdis.
penaible, for wep pererive that Underwood 's extensive Stack of Silk Mricery and Thbererive that Underwood's extensive Stack of Silk
will be sold onf durinushers, is now removed to Dudkate House, and cashers, Ilitehoock and Rogers, at a drepadfull logs.














 Tbe Cliril Lhot-Colonies:
To whlch Ia

"It is a rapla surrey, elear, ingenions. And diveralded."-Quarterly Reriem.
"No bnok eser appeared on finaincint topies Learing with it a greater clatm to
attention than thio."-Wentminnter Revirw.






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## rant R. Nivinnanan, Lonana



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## NEALOQ PS and TABLES of CHRONOLOGY Ad GENEEALOGY;

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 nefleted with nervoun affectlons, nueh is lownens of apirth. thy thinting with, bro them. In Botles, at is. 6d.








The Titie and Isdes to Vol. X. are now ready, and may be

## JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, Febrdary 20

IT is definitirely fixed that their Majesties will leave Brighton for Londou to-morrow. Some of the Royal Household hare already arrived, to make due prepara,
reception of their MAJESTIEs at St. Janes's. - Vre may look forward to a season of unusual netivity and which wili in consequence of the nunerous Drawing Rooms which wn be held by he QuEEN, besides the he health of our Gracious
and we are hapry to dd. that the
Soverelg, us well as of his illustrious Consurt, is such as will enable them to sustain without inconvenience the fatigues of these importaut Court ceremonies.
There is nothing cerlain, quoth the sage. but death and quarter-day-what can le more true than this somewhat musty andage? Last Saturday-we mean anterd Budget-a spick and span new beantiful Budget-full of duties and taxes, fresh from the brain of my Lord ALTHORPE -our Chancellor of the Exchequer-but to-day where is it ? The said Budget hath budged, and all the magnificent arrangements which it involved have vanished into " hin air."
Lord Althorpe, on Friday, produced 黒s countervailing
means of replacing the taxes and duties atolished, or repealeg means of replheing the taxes and duties atolished, or repealed proposition to lay a stamp duty on stock transfers, and a stamp duty on transfers of landed property. Against thisproduced in a manuer so conical as to be elioly-the whole leading interest of the country was in arms and besides the opinion so generully expressed against it, -ment-all this we noticed last Sunday. On Monday, ut the earliest opportunity, Lord ALTHORPE withdrew his proposition; and, having done so, as regarded transfers of stock, felt that he could do no otherwise than withdraw his proposed stamp du

But then Lord Althonpe, if he withdrew these stamp duties-which he could not have imposed without an infraction of an Act of Parliameut-must clap on sometling else, which he had intended to take off, and accordingly his Lordship rescinds his determination of taking of the duty on tobacco, which he hopes will nlmost meet the falling his Lordship, having declared his determination of spiting Portugal, our ancient ally, to gratify France, our natural enemy, by increasing the duties upon Portugal wines,
and loweriug those, upon French; proposed Inting the same and lowering those, upon French; proposed laying the same
duty upon Cape, wine-wine grown in our awn Colony duty upon Cape wine-wine grown in our awn Colony

- a conmodity by which the expenses of the Colony will eventually be defrased, hy increasing its prosperity anil extending its wealth, so that it shall erentunily pay in lecal taxes more than the amount of civil expenditure. This, is an Act of Parlinument which hinders simim, nand so he withby the did of a nudge from Lord STBusga is such a thing as the Methuen Treaty, and that he cannot meddlle esen with the Portuguese duties
Then the soap and candle people are at him-what alteration or modification his Lordship may make in the
duties upon these articles we cannot yet say, but he declined duties upon these articles we cannot yet say, but he decliued
on Thursday piving any answerupon the sulject of remitting on Thursday giving any answerupon the sulhject of remitting
duties upon printed cottons, and clapping them upon the duties upon printed cottons, and clapping them upon the
raw material, until he lad seen some people connected with raw material, until he liad seen some people connected with
the trade, and then with a naivete hardly credible, he tells the trade, and then with a naivele hardly credible, he tells
the House of Commons that it his duty to be so secret in all the House of Commons that it his duty to be so secret in nil
his financial operations, that he coull not arail limself of the advice of Messis. BRECKNELE and TURNER, the candlemakers, or of Messrs. Giraves and Scrors, the soap-boilers-or of Messrs. This-thing, the couton-printers, or Messrs. Tother-thing, the cigar shop-keepers, which he legistate in the dark. Good God !-did we ever liear of a Chancellor of the Exchequer makivg such an explanation as gorerned by deputations from the Trades-no wonder why Lord Althorpr was so stuunch an advocate for their admissiun into the Royal presence, wher tive find that he is incompetent to the inposition of a duty without a consultation with the people to be afiected by it. It is lamentable-
aud now let us ask-what is the object of all this slufting aud now let us
Ministers shumfed the Civil List, and so we suspose they think they must shunfle the taxes-but, we ask, what does all this fleundering come to? Mr. Whittle Ilarvey said, if we recolect ari, ht, hat tords, and the expatment of only i, 200,000.-and so it sounds-or rather would have sounder, - Why Lord Althonpe told us-what? - he suid that the - Why Lord Althonpe told ns-what?-he suid that the would be supplied by the increased productiveness of the tares generaply would it-wlyy then, might we ask, what
reduction was to have been eftected in the gross amount levied upon the country

But the best part of the aflair is the tax upon the steamboat passengers-a huteful measure, a personal tax -a tux as it was suggested, which brings upatart rulgarity into office, and
in contact with ilis MAJEsTr's liege suljects-Lord Lowin contart with lis Midsesty's liege subjects-Lord Low-
THR despres a civic crown for having uprooted the numerous turupike men from the suburbs; what Lord Aıтнонpe would deserve if he carried his measure of placing fellows to exact a poll-tax, and exercise their judgment ns to the age of the half-price passengers to Margate, we know not-we
think there would nut be wanting WAT TYLERS to resent the injury-hourever we leare the steam-boat question to a the injury-howerer we leare the steam-Yoat question to a
correspondent, whose letter will be found in another part of to-day's paper-besides whieh, we suppose, it will be with-
drawn before this puer raws before this paper qoes to press.
Lord AltнодР''s fuaucial couduct reminds us of an old
vulgar Irish song, called "Molly put the ketile on," whicl,
we taad rouln, we could parody-the song begins thus:-

## Mous put the ketule on, MoLY put te kettle on, Mocty put the ketule on, <br> MoLsx put the ketle on, $\begin{gathered}\text { And let us have some tea. }\end{gathered}$



Take this by way of paroly:-

## Alrtorpe lay a duty on, Alrhonf: lay a duty on, <br> Alrhoher: lay a duty on, Atrhonre lay a duty on

And make tue people pay.
Althoorps take it off apain,
Altronre take it of ankin,
Altuoure take it off akain,
Then there are sundry rerses, recommending one Mr. bansey to leave
most ingeniously-

##  <br> Althonfe ceave tire steum alone, ALthonpg leave the stuftinone, And let them quiet be.

And so on ad infinitum-but we have no time for parodies -no room for riyme; we have only to observe, that in pursuance of the system of puting on and laking off-the exaet copy of Lord linssdownes pig iron tax-Sir Menn Painell moved for a Committee to keep the public ac-
counts in a totally different way from that in which they are counts in a totally different way from that in which they are
kept now, in which Lood Altion Pe cuncurred. This, and kept now, in which Lond Althorpe cyncurred. Thes, and
the following flourish in the Brighton Gazelte, is all we can top at this mounent to notice:-
"We understand that the offectire force of the Navy is to he 3,000
 is not 0 exxeeed that of
nent without ule
The Brighton Gazelte is an excellent Paper, but it must not,go urool-gathering-let us tell it what the true economy of the present Ministry upou this particular head actually is -the Army Estimates, for the year 1831, exceed those of
last year, by no less a sum than 149,6901 . 13 s . Si. This is last year, by no less a sum than $149,6901.13 \mathrm{sis}$. Su. This is
not only true cconomy, in the Brixhtou sense, but retrenchnot only true economy,
ment without debility.
As things go on, however, the prospects of the Ministry get worse-worse, not on account of any fuctious opposition liere such is the state of the country, and such the necessity for making a stand on the part of the Consehvatons against the Insorarons, that no feeling of little-minded hostility yexists agaiust Lord Grey's Gorerhment. But, it is most certain that, ns has always been the case with Whigs
in office, the present Ministers have shewn a weakness, want of experience, a total absence of practical knowledge, which excites no angry feeling towards - them, but an
anvious doubt aud agitation as to the eventual results of anxious doubt
their measures
It is true they yield, and give up, and lay their duties on, and take their duties of, and have alreally sacrificed four or Give ; some of which, ns we hare before shewn, were proposed in the teeth of the Statute Law if the Country.
Having, then, been driven during the week from severad
of their favourite measures, let us ask, candidly nudseriously, of thecir favourite measures, et us ask, candidy und seriously, what must the effect be on a Ministry, protuceable by the
following resolutions. carried unamimously by a body of men nssembled from all the most important mercantile and financial honses in the City of London. They are mild-moderate - and decidedly free from factions opposition or political parand originators of the measure, are a sufficient guarantee for and origimptors of hontentions and independent feelings upon which the rexolutions have been put forward. Such an appeal has seldom been made; and considering that it has appeal has seldom been made; and comsidering that it
for its olject the withdrawal of ant the duties which the CuAsCELLOR of the ExCHEqUER has not already abandoned, we must look upon it as one of the most serions blows came into odfice in the hopines of faining the prosentence of the peaple ; it is ton clear that those hopes are disappointed; and we only trust that they will not attempt by any desperate measure, which must oberthrote the country, to gain popu-
larity from the rable and the innorntors, which it is now larity from the rabble and the innorntors, which it is now
too clear they must despuir of sccuring from those classes of too clear they must deapuir of securing from those classes of
people who have any thing to lose. The resolutious follow :"At a numerous and highly reepectabl) Mecting of Merchants and Stinnownrro, infllas at the Cily of London Tavern, Bishopegate-stieet,
on the Isth of February.
"Willian Thompoo

 pere to Purliament an important alteration in the seale or duries
relativenty relatively payableout the impirtation of Foreign and CColoniel Tiutler,
s clange of the dutiss on Wine,
 Colonists. hass exceited amonn individualsor of nil clasese connected with fion und alurm.'
-It was moved by Georke Frederick Younn, Esq., seconded by Na-



 the advantiges anticipated hy the gup ourters of co these menemarey,
either to the State in revenue, to the coneumer in price, or to the



- It was moved by J. D. Pompler, Esq... geconded by Heary Blise,
"3. That imprespq, and carried unanimously; wo He with thene cunvictione whire vec disclaim all
 aud intinately ncquainted with those brancliee ol comanerce to which

 tion. retwonstrance, and conutitutional oppoxition.
induce the Ministers of the Crown to ubandon them.



##  5. That the following and Gentriemen be we requested to constitcte the 5. That the following Gentemen be requeted Committees, with power to add to ther number -- Mror the Shin   <br> Mr. Colvinle  <br> 

"That Petitions to both Houves of Parliament, loundred upon thef
ahove resolutions, be immediately prepared; and that the memben

After these come the usual resohutions of thanks, , sc.-butf we harie given quite enongh to shew the nature and charact are affected.
Bolivar is dead;-as we have nolthing to say in the way of observation upon the event, we merely make the state ment-learing it to affect our readers in liat wast
most consistent with their views and priaciples.
Some small lies, with respect tonn insurrection in LIs Bor, have been concocted at some of our little ports, to do seriom to the Loan bubbles in agitation. Some sky-rockets wer
seen in the air, over the city of Lisbon, after some litte dirty schooner, of which the Schipper is called, in the don papers, "Captain;" and, therefore, the selhipper thougg
Don Misver was deposed. Let men who have money Bon Migurl was deposed. Let men who the
their pockets beware how part with it.
The question of Parliamentary Reform is one of such vu importance to the well-being-to the rery existrnce of the country, that we eagerly seize every chance which
stances may afiord of bringing it fairly and clearly the eyes of the Prople. The crisis is at haid-an
my Lord John Russele has announced that the atter upon the existing order of things is to he made by him, the first of March, in the shape of a BiLl. Nine diays a only to elapse before the House of Commons will be
upon to deliberate upoin this gigautic measure really is. Let us hope that the seasonable appearance article in the Quarterly Reviesc, , just publistiell, may
that effect upon the minds that effect upon the ninds of members of Parliament. cery friend of the country and her constintion minst
fror. The article in question is clear, vigurons its claracter-terse. powerful, and cloquent in its language and nltogether so admirabiy calculated to open the ryes the lilind, and arouse the energies of the indillecent, that are sure we can do no greater seivice to the pence and
perity of England, thau make copions extracts from it requires but to he read to bring conriction to the mind ing for ${ }^{\text {an }}$ we are certain that every man with a spark of allection for lier, will carefully' and attentively ip yet, as it has so recently appeared, nud the prrioul which do noes before the discussion of the question is so sharr, sprecimens of this, most admirable, most poewreriul, wo
patriotic appeal to the good sense and good feeling of En patriotic appeal to the good sense and good feeling of Eng; lishmen.
After observing npon the general trunquillity of the co try at the time of the death of Mis thite Maspsst,
stating the great improbability which then cxistrd of suicess of any carly attempt to disturb) materially the e lished system of the legislature, the writer says: "Since then, what a clange! If threre be nny faith in the of of public-opinion-it we are to judge from the lankuake uf po
meetink8-from the all but unanimous voice of the pres:-from leclarations in Parliament itsell-before a few short wecks shal
 arme, and have cices we have attained our prenent nution io advantakes of the most unbounded frectom of discusaion most thorough subordination and security of properts, -thint incompetency to xerercise its functiona any lonker witl bencil nation, and to resikn those functions into the hands of a new known body, constituted on other principles!

Thin 'yreat meassure of relief nud rediess,' as it has bern is cemanded, we are told, hy the whole country,
that admita neither of delay nor of compromise. that admita neither of delay nor of compromine. Its a
they have the argument now very muclito thrmuelves) of it but ns of a thing quite decided and inevituble. Indic kive us very plainly to understand, that we nre to have no
tive between that and a bloody revolution. The very idra ection, they treat as a aupry revolution. The very idra whose possible consenuencea we need side destinys in st:orth ince, do what we may, wee can have no hope of escapink it.
newspapers, alwass echoing the voice which for the tine is throw in their too powerful infuence, to work on the enthust
some, and the fears of othera. The only some, and the fears of others. The only question admitte
vith respect to the degree and manner of tlie Refoum. who at any of the lete county meetings should have doubt the soundness of the general principle, mould have beren
down as an ideot. Scarcely even a stray pampllet sentures its fecbie cry on the aide of prudence and reflection. popular odium, merely brcause he has the a time almost a min alone, and duclare lis opposition to Parliamentary Refon u, in preciscly to the same effect as those employed only three yeas on a sinilar oecation by Mr. Canning. at the zenith of his popularity, worahipping, audience.
"But the most amuxing circumstance of all, (if any thing can bo implicity ench other in principle,-men who have never before bret o agree of any given men who have never before politics and political economy, poossessed with doumas the cific of his own for the evils which he thise have jet all submitted themselves to the common prestige, sin join or aflect to join,' in hailing a conaummation, which, a ntakonist unit fondly imagines, is to bring the little antagonia becaure it is to be the precureor of unbounded freedom of radei
another sees in it the tijumplant revival of the old syetcin od
 Pariallic currency; while the champion of paper trustest that it may

 tion of the West Indian slaves ; to the Whig titisa millennium on
 One eet of writers anticipate from Relorm an inmediate extension
 expect the abrogation of all poor-rates whatsocver. By Reform the exnuitant hopes to obtain a repeal of the Corn Laws; the landholder a reduction of taxes and the eventual deniolition of funded property ; the farmer an exemption from tithes and rent; and the Lancuehirc operative a rise of wapes; the rioter and the rick-burner uusts, through the same powerful engine, to drink wine every day and to swing
in a coach; the dogmatic coxcombs of the school of Bextina, the in a conch; the dogmatic coxcombs of the schiool of Bextinas, the
Spexceass, Owenites, and republicana of all denominations, look to Reform for the realizition of their Utopian dreams ; and Mr. Daniel oundes fie!d for never-ending ugitation, and is already inenacing those, who "at present trample down him and his followers, with those, who at present trample down etrong power of a Reformed Parliament.' On they ruyh, following each other like a flock of their fate, some in the kaiety of unreflecting security, some with the reckless levits of despair.
"To what, in the nane nf wonder, are we to ascribe all this sudden chaos of unanimity: Is Parliament less competent to
perform its functions now, than it was a year ago? Or by what new perform its functions now, than it was a yenr ago? Or by what new
process of reazoning ins the conviction of its inefficiency been brought home at length to minde, which, up to the present moment had stubbornly resisted every arkument of its impugners
"Has the influence of the Crown, or of the aristocracy, been
ining ground of late in the Lower House, or are those influences gaining ground of late in the Lower fouse, or are those influetices
less controlled than formerly by the force of public opinion, so that a fresh infusion of popular elecments has become necessary to preserve the bulance of the Constitution? Quite the contrary. It has
been manifest to all the world for a long time past, that if the balance of the Constitution he in danger, it is all from the preponderance of the opposite scalc. What better proof, indeed, need we seek of the
actual predominance of the popular voice in the Lexislature, than actual predominance of the popular voice in the Lexislature, than
the pusition which this very question of Reform itself has now asthe pusition which this very question oi Reform itself has now ha-
sumed? No man surels can seriously profess to believe the House of Commons is at this moment, in oliedience to the call of the prople, prepared to commit an act of political suicide, absolutely to surrender
the privilegrs by which a majority of its Members hold their sents the privilegrs by whicha anajorits of its Members hold their bents breath, that public opinion is not represented in that House of breath, that
Commons.

Is it in its capacity of guardian of the public purse, then, that Parliament has been wanting? is it the increasing prodigality of ministers and the plessure of taxation, that have at last brought this
fearful question to so fearful an ingue? Why, the worst enemy of the Duke of "Eectisatos's Administration will searcely deny it the pratse of having applied itself more diligently than any of its prede-
cessors to the reduction of the pullic expenditure; and the repenl of cessors th the reduction of the pullic expenditure; and the repeal of
five millions of taxes in one year bears witness to the success of its five millions of taxes in one year bears witness to the success of its
exertions. Yet this very Adminintration has been left in a minority, and forced to relinquish ollice, merely because it refused to submi the iteme of the King's personal diabursements to a scrutiny, which had not heen exacted hy any Parliament aince the revolution. the results of any recent attempts on the part of other nations to achieve for thenmelves the benetits of constitutional liberts, been vuch as to demenstrate the facility and salety of similar experiments,
or to encourage us in the project of remodelling our own institutions? Alas! the revolutions around us lave but furnished us with so many examples to be avoided. Ot the eight or nine Republice which have aprung out of the ruins of the Spanish empire in America, and for
twenty yeara past have been struggling for existence, absolutely twenty yeara past have been struggling for existence, absolutely not
one hag, up to this day, ntuained the station of a consolidated or regular government. Scarcely a ship arrives that we do not hear of some new convulsion of one or other of them, some blondy collision
of factions, some civil war or rebellion, or nome defection of a federated member; $;$ and all that these fine provinces have yet gained by their depopulation, und poverty. Even while we are now writing account have been received of a fierce atruggle between the two Imperial Chambers of the Brazils, ending in their incorporation into one, and the complete triumph of the democratic branch of the constitution. On the old continent, twice has an attempt been made in Spain, and as often in Portugsh, to engraft on their catablinhments something like a free representative system. In each case the failure hay been
signal; and in reverting to their old deepotisms, not even their batred of foreign intervention has prevented the people from evincing, by the most unequivecal signy, that they considered the change as a
delivernoce. France, from her kreater ndvancement in might be supposed to have come rather better prepared to the same trial; and with the restoration and the charter, it seemed not unreasonable to hope, that she had reached at length the haven of peace
sud security. But the new machine was scarcely in motion, ere wretched adaptation of its parta became manifest to all observers ; and though no one, perhaps, exactly anticipated the strange and violent explosion by which it uitimntely perished, it had for some time
been evident that no buman power could long hold it together. From been evident that no bunan power could long hold it together. From
France the revolutionary ppirit has apread like a contagion over every region of Europe. But in what description of States doen that conlasion take tangible effect? In the countrics supposed to be aroan-
ing under arbitrary rule ? -at Naples? -at Milan?-at Mudrid? By no means. The very first to follow the example of France are the goverument not only liberally constituted, but most liberally, equalls, sid wisely administered, and almost the only State which had thouglit itaelf strong enough to tolerate a really free press. Next, it is seen diflusing its poison among the paternal governments of Saxony, burgh, in the Swies Cantons, in the constitutional kingdom of Hamver, governed by the most amiable and humane of Viceroye, an English
Prince, the worthy son of Gronoz III., and brother of Wir wherever, in short, the people had to complain of being at all mildty and equitably rule, and where there was no strong force at hand to compress them. We say nothing of Poland; for though the Poles, cortain antipathies and recollectionn, sufficient certed among them for a revolt, without refercuce to any intrinsicit certainly to account of administration. Our olject in citing most of these cases is, simply to show how ill the majority of the attempts that have been made to
liberalize the gover pectations of their authory and how achemes have proved thermbelves of resisting the least breath of ex-
ternal violenee. "Looking to
almost to fill the friende of alone, indeed, the resulta are enough conetruction more eepecially, of what is called a constitutional
monarcisy; as that form of government is commonly underatood, Government, namels, composed of three distinct powers, indepenent of each other, and mutually checking and ballancing each other, is, in real truth, a problem that remains to be solved. There years standing, except our own ; and that we ofed scarcely say, does years standing, except our own; and that, we need scarcely say, does
not come strictly within the detinition, but is distinguished from all the others by innumerable anomnlies, the growth of time and accident, which do not admit of being easily transplanted, and are probably indeed as little applicable to the condition of most other nations, as would be the federal democracy of America to any feudal country in an advanced state of civilization, where the price of labour is low and that of land high. Of the several free constitutions established since the war of the French revolution, two have already perished, others have been violently aseailed, and all are at this moment menaced. To judge from the complaints against them. scarcely one has been ' working' eatisfactorily.
"We come back, then, atill to the orisinal
We come back, then, atill to the original question. What can lie che motive of all these sudden conversions to the cause of Parlia-
nentary Reform? The answer is short enoush, and must be on the mentary Reform ? The answer is short enough, and must be on the
lips of every one who is not alraid to look at the truth. It is the ips of every one who is not alraid to look at the truth, It is the
dread of physical force. The events of the three days of July at Paris have given, for a time, to popular insurrection, a predominance of character such na it probably never posseesed before at any period of the history of mankind. That movement, so highly lauded by many has been all along described by its admirers as being-unlike other revolutionary movements-not the result of a plot directed by one sontaneous movement of the labouring power of another, but nob, in opposition to the authorities, eupported by a militar y force. Such ia the general opinion at least; and, that being the case, the natural
elliect of the success of the Parisians has been to inspire the mobe of ellect of the succens of the Parisians has been to inspire the moves of
other countries with a very overwcening notion of their own power and importance, and the upper classes with an awe equally extravasant of the power of the mot. We put it to the conscience of every man who professes nov different bentiments on this question of Reof an armed rabble and barricaded otreeta have not been floating in his imagination, and be not the real secret of hia transformation? The most lamentable feature of the whole, hayever, is, that the perly speaking, there has been scarcely any change at all. The subject, it is true, has been more widely canvassed than formerly; and we question not but the apostles of these doctrines msy have gained proselytes apong the multitude who are accustomed to take their opinions at second hand. But speak in private with any
nan in the habit of thinking for himself, :who has ever reflected on the sulject of Reform, and formed a just apprehension of its dangere. and you discover that not only his opinion remains unchanged, but Was before. Nay, cuen amons the whis supporters of the present was before. Nay, even amons the Whis supporters of the present
Ministry-men who have all their lives been advocating Reform in Ministry- men other, sou find those who shrug up their shoulders and exhilit very manifest misgivings, when they speak, neross the fire ide, of the probable resutis of the measures now supposed to be in progress. They atisfy themselves, however, with the notion, that the thing is inevitable. Each man fancies that his neighbours have all come round to one way of thinking. It were vain, therefore, for him to think of stemming the torrent alone; he gives in accordingly
to the sencral panic, and prepares to plunge on the iuly-dreaded panacen-

Darkling and desperate, with a ataggering pace,
Of death afruid, and conrcious of disgrace.
"The plain state of the ense, then, is this, that we are now nhout o lexislate on this vital subject-on this subject, cotnpared to which anvisnificance-on this sulject which involves the future peace nvignificance-on this sulyect, which involves the future peace and
bappincess of England, nay, the fate perhaps of all civilized societythat we are about to legislate on thie great question, under the inthat we are about or gist the on this great questaion, under the in-
fluence of botily fear, and the dictan of inflamed populace! Inevitable the reoult will certainly be, if all orkument is to be dumb, and influence and authority paralysed; and if thone whose duty and interest it is to oppose it, hold back with one accord trom the manly vowal of their sentiments.
It must be evident that, making every exertion for the purpose, we are unable to continue our extracts from this
admirable piece of political writing: we have, however caradmirable piece of politicul writing: we have, however, car-
ried the reader far enough, in the just and unstrained detail ried the reader far enough, in the just and unstrained detail of the aclual state of the Reform question, to be sure that
he will apply himself to the work whence we quote, for the uggestions and propositions of the writer, as to the coursc one pursued to men the country from the hit which it is threatened, should that question be carried
We again earnestly entreat onr readers to lose no time in forcibly exposed in this arlicle; and, for the present, orcibly exposed in this article; and, for the present, we throws an entirely new light upon the conduct and character of the present Government.

One word more.- $\Lambda$ report is in very general circulation, so kcneral that it must have, ere now, reached the ears of His MAjentr's Ministers, and which, if false, it was their bounden duty to contraore the Judges left town on their late melancholy Circuit among the disturbed districts, they received a most distinet and solemn pledge on a most important and painful sulyject ; that upon thie faith of that pledge they acted; that it was neklected and broken by the Governinent in certain most essential respects; that the Judkes Majestr's Secretary of State admitted they had just ground of cons Maint, but eaid, in substance, 'What could we do, my Lords, in the bace of the Newspapers :' We have no pleasure in biving extended citculation to this blory. We hope it still may be contradicted on authority. But if this story does remain uncontradicted, we feel it of those Members of Parliament who :re about to determine on the most important question ever submitted to the British Legislatureadopted nind acted upon by them also-whether in plain worde, this adopted and acted upon by them also-whether in plain words, this
vast, this fearful question is to be decided, not according to the conseience of its lawful Judges, but the dictation of a democratic Press.'
A Correspondent wishes to ask of my Lord King, the strenuous advocate of residence upon livings, whether he has, or has not, in his gift a living of a parish close to his own
house, called Ockley or Hocklfy; and whether two of the conditions upon which he presents to it are, or are not first, that the incumbent shald sot resine and the spcond, that he shall at no time interfere with the ty thes, as and signifies little-the former, Ithis latter is personal, and signifies
fronted with theory, is capital. The reason his Jordship gives for enforcing the condition is, as we are told, that he King may reply to these questions.

A Pabody on " REFORM.
"Oh no ice never,
BY A Smabl, whig.
Oh no, we never mention it,
Our lips are now forbid to speak Our lips are now forbid to sp
That once familiar word. From vote to vote, we'll hurry them, To drive it from their mind, And when we win our pay from them
We'll leave Reform betind.
They bid me peek, in Sincoures,
And though Joe Hesme may like

## Tis true we Whigs uphold no mose

The saving we did vow,
'Tis "t all my eye," a vulkar cry.
For we've got office now.
Thes tell me we are falling out,
They say we're curning Grex
But heed not what they say. Like ue, perhaps, they only want Sone otice to their mind, Ald when they've kot, wi:at we have got,
They 'll leave Reform behind.
We find the following in Treuman's Exeter Flying Pooc of Thursday:-
"It is athted in the Newark Times, that the Rev. Mr. Bowes
navks, Master of the Grammar-sclool at Mansfield. underwent an naxks, Master of the Grammar-gchool at Manyield. underwent as
examination of evight hours duration on Snturday lant on a charke of
sending "Swing" letters to the High Sheriff of Noting hamstive. sending "Swing" leters to the Iligh Sheriff of
Which resulted in his being iully connitted for trint
This is a pleasing specimen of the
youth in the north of England. youth in the north of England
The misfortune of a weekly paper is the disability it
abours under, of noticing circumstances at the momeat labours under, of noticing circumstances at the momest
when they occur. Mr. O'CoNNELL's plea of Guilty, has already become a bye-word in the mouth of the nation, and he has already heen exhibited for nearly a weck, as the defeated biaggadocio, the fallen, crushed, and inocuous disturber.
Never was such a case perbaps, amongst the many, in
which the arrogant braggart has deluded and betrayed the which the arrogant braggart has deluded and betrayed the infatuated milion-never was there a man wbo, to the last, und defied the King's Vicegerent, in terms of opprobrione und defied he king's
and coarseness too base for repetition. Ine is seized-checked and coarsencss too base for repetition. He is seized-checked in his carecr-lnsults the Justices of the reace-proposes to on-they assume a serious appearance-bills are found -he pleady Not Guitty,-he negociates with the Govermmed-
he is (as we have Mr. Stanley's word for it) repulsed, and told the law must take its course: the day of trial is fixedand before it arrives, he-the patiot who is above the lawhe, who ridicules the Proclamations and defies the Irgisla ture-knocks under, quails, and pleads Guilty, - Luilty of offencess against the laws he defied-under the Proclama tions at which he sneered; and having lone this, as if there was yet a "lower" than the "lowest hell," in the face of day, and in the middle of these actions, makes a speech
aud tells the Wine-porters of Dublin that he would sooner and tells the Wine-porters of Dublin that he would sooner lose his arm than plead Guilty-he, himself, who says ${ }^{80}$
having actually pleaded Guilty two or three days hefore; his having actualy pleaded Guilty two or three days hefore; hic
plea being recorded, and he being to be bronght up for judg plea being recorded, and he being to be brought up for judg inent upon that pien on a certuin day in the next terin.
The Irish are a hasty people-a rash people-but the
a brave people, und they will not bear such an exhibition of delusion and falsehood ns this-0'Consenc, for the future is hammess-he blustered and bullied till the moment of danger, and then he shrunk and hid himself, and having done so publicly in the face of the world, he three days after wards publicly dieclared that he has done no such thing.
It was mentioned some time since that $O^{\prime}$ Conseri hat sent his family to Framce-this, if true, is a curious coinci-dence-happening at a period when the intercourse betweea France and Ireland is becoming rery frequent and constant The Governmeut, perhaps, think lightly of the vessel in
the Slamon laden with arms- they may think lighaty of the Shamnon laden with arms-they may think lightly of
perpetual meetings of a certain club or society in Paris perpetual meetings of a certain club or society in Paris.Naas means nothing-but we would advise them to have their eyes about them --encouraged by the praises of the ri-coloured flag, which have been heard from the Treasury be on this session, the friends be on the alert. The Belgians already sympathize in enterprize must be undertaken by the Citizen King great enterprize must be undertaken by the Citizen King, to give
vent to the taging passions of the turbulent republic, of vent to the taging passions of the turbulent republic, of
which he is called the Monarch-we again say, and we, it udvisedly, that the inferests of Ireland are under discussion in Panis, and that much care is required in tlie examination of vessels which not bound to Ireland-arrive there-the arrival of which has been foretold by letters from France to inen in London, and whose arrivnl, however unexpected by the constituted authorities, is looked for, and looked out for by all the peasantry in the neighbo
which the ressel and arms are bound.

A very melancholy occurrence lias taken place at $O x f$ ord It appears that in some frolic amongst a party of Chist-
Church inen, the son of a noble Duke receired some scrious injury, the effects of which, we are concerned to say, hare injury, the effects of which, we are concerned to say, hare
proved mortal. The individunl who has been the innocent cause of this calamity, is said to be the son of a noble Marquess: a young nobleman of high spirit, excellent temper, and gencrous feelings. If it crentually proves that the appreciate the nohappiness which he must feel. At present appreciate the uahappiness which he must feel. At present
little is known of the particulars; but the one sad fact of the death of Lord Conyrrs Osmorine, is certain.
We regret very much to annonnce the loss of His Majesty ${ }^{*} \mathrm{v}$ frigate THetis, on Cape Frin-the details of this melancholy affair are given in the following letter from her late Captain to Admiral Baker. We conclude that the writer was labouring under very strong excitement at the time he wrote it, or we shouldconsider it an unfortunate specimen of
marine literature-to those who know leas than the persong marine literature-to those who know less than the persons present at the time, the loss appears wholly unaccountable.
Sir-Under the most. poignant feeling of krief and diatress, it is
my meiancholy duty to communicate to you the wotal loss of His


What will they say to this at Cocerermovth?

## theatries.

On Friday, the Oratorios commenced for the geason at Drury Lane, under the inmediate direction of Mr. AlexAiose of the evening were by Mr. Bishor. Phe only vocal atractione in the ; the applause
Bramas and Miss Paron. They came in hand in haselves to say how
was loud and general, but we cannot take upon oursel was loud and general, but we cannot take upon ourselves to say how honour of the lady. Braram, who was too gallant to put in his claim for any, allowed Miss Patox to appropriate the whole, by leaving her to make the customary ncknowledgmenta alone. No matter; Miss
Patos is a fine ginger, and we were right glad to hear her again. Patos is a fine singer, and we were right glad to hear her again.
Bashan, too, stands out at such an unapproachable distance whenever he chooes to assert his supremacy, that panegyric upon him
becomes mere tautology. He was se great as ever, on Friday, in the Grand Scens from Weber's Oberon, in Luthir's Hymn, and in the flies,' accompanied on the violoncello by Lixplet. It is difficult to 8 sey which delights us the more, in this unrivalled performance, the deep thrilling entrancing tones of LispLey's instrument, or the rich, melodious, and no less entrancing tonea of Braray's voice. In the third part, Mr. Brahail pang a trumpery sir, composed by Mrs. Hill
Wisson (the words not much better than the music), in which he accompanied himself on the piano-forte. We are sure his own excellen taste and judgment must have been suborned by friendly feelings,
before he could bave prevailed upon himself to do this violence to

## belore them. <br> them. Mis

Mise Paton was very great in the noble recitative from Handel', Judus Maceubeus, "Oh let eternal honours crown his name." We
say this with the full recollection of what Mrs. Salsion used to be bay this with the fill recolieccion of what Mra. Salsios used to be equal to her predecessor, either in brilliancy of execution, or expreschorus from manner in which she gave the solo part in the grath
Egypt-"The horse and his rider"-was aplendid. In the course of the performance we had the celebrated
Grand Scens from Freischutz, and Should he upbraid, both of them executed in her best style. The latter was encored; no test of merit by the bye, for an lencore is as often the work of twenty or thirty We cannot say much in favour of the rest of the vocal displays There was nothing nbsolntely bad, and there 保s nothing atrikingly good. Sinclair sang "In native worth," from Hayns's Creation,
but sacred music is not adapted to his voice. We were much pleased with him in the terzetto from Ricciardo, "Cruda sorte!"" and with Miss Brpsin, who took the part allotted to Zoraide. A Bncelsannhian glee is, rather out of place, we think, in an Oratorio; but
Pailuts sunk admirably the Germnn drinking song. " 1 m Herbat da musa man trinken," arranged for him by Heinhich Marschnaba. He sang it in German, too, though not exactly with an ortho-
dox pronunciation of some of the words. At the end of the first part, Mr. Oury performed a fantania on the violin; very clever and very shewy, and executing many difficult passages with great
facillty. But he is evidently one of those violinists who think more of the left hand than the rigit, and, consequentls, he loses in expression what he acaina in briliant rapidity. In the management of
the bow he in vantly inferior to poor Kikasw irtien, and, we venture the bow he in vanily inferior to poor Kresswletien, and, we venture
to think, to Mon. We cannot conclude this notice, vithout bestowing our unqualified approbjtion upon the inatrumental part of justice to the elaborate music of Sponsixi. Rossixi, and Lismraisment, in their several overtures to Nurnahat, Scmiramide, and der Bergkonig, as
Havdel mad Mozan

ITALIAN OPERA.
Signor David repeated his performance of Ricciardo on Tues. day. He is unquestionably an extraordinary sinker, and one whose
style of sinking it is not easy to definc. His voice unitcs great power, with equal fexibility, at one time filling the vast area of thin Theatre, and at another, pouring forth thrilling cadences, so soft and sweet,
that they hardly seem more than sufficient to reach the ears that they hardly seem more than sufficient to reach the cara
of a groupe of cognoscenti gathered round the Signor at
the soiree of a music-loving Duchess. His falsctuo frequently rethe soiree of a music-loving Duchess. His falsetto frequently re-
minded us of Velluti. He is a thorongli mnsician, and his science aided by a correct ear, enables him to do any thing he plenaes with lis voice. This absolute command over it, tempts him, as too often
bappens in such cases, to luxuriate in ornament, and to play with Bis aubject through a labyrinth of exuherant and Aorid decoration, till we are almost inclined to say, with Dr. Johssoos, when told of the dific-
culty of a performance to which he was listening, replied - II with it culty of a performance to which he was listening, replied-" I wish it
were impossible, Sir." As an actor, Signor Davis can advance no were impossible, Sir." As an actor, Signor David can advance no
pretension. His face is as pecutiar as his singing; his person is inelegant, and his action ungraceful. But as a grimacier, we should
think he must be unequalled. The brondest caricature of Mathews think he must be unequalled. The lrondest caricature of Mathews
or Tom Cooke, in their imitations of Italian extravagance, fall short or Tom Cooks, in their imitations of
of the contortions of Signor Davin.
Mies Fansy Ayros played Zaraide, and we should have felt for her situation, had we not perceived that she did not feel it herself. Her
singing was so deplorably out of tune, that the audience repentedly seminded her of it in a way which nothing but intolerable deficiency
res will ever provoke, when a lady is the offender. Davin, we under-
stand, protested against repeating the character of Ricciurdo with stand, protested against repeating the claracter of Ricciurdo with
her, and we see Madame Vrapenmans has been substituted. her, and we sec Madame Vespensians has been substituted.
Cemiosi, in Agorante, beemed to be put upon his mettle by his formidable associate. He both acted and sung with leess than his usual
livelessness. In the finale to the first act, his "Cessi omai quct tuo liselessness. In the finale to th
rigorr," was beautifully given.

## FRENCH PLAYS.

Sincr our last notice of these performances, M. Botpre has made bis appearance in two of his original characters, Jean Gaillarl, the abriolet triver, in Le Porlefouille, and Quonium, in a piece of the
anme. Moupps is an animated, intelligent, and versatile r; but with much less of nice discrimination, and of natural ease,
Hi Denvat. His forte seems to lie in parts where a certain bustle of manner, and off-hand reeklessgess of conduct are required, picce is the original of Tedly the Tiler. Yet, there were portions of
wis Quniam, which would almoat incline us to believe he could dis Quoniam, which would almost incl
deviate from this path with great succeas.

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

My dear Bull - Here we are Paris, 16ih February, 1831. My dear Bull,-Here we are once more in the midat of open
anarchy, and in the midgt of rioting and ingurrection. Again have anarchy, and in the midst of rioting and inearrection. Again have
the National Guards had to pasa two nights, as well as days, in the atreets-again has the palace of the Archbishop been attacked, ransarked, and destroyed by the mob-ngain have we heard the cries of sacked, nad thestred Pricsta"-"Down with the Jeauits"-and "Down
"Down with the
with the Chambers"-and again has this capital been exposed to all with the Chambers'"-and again has this capital been exposed to all
the evils and horrors of open revolt and military occupation. If you believe the Liberals, and their lying organs the Constifutionnel and the Courrier Francais, as well as the Government paper the Dfonilenr. you rould suppose that all these disturbances had taken place simply ofcaure about 150 Royalisto met at a prayish churrh for the soul of the Duke of Brany As Protestante and said prayers for the soul of the Duke of Beray - As Protestanto
and as rational Christians we may think, as we do think, that thia and as rationsi Christia once useless, absurd, and even impious, or at least unscriptural and unreasonable ; but yet we munt remember that this is the doctrine of the Catholic faith-this the doctrine of the Church to which Lovis Prinp and his family profess to belong; and are not Atheists, are Catholics, could not have been so indignant a the mere fact of praying for the soul of the Duke of Bernr.-There was nothing then, in the religious part of this service, which could
have excited an insurrection, Add to this, that the Duke of Berar was popular during his life-that the Duchess is spoken of with re spect even by the Liberale to this hour-and that to eay pragers for the soul of the Duke, which according to our opinions was a ver French people, it wese a religious duty, and could not be offensive French people, it was a relvien collection was made for the poorthat the Duchess of Berry had sent 500 francs towards the subscription, and that the work was at least a charitable, if it ras not rational one. Add to this, that the service at the church where it took place had not been announced more than twelve hours beforehand; had been stopped at the Church of St. Roch, if not by the Arclbirhop, at least with his consent; and that nota thousand people in all Paris could have known of the event before-hand.
Taking, then, all these facts into consideration, 1 ask you, my dear Buls, if it does appear to you a most irrational way of necounting
for these riots to way, that it was because two hundred royalists said for these riots to way, that it was jecause two hundred royalists said
prnyers for the soul of the Duke of Berry at the church of St. Gerprnsers for the soul of the
main L'Auxerrois? But then it is allded, that when the prient came main L'Auxerrois? But the "Domine Saleun fac Regem." that a portrait of the Duke of Bordenux, a little ten-penny engraving, was produced by a young man, who disided among themselves, more for the sake of the odour than for that of their royalist or Bourbon quality. This inciodent, which ras succeeded by cries from half a dozen ragged boys at
dise the door, of Vive Henry V., is said to have created these riots; and that the Parisian population, in order to avenge the cause of their Citizen-Kink, found it necessary to sack the churches, destroy the Arelbishop's palace, throw into the river thousands of pounds' worth such as it is
Now, my dear Bch, whilst we must blame the imprudence of any Royalists, if any there be, who consented to he partice to no absurd a measure as this crow fithe portraik or he buke Doaneaux and whilst we can have litte reigious aympathy for thed many years
for the soul of a man after he has been dead and buried matal - yet, let us not le led astray by the Liberals or their newspapers who wish to make it appear that this movement is the voluntary and canexcited act of an indignant population determined to support the ceived, but examine with care and candour the facts for ourselves. quiet prayers of a hundred and fifty Royalists in a parish church were likely to lead to a breach of the peace, why did they not prevent the
service? They did prevent it tnking place at the chureh of St. Roch, snd why did they not do the anme thing with reference to the diers and guards ready to protect the church, in case they deemed it desirable that the service should take place? or, why did they not, on licaring the lact of an intended acrvice, applake place? But this is not all. How came it that such thousands of persons went armed with bludgrons and bars of iron, and other weapons of destruction, in the very middle of the day, in the centre of Paris, close to the Lonvre, without the knowledge of the Prefect of Police, or the Go-
vernment? Such things cannot be done in Paris in a corner. Nothing vernment? Such things cannot be done in Paris in a corner. Nothing
which pasaes encapes the $\$$ Police; and it is useless to say that the Government was surprised. No; in Paris the Police can never be surprised, for it has spies every where, who report from hour to hour
all the novements of the population. all the movements of the population. And how came it, that. al-
though the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerroin is cluse to the Palace though the Church of St. Germain I Auxerroin is clise to the Palace
of the Loture, which is the head-quarters of the National Guard that thousands of workmen with clutss and weapons were allowed to that thoukands of workmen with clubs and weapons were allowed to
assemble at the very doors of the Palace, and afterwards to altack the churel and destroy it, before eyen a hundred National Guarda would cross the way to defend the building and maintain the laws? of the Arcime it, thatirom thence the people proceeded to the nbode mained in it as lons as it,suited their pleasure-tore down and de. stroyed every think within, and threw into the atrects the books,
pictures, and plate of the Archbishop-and all this without beins pictures, and plate of the Archbishop-and all this without beink
opposed by the infantry, the cavalry, or the National Guards? And how came it that sesterday, the second day of the riots, no prociation to apen to reapect the che mob to desis,-and even no invitanlso that the moh, accompanied by bricklayers and stone-masons proceeded to various ehurchers-entered them violentls-bekan sels and hammers. broke off every where all thie Aleurs-de-lis they
sel could tind, whilst the National Guards stood by and cried "Vive la liberte," or "Lonk live the People "." And even to-day, when a
Proclamation or two have appeared, and been stuck upon the walle, how is it that they do not speak of the scandalous attacks made on the churches, but only request the mot not to injure the public sta-
tues and monuments? Not one word of reproach is contained in these tues and monuments? Not one word of reproach is contained in these
Proclamations-lut on the contrary, the "indignation" of the people is a subject of praise, and it is said, that "the branch of the Orleans family" was always an object of hatred of the Royalists. How is all this? Is this the conduct of a Government determined upon enforc-
ing the laws and cillsing them to be respected? Is this the conduct France? On the contrary I ap contion approbation of France? On the contrary. I ask you, my dear Bels, whether the
following concise account of the cause of this insurrection does bear upon it evidently the stamp of truth?
It is said then, that this insurrection has been got up by the Gorernment and its akente, to convince the King of Srats, the Eimperor
Nichotas, and the Emperor of Austria, that Locis Puiup is popu. lar:-That any attempt tore-establish the Ex.Royal family would he useleas!-and that nobody thinks of the Duke of Bordeaux! The men who were ready at a moment's notice, with cluba and bars of
iron, to enter the cluurch, are believed to have heen'hired by the po iron, to enter the church, are believed to have heen hired by the Po
lice. They coutd not otherwise, at a moment's totice, have been to
 flowers way an agent of the Police; and that the lith and E/G
February had for some time past been fixed on as the dass when movement should be made at Paris against the Priesta, and wati
the Archbishop, Church, and Royalista, in order to induse the At bassadors of Foreign Powers to believe and report that the canse the Duke of Bordeaux was without partisans; and up to the pres moment has not the Government succeeded? Most assured/ylt Are not the Baron Vitrolies, the Archbishop of Paris, many others to be placed in dungeons this very day
But then, it is said, in reply to this explonation of the real chane people to attack the Hotel of one of its friends and favourite Dupis, nor would it liave consented to the processions which yesterday made to the Chamber of Deputies, when multitudea of to this oljicction is at once natural and clear. Though nent and the Police set these riots on foot, they could not so ${ }^{2}$ suppress them; and the mobs which went down to the Chamber Deputies were not under the direction of the police, but themselves of this moment of agitation io utter the cries in Now then. I ask, can any man in his senses be deceived by state of thin question, and will they not perceive that itian Orleanist ruse de guerre, for the purpose of making it appear b
Citizen Kivg and hig family are most popular and locloved? but believe that this will be the case, and at least I feel perver hat your lopal and reapectable case, and will not be deceived sher the nature and causes of the riots of Paris on the 14th and lom February. Before I close this part of my letter, allow had got up this insurrection. What could they hope to Did they not know that at the present moment a counte place in France where it could be begun with nny hopes or dup, of success? And, finally, are not the Royalists in the ca and rom the ponts they formerly occupied as Commissatie reigns of Na polcon, of Locis XVIII, and Charles X., juat the last men who would be so wild and visionary as to attempt ton forces so insignificant, the capital, by meank so inefficient, nod waste another moment of your time in examining this question, simply ask you to decide for
or the purpose of intimidating the friende of the exarorsal and for the purpose of convincing Spain, Austria, and Rusing they make war on France, she will rise, to a man, in delence of I cannot believe it. But to puard equinat auch a chance. I havel hus explicit on the subject,
The interal conspir Thly to take yourte of Prance is ns had as it can well be. Yoo is intercsted, and that deeply so, in speaking as well as possibled revolution of fast July. This paper is the Courrier Francais, and" National Guards refuse to take arma and to organize-and ind they hide themselves-that in some Departments the eo not join their repiments, and that in others the people peltetbers carried about and worn-and that in others the national fayk sulted-that commerce is in a stnte of ruin-that trade nim is a subject of juat alarm."
At Bordeaux there have been recently very serious riots Tougues and several other places the priests have refused to for Locis Phinit, and pray openly at mass for King Cinarles X proceed with an examination of the state of the Departmenta expected to do, either weallh, happiness, or tranquillity, from My Por
My Poreign Budket, thonkh crowded, must be packed up th writing, nnd has eatablished the censorship sick of liberty the people have kot sick of France, and French diplomacy and sion, and are willing to listen to any charlatno,
Philif persints in his refusal of the Crown of Belgium, It less that he requirea auch terms for the Belgian nrgociations are still koink on, if not openly at leas they mny, however, be disappointed, ns Marahal Dienitsc Freneh Mersaw with l.0,000 troops. In the Duchy of Modese sould not acknowledge Lotis Parar, why the Citizen Ki his representatives, hoisted the tricolore flay Italy they speak of popular movements, but nothing is French Government has required that Fendisasid VII. Royal Family of France, and lian nlso required that all F grants into Spain shall forthwith be conpelled to enter 100 into the interior of the country. If \$pain shall refuee to these humbling conditione, then war! and 60,000 men ar war! This is the cry in France. It will be soon heard and Europe, and war! war! war! may lust for many years. peace, tranguillity or disturbance, believe me to be your paly correspondent,

## THE NAJY.

There is a good deal of extrancous mater in the letter, and a hypercritical distinction made abot yet, as we have already taken up the question, the letter as it comes to us, as strongly corroborative of view we had previously ulopted:-

The courtiers eas, all'a Benvape but at Court, Stn,-I have perused lstely aeveral letters which have apper
 have reat them with pleasur- they shew that
The worm we trend upon, feely a phag as great But I cannot way Thate thent dirused these honourable effurions of
"


 exercise of privileges possessed by men of their order in society.
I enfess inyelf somewhint surprised that such an order should
isgue from what has been considered a liberal Adminiatration-an iscue from what has been considered a liberal Administration-an
Aduinistration which grounds its chief support to public confidence Adruinistration which grounds its chief support to public confidence
on the profewion that it will lop off, with an unsparing hand those
corrupt excrescences which are attached to the venerable fabric of corrupt excrescences which are atuached to the venersbe farric of our glorious conste, the venality of courtiers, or the malpractices of
by the lapse of time
would-be tatatesmen, whote chief, and too often only title to office, is to be read in their genealogical table.
"t tis the curse of Kings to be attended
"

By slaves, that thake their bumours
And on the winking of authority
"To understand a aww.' I recollect that His Majesty's pre-
M surprise la incressed when
Ministers were the very men who edvised bim to adnit into his sent Ministers were the very men who advised bim to adnit into his
royal presence a deputation of the mechanica, artisans, 8 . \&ic. I royal presence a deputation of the mechanica, artissan, sudge who
cannot describe them very aceurately, but probably the Judge who
was minuz s yold watch, chain, and seals on the occasion, may be able toclassify them.
But it time 1 should come to the question:-His late MAJestr,
than whom no monarch who has awayed the sceptre of these But it is time 1 should come to the question:-
than whom no monarch who has Rwayed the seeptre of these
realms better knew how to uphold the dignity of his station, nor realms better knew how to uphold the dignity of his station, nor
the splendour of a court, thought fit, wy and with the advice of
his counct, to define the ueveral ranks of his naval dfficers, denomi-his councit, to define the several ranks of his naval ufticers, denomi-
nating some commission (I presume lor the sake of dintinction for it
sill be shewn by and bye they possesn no authority delegated immenating some conmasd bye they possesn no authority delegated imme
Fill be shewn by and be
diately from the Crown), and others varrant officers: relating to the latter, we find this regulation :-
"The following are the denominations of Warrant Officers, and
 It is carefully and very properly provided by the above regulations
hat the rank thus conferred, which places a non-exeeutive on a level that the rank thus conferred which places a non-exeeutive on a level
with an executive officer of his own denomination, in all other re-
ppects, does not invest them with any military command in tbe ship spects, does not invest them with any military command in the ship
where they are serving they are to rank with, but consider them-
belves eubordinste to, their measmates, the Lieutenants.

By the eame autwheby Lieutenants of the former and Captains of
arryy detined. Whereby he latter rank together; but at nothing in these regulations is to
sive a claim to sny officer of the navy to command His MAEsTr's
nand forces ashose, nor to any officer or the army to command any o and forces ashore, nor to any officer of the army to command any of
His Maserry's squadrone or ahips, it must be evident that the
definition has been given only to settle the question of precedency
rank,
Now, Mr. Editor, allow me to ask, for what other cause was rank
iven to the Civil Officers of the Fleet, and if it was not for that given to the Civil Officers of the Fleet, and if it was not for thas, what His late Majesty (or blessed memory) was pleased to award them?
have already shewn that, on board, they do not amalgamate with their equalls; there is a larger proportion of the baser metal entering cular effect, and to deteriorate the whole mass to that extent, that the elaborate embroidery of their coats, though composed of the same considerered to be only gilded copper in the imaginations of iome.
Admiting, sa 1 ame readily disposed to do, that on eervice, the beneficial, under the influence of which many men have risen to eminence and celebrity in their respective, professions, witbout
wearing the badge of degradation now imposed, it bas been reserved
or the present reforming times to carry those invidious diatinctions into social life, (invidious, because they cannot, in their operation on society, plead necessity for their adoption) and to fing the brand of render of their disnity to partake, on ahore, of the hoespitalities of
"Warrants" who had formerly served them and their country faithfully and efficiently in their respective subordinate capacities. Can
it be expected that thiey will henceforward associate with men, whom, nnder certain circumstances they cannot recognise? It was
yainly imagined by these mieguided men, that in piving them rank, was intended to place them in their proper station in society, to Who are not their superiors but in one regpect, and to that, namely,
military authorits, they never made the least pretension, it was military authority, they never made the enat pretension, it wae
thought thint the regulation was to have the effect of increasing their respectability, a mark of Royal condescension they were moill more
ful for, and which they studied to render themelves still more
deserving of, by exlibiting in their gentlemanly bearing a body of men who were ornaments to eociety, and a c credit to the profesaion to
hich they had the honour to belong; but Ols. how bitterly they Which they had the honour to belong; but Oh: how bitterly they
have been deceived; by three short lines they are degraded in their
own estimation own estimation.
"Admirally Office, $2 l$ Dec. 1830 .
 I would fain enquire of those who may be better informed on the
subject, who ia not excluded attendance at Cout by this notice? Are not Lieutenants, Commanders, and Captains, as well an the
several subordinates? It they look at their suthorits for dischark-
ing their respective dutice, they will find that even they poskes ing their respective dutice, they will find that even they possess
but a w warant.' It needs not that I should inforn my naval
readers, that no officer in the navy, under the rank of a flas oficer,
 Thourht fit," "the "herein nor you, nor any of you, fail not at your
peril and, for oo doing, this shall be your warrant," presents a
erikink contrast to the courteous lankuage aropted by Majeat atrikink contrast to the courtcous lankuage adopted by Majesty
when the King invests a military oficer with an office, however subOrdinate.
Ihave previously inquired what bencfit bona filk warrant officers
may hope to derive from their nominal rank? It behoves me in fairnese to atate those which occur to nie though in doing so. I am ap-
prelinensive 1 shall be compelled to draw comparisons to the disadvantage of my own country. One inestimable advantage was, that
in war, should its fortunes place individuals in the hands of our enemics, it insured them the treatment and respect paid in such
cases to onflicers and to gentlemen: another is. that durink peace. their relative rank, and consequently. another is, that duas hithk peace,
atood) their rliusilitity to the received at the Court reign, entitled such officers to the privilege of attendink the Levecs
of Foreikn Potentates, which certainly must be considered an advantaue to the service and the country, by awelling the train of our-
Flag-olicers and Captains, on such occasions, and increasing the respect paid to British ollicers abroad.
Having now considered, generally,
(or 1 conness myself one of the proscribed)- 1 liope you and yous your
readers will tolerate me a short time lonker, ticulare, and inquire whether the claracter of the civil oflicers of the collowing are a few instances among many that could be named Who have been formerly nssociated with us-to prove that they did not
disgrace their profession nor merit, any more than their successors,
the oflooquy attached to the present inhibition To obloquy attacled to the present, iny mobition.
To Uexin with naval Chaplaina-why are the
 pourite Scorr, would not his noble heart or thape throbled life of his his fa-
pation, if, after the termination of that glorie sought the presence of his Sovereign to commend the valuable her-
picen or his confidential aervant and friend
he Palace he Palace hic found that that individual was ineligible to be admitted,
ither in his capacity o Naval Chaplain, or by virtue of the ollice he What would have been the reply of the venerable St. Viscexr to
his Whis associateg, had they told him, that he, whose name was so
often on his lipe, becaue ollow him to Court, no farther than his footman dare go ? Did the fothourt, no larther than his footman dare go
dis regal diknity, wheople. George Ill. consider lie co

May I ask whether the Order of Vasa, shinen with, less lustre on
be breas of a Plyysician, than on that of a Captain? Not only in
se-rone days, butatile present

 It trust 1 ,her worth, end their intrinice meritb.
 menaure has beear reaolved on without giving lite subject that patient
nod cundid and candidinvetikation to thichit it wes ontilited, and without consiwiestail conclude by expressing my earneat hope that the order
 Will be deesteyed he cankerworm whicich corodese the beerts of men
 TOT JOHN BULLE EERUBBABEL.

 improper, because no Assembly, nor any body of men in temporary power, ought 10 compromise the principles of justice so far as to give force to suspicion, by insinuations ; becausc such bodies have no
ripht even to listen to, or to note, insinuations ; and because they are not justified in naming any individual in a report of censure or and dispassionately, heard.
Now the Assemby'
which should not have been done, but it hints, il not avere things, truth. It states, "they do not consider it neccessary to contrast the cont Radictory eridence of the tapo friends.' Now this certainly fints, it not avers, that mine and Mr. Smith's evidesce was contra
cfictory-and this is not the fact. Mr. Smirr was not asked to con thadiot, and did not contradict, a sing ie sentence of my evidence; and
the gave no evidence of his own-(besidea declaring that he was the he gave no evidence of his own-(besides declaring that he was the
nuthor of the letter, and was sorry for what he had done, and aaw my evidence, he simply anowered, "I $I$ have." Where, then, can be
mis "the contradictory evidence," which the Asembly's report hints at
or avera? or avera? Its sentence may be ingenious, but it is not true
In consequence, however, of my name having appeared
In consequence, however, of my name having appeared in your
Paper, I now gend you an avorul of Mr. SMrrma, made before
 and before an suthority (that of an enquiry by an officer of the
department, under an official commission) which precluded the pos-
iibility of unfairness or ambiguity on whatever point Mr. Sxith sibility of unfairness or ambiguity on whatever point Mr. SXITR
should then be queationed, or, close to give information. My obyou were correct in y your stateded opinion of my conduct whien fritet the
natter canie before the public ; and, secondly, to prove to otbers. not only that I had no hand mediacely or immediately, openly or
covertly, designedly or undesignedty, in the work of calumny or covertly, designedly or undesignedly, in the work of calumpy or
detraction, but that Mr. SuITH never intended to aver that I had nor ever meant even to countenance such a base, false, and causelese
sespicion. It is true, I am of opinion, that he who judges of the effects of slavery, or of West Indian society, from the parish of
Westmoreland here, will judge from the very worst specimens though there may be yet much aood, and some very excellent persons
therein. It is also true, that 1 am not a friend to the syotem of lavery; and that there are numerous pointa in the siave law, and in save management, which I think sitould now be altered. And
aloo it it true that I think they are dilatory here, and will continue
so if left to themelves, in raising the negro cheracter, and in preso ir left to themselves, in raising the negro character, and in pre-
paring the slaves and the coloured population cor a future state op
general freedorn becnuse I know that conflicting interests, deepsenera and long e etabliahed prejudices, and the uncertainty, of suc
rooted
cess in change, with the consequent fears of failure, attacl strongly cess in change, with the consequent fears of failure, attach atrongly
to the Colonists as well as to anl other portions of mankind; and mus act with as alreat force on their minds as they do on the minds of people of ail ranks and nations, whose property interente, and hatits,
however sequired, are at tatake. But though these are my opinions,
would not, even to bring about the most desirable chany would not, even to bring about the most desirable changes, atoop to
calumniate, by picking up all the little instances of injustice, or of crueity, or of inhumanity (and GoD knows there is enough of ench
to be found in any or in all parts of the world), and then detail therr to the worid as specimens of general depravity, or as the keneral
and widely-spread eflects of the horrid system 1 would decry 1 have always, and will always, express my opiniong freely, let
who will be offended; but Itrust shall ever expese them juatly
and I sm sure $I$ will never be mean enough, in order to support them, and I am sure I will never be mean anough, in order to support them,
to turn a common elanderer and retailer of evil tales


YNDON II. EVELYN.
"Str, -Being desirous that the Cisputes which bave unfortunately arisen between Mr. Evelsx and myself, in consequence of a lettero
mine, first published in the Dublin Evening, Mail, and afterwarda in mine, first published in the Dulin Evening Sait, and afterwarda in
the pult), prints of this Island, should finally terminate; and, being most ancious to make to Mr. EEsLyk every reparation in my power. or any injury he may have sustained in consequence of the manner
in which his name has been there alluded to, or in consequence of
any misconstruction to which whatever said in reference to this wullicet. may have been liable; I time, hyave the
advice of a kentleman to wliom I have submitted the caer, cheerfully nake the followink declaration.
"To the Elitur of the Cornwall Chronicte. " 1 do declare, that Mr. Evelyn had no participation in. or know-
edke of, the writing of the letuer which has kiven riee to the late procectlinks; and that nothing which I may have said or written on
his subject, either publicly or privately, wits intended by me to be writing of the said letter.
"I do further declare, that nothing had been commonicated to me
y Mr. Evesw relative to the inhabitants or Westimoreland which have the slightent reasonn to believe was meant by him to missended my
udgment, or to prejudice me akainst them.
u. H. SMITH."
 "This day, in the course of a conversation relative to the occur-
ences which followed Mr. Smith's letter of the Ifth May, J8 80 , and
is subsequent proceedinks, he. Mr. Smitlis, ratuint the subsequent procecdinks, he Mr. Smith, Rratuitously stated,
that the person be meant as his informanit, was Mr. Frederick
 ery contrary to his opinions, he, of course did nut often enter into the
suljeet vith him, Mr. Evelyn, tut a toided so

 creatly surprived, and to make sure that he did not misconceive Mr
Smith, he asked him before Mr. Swainsen,-Turs, who ws If wou




"The statement written on this sheet, was read by Mr. Evelyn to
Tr. Swainson, in my prexence, when that kentleman acknowledked
 $\overline{T O W O H N}$ BCLL.

Thos. R. Hyltos.

[^1]Parliament; whilst I pass in mourniful vilence that most unjust pro:whition, the proposed equalization of the wine duties; and whilat I
wauseous relief aflorded to the sot by the reduction of the tobecco duty; I reserve to myself, on behalf of the inhabitants of this Island, the right to be heard against the imposition of any tax United Kingdom.
My Lord Althorpe is reported to have said-"In aclecting tazee or reduction, I bave looked to those which press unequally on the

Now will the great financier be pleased to favour us with the proportion of the tax on passengers by steam-boats which he expects to condegcend to point county by a relief from an impost on ses-borne coals, to be replaced in an odious shape by a tax on sea-borne people.
Will Lord Althorpe think it advantageous to separate one part of Hampshire from another; and to further dieunite those whom Earl Gany, in Council, ezhorts seriously to lay to heart the great danger hey are in by reason of their unhappy divisions?
Shall the loyal inhabitants of Guernsey and Jersey, whoee Diocesan is the Biebop of Wincresien, be toid that they are free the shores of England?
Is the passenger frum Calais to Dover, by the Crusader, to pay he tax, and the passenger by the Henry the Fourth to be exempt? ion, and faithful remittance? ion, and faithful remittance
Will the Irish Attorney-G
theories of O'Consell, when the Enslish Miniater, as Sir Rosent Peel forewarns him, proposes to weaken the Union, not in word, butin deed, by pi chibiting the intercourse between the two kingdoms? ven to aristocratic Whig to sail in his yacht, free of all charges, ensign of St. George to be his exemption, whilat the humble and often distressed passenger by a public packet is selected by the friend of the peaple as a fair ohject of taxation ?
Are men to be hung in January, at the county town, for breakizg deprive this island of the advantages of machinery, as exemplified in the certainty and celerity of comenunication by steam-boats?
Or has the Whig awakened from adocam of transatlantic liberalism, and while he taxed the sea, Britannia's birthright, fancied bimself in Washington, decreeing the non-intereourse act ?
In conclusion, Sir, you may remember that when it was proposed as a check to absenteeism to lay a duty oo foreign pass ports, it way the placed liberal now sees no forcible objection to a tax on the freeon the maritime counties, and unjust as affectiog the intereats and on the maritime counties, and unjust as affectiog
comfort of the rajddling and lower classes of society.
ort of tone mid only echo the voice of disesent murmured by thouands who think as I do.
m, ${ }^{\pi}$
CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE
CLERICAL INTELLIGENCR.
The Rev. N. W. Grasos, M.A. it the Chapely of Ardwiek, Lan-
caslire. Patrons, Warden and Pelows of the Callegiate Church, Manehester.
The Rev. R. H. Wirtelock, M.A.i to the Perpetual Curacy of
Saddleworth. Patron, Vicar of Rochdale. The Rev. G. P. Holuis B.A., Curate of Dean, to the Rectory of The Rev. B. W. S. VAluaci, M.A., of Exeter Collegre, Oxford,
and CCurate of Warebam, Dorbet, to the Curacy of SL. Audrew, Mlymouth. obituary.
The Rev. Charles Cowpre Cholmondeley, Rector of Hodnet,
and Perpetual Curate of Moreton Say, Salop. Patron, Richard The Rev. James Rogers, D.D., Rector of Headington and South Cadbury. Patron, Fraticis Newman, Eeq.
At Plempton, Sufolk, the Mev. Joun Watsox, $^{\text {B.A., eldest son }}$ The Rev. JonN NexLE, Vicar of Staverton and Boddington, Glou-


UNIVBRSITY intelligence:
19.-On Thursday last,
Oxponn, Frn. 19.-On Thursday last, the following degrees were
 Shrist Church; Rev. G.F. J. Marsham, Christ Church; William
 Demy of Maxdalen ("blege ; Wm. Maskelyne, Peniroke College.
On Thursday last, Wm. Borlase, Miclel Exhibitioner of Queen's Caniminas, Fen. $19 .-T n e$ Spenate. - At the conkreration on
Wednesday lakt, the following Gentlemen wre admitted to the Wednesday lakt, the following Gentlemen were admitted to the
dexre of Baclielors of Arts:- Wiliam Hadfield, Caius College;
John Parker Cookesley, Trinity College ; J. R. Hardy, St. Peter's College.
Remission or Tithrs.-The Rev. J. R. Statrais, Rector of Tar-
 last tithe-andit. the Rev. Johs WiLl, vicar of Kinkton, Hereford-
ehire, allowed 10 per cent. on his tithes for Kington, Brilley, MichaelThe nev and elegant building, Trinity Church, Wellington, Somer-
att. will be consecrated on Easter Tuesday, by the Bishop, of Barn The late benefaction from the Archbishop of Cantennury, of 1000. ion to that amount which the parish of Blackburn has received from Grans
A Limerick paper contains the following article:-"On last Satur-

 differenecs, A1rs. B-. preferred living with her lirother than con-
tinuink with her himatand; And out of these occurrences proceeding of an exiraordinary nature linve been inatituted in the Froceedings
Court of Dimerick. On last Saturday morning Mr. 13-, accompsasnied by some srmed inen, succeeded in obtainhing an entrance isto
Mr. Cooke's house, where, possessing limmself of his wifes person.
he finally carried her off to Limerick. In his endeavours to succour his kixter, Mr. Cooke received two wounds in the head. As soon as
the aflir was known in Tipperary, severat persons collected and pursurd the fugitives, but without succeseral persons collected And
arrived in Tipperary, and, attended by a solicitor, proceeded Mr ine chaise and four to Limerick, in order to afford every aspistance in his tions afsinst Mr. Ij-, who is at preaent in custody. We have again
to reperat that the proceedings in the Eccesiasical Court are of an extraordinary character; and and we
of a civil nature will be adopted."
 The contents of the Thursday's Paris Papers, and private letters of the same date, are of preat interest. They state that much dis-
ostimaction with the preaent Government prevails among the Estiwaction with the present Government prevais among the
Fational Guard, and that an immediate change must take place.
Sunlt and Lafite will, it is supposed. Form prit of the new Ministry; bot the latter in not expected to hold his ground long, and Lafayeate 30 expected to tane a part in the new Government. The war party
So evidently gaining atrencth, notwithstanding the krat efforte made
by the present Cabinet, and by the most iinfuential Parisians, to Dryince the pubbicicof the great advantages of peace. $A$ larke portion At the National Guard have pectitioned the Chamber to prefer an act eithing in the Chismber of Deputips on the 17 th was vers intereating.
(From the Giazette de Frunce.), The crisis is at hand-we can nowe say so. But for the National
6.ard the Republic would have heen proclaimed yesterday in Paris and $\pi$ hat a Republic, preat God !-auch a one as would have commenced in the devaatation of the clarchee, the tearing down of the Repablican movement hasa kained ground in these latter days; for They have
onyalty.
We can
We can assure our readere that the National Guard han been
aeeply aflicted by the eliaracter of these recent daya, and by the arepifines inade to disorder.
The tollowing letter was sent yeaterday by the Minister of the In
serior to the Etat Major of the National Guard :To hont, apprises me that to credit, and which reaches me from hour mining to attempt to collect the multitude of the Fauxbourga, and
mo asyemble in arme at the garden of the Luxemliours to pndeap to assemble in arme at the garden of the Luxemlourg to endeavou
"MONTALIVETV., proclaim a Republic.
ORDE
OF
TBE DAY

## milltart pivisio

"Soldiera-Do not lieten to the perfidions insinuations of the
enemies of the King and of liberty. Philip the Firat will know haw enemies of the King and of liberty. Philip the Firat will know how nation. The criminal attempts of the partisans of absolutism and
Of Charles the Tenth will be fruatrated hy your firmnese. You will
We and the King will keep hie. The pnemies of the alorious revolution of Jnly are as much thage. of the King as they are ours; and he will
pu himself at your head to destroy them, if such adversaries can Lieutenant-General.
King, accompanied by the Princes, hiia sons, by Mat Gerard, Genpral Pnjol, and several General officers, went at half Wast nine o'clock this morning to the Place de Carousel to review
twelve hattalions of the Nationnl Guard of Paris and the suburbs,
two detachments of the Line, several detuchments of the Cavalry Whe National Guard, , and or the geverrison.
Lad defiled before him:
To my country, it is for her interest-it is alone for: her intereat-that pive of the people. Throne, to which II have been cualled by the defend it egningt ail our enemies, whorver thes may be to main-
tain our institutione. our laws, our liberties, to sustain the na-
tionarity which my Fretch heart has sufiered so much to betiold so frequrntly forgotten in these late senrs. I shall defend it, no Batter who they may be who sloould dure to insylt ourr plorioun naor wh wr obscure attempta be made indie lark to rehoist it, such
 Hrered over th the hand of juatice, nnd they will be punidied in
porsuance of the rikour of the laws; but when that indignation cespes, the manifestation of which, hy disorders, and ahmmeful devasTations, of which ycetrorday has givean much a sad sprctacle to Prance and to E.urope, do not forget that neither liberty nor gove
ponsible where public order is not conatantls maintained.
? Set us put an end to these axitationa-let un deprive our enemics of every pretext under which they dare to screpn themselves, in
order that they may achieve their oljijecte, to the detriment of France and of our national cause.
uaking -it is to thatin entirels confide myself."
neponted insurrection at lisnon, an
Tion following intelligence wan received at I.lovid's at a late hour
genterd'y aiterneon:-On Wednesilay the Hope. Blomfield, arrived
 tie on thr selh. The letters ly lier are of the former date, but the he was aroused by a stranae noise on shore; coming on deck, he and htday- likht larke bodies or horser and foot were uarching toward's that it would not be guelled without much bloodshed, as the prop! hand riwen. and were determined to liberate all wtate prisoncrs. It
Fras orn added, that Don Miguel had been dethroned, and Donna
Blaria proclaimed. Blaria proclaimed.

OLD BADLEY.-Yeatennay
Tatal or $1 / \mathrm{r}$. St. Jons Loxa.-The Court was at an parly hour nt the morning erowded to pxcesn, principally with well-drewsed
Semales, in consequence of Mr. Long's trial being fixed to come on
the firat thing. the friat thing.
Shortly atter Shortly ater ten o'clock the Judges entered the Court, and Mr.
Lang immediately appeared at the bar. Mr. Baron Bayley tried the ease. Attorney-General, Mr. Talfourd, and Mr. Wheatles, appeared
The
sor the prosecution; and Mr. Alley, M:. Adolphus, and Mr, Charles Por the proxecution; and Mr. Alles, Mi:. Adolphus, and Mr, Charles
Phillips for the defenec.
 In another count he "an charged with having feloniously killed dath eintment or mixture, secretly prepared. There were several other The Atorney-General stated the caac to the Jury at very consi-
 almat nine o'clock, and at a quarter to ten returned a verdiet o
aitity."



 edlected, his Grace havink been immediately recognized, and when
the roachi drove oll they kave him apveral loud cloeers.
 chltural lithonrect, published in olgister.

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 Sypremer or Mot provern to Medicine tbat has bren poblithen In Europe. Dy HCHARI
REEC

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. Ni. V . The remalning rolumes of these works are in preparallon, and will -peedilis be pubilitited for Langman, Recs, Orme, Brawn, and Green.
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By order of the noant



|  tuit more particularly <br>  Mery, Bratt K C.B. <br> actinns, would exereed it <br> That lie wane not moid dia <br> manifested during lise ho <br> Tear of hila aget Joyting Goi <br>  <br> In Upper Momakath-strent <br> (i. Ilammett. Ihe of the <br> at his huase, Highbury. at A uaviel, in Suvere, <br>  <br> Wiilhw of the late $\operatorname{sir}$ Ext inndinary to lis la |  |
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(yost paid) are received.
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 OLYMPIC RBVBLS. Pandora, Matime Vetirlo. 10 ull 4 o'elock. Private
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,

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 Term inabeription to the Llbrary: The Year
Hair Year
Quarter
Banisia Catalonue,
day, 18
BRITISH INSTITUTTON, PALLRNALL-The GALLERKY
IS OP the EXHIBTION and SALE of the WORKS BRITISHARTISTS
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in tixed for THUASBAY, thie 19 th day of May nexi. Preacher, the Very
lier. he DEAN o CHCHESTBR.
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hir 25 on of bring to your recollection my address of Mif Directlon of your affairs.









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Acording to the Prospectua lasued tome time since, the prenent


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st. Paulin Cluarch yard, and waterion place, price 16.
A THyery numerous MEETING of WEST INDIA PLANTERS,



 of their general interests. Pemnier of it for upvaris of forty years; and that, during the eariy portion of
thast that long period, In the dayn of Colonial security and properity, he repentedig
reccired the tiaika f tie Dody Ior hil uuremiluing Eltention to the general Snterents:- That in later these, unfortunately of great alamm to the Conatitu-

 upon the Colonies: nuth notivene, this Boily desire to record thelr wermet



and Mr. Mayers.

I' was unanimonisly Revoired,

1. That an thquir or the Weat India Colonles, and the reme



 3. That it was proved that thin distreti sadmiteted of rellef, and the remedies
were
 articles hat might Increase their eonsumption.






 They implore the Members of the Imperial Paliament to desote their mots serlou K. That the Marguts of Chand ons be requested to tramemit coples of these reno
outions to him Majecty o ? That a pelitinu foundecl on these resolutions le adopted and olgned, and
that the Marquis of Cbandos be re,uosted to prenent the oame to the House of Commons. The Ningis of Chanios haring quitted the Cbair, whieh was then taken by
Sir Edward Hyyde East, Bart. M. P.






## IMPERLAL PARLIAMLANT <br> HODSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

Lord Panmarass, on the occaasion of a motion by Lord King for the
roduction production of papers relative to the Union of Wickiow by the Arch nost conclusively proved the existence of a popish conspiracy in
Ireland, directed by the Priesta, to refuse the pagment of Tithes. The Noble Lord's motion was, however. put, and carried.
Lord STANEFOAD called the attention of their Lordehip
Lord STanvapond called the attention of their Lordships' to the
peribous condition in which we appeared to stand as to our commer cial relations with one of our oldest and most faith ful allies, (Portugal) demonatrating, by quotations from the Mlethuen Tresty, the impoticy
and injustice of the proposed measures respectipg the wine duties. Thardship coneluded bt able speech by moving-
his Mlajesty would be graclous) y pleased to direct that there be latd upon the zable of this House, Copies or Extracte of any Instructions
to hin Majesty's Conaul-General at Lisbon, dated subsequently to the 20thi of November 1830 , calling upon the Portuguese Government for
the strict fulfilment by them of all the Commercial Treaties existiog between the two countries.
2d. Also, Copies or Exit
2d. Also, Copies or Extracts of any Communications made by his revision or auspension of any of the stipulations contained in the
Treaty of Commerce sixned at Rio de Janeiro on the 19th Peb. 1810 . 3 d . Also, Copies of any, Notice or Communication that may have ing the intended aumpension of any part or parts of the Commercial Treaties Vetween Great Britain and Portugal.
4th. Also, Conpies or Extracts of any Instructions subseguently to
he 20 th Nov. $1 \times 30$, that may have been kiven to the Offers com the
manding his. Majeaty's ships in the Tagus, or at the Court of Portu-
gal, for the protection of the persons and property of his Majesty's manding hits Majeaty 's ships in the Ta
ga, for the protection of the persons
subjects established in that country.
subjects established in that country:
Lord Gopericr was oppoed to the motion, as tending to embarMinisters, at a moment when they are engaged in negociationa. The Duke of Wellinatompave credit to his Majesty's Government
for not wishing to break Treaties ; but he believed that they bad upon this occasion, as they had upon otherg, forgotten to look at the particular Treaties involved in
Friend had prounded his motion.
Earl GaEx would not now enter into any diacusaion on the subject to their Lordahips that which he felt convinced would be the case, viz that the operation of the proposed arrangement as to the wines of
Portugal and Prance would not he so detrimental to the former country as تas a generally supposed. He ehould oppose that motion of the Tagus, but the others he would not object to.
Lord STRMNOFOAD consented to withdraw the fourth Resolution, and the others were then put and carried.
TUESDAY.
The Lond Crancellon developed to their Lordahips his proposed amendments in the present system of Chancery Judicature, whic evidence.-Judses, and nll acting in the judicial ca pacity, havivg the power to prolong or expedite the suita coming hefore them, to be paid
y a fixed salary rather than by fees. The care of lunatics, which Wy a fixed salary rather than oy rees.-The care of lunatics, which
now devolve upon the Grent Seal he proposes to place under a
Bonrd of Supervision, or rathier a Gencral Visiting Committee, in 3onrd of Supervision, or rather a Geencral Visiting Committee,
place of the, private Committecs at present emploged, and torevive
an onice which formerly existed, viz., that of a Judicial Physician. In place of the present fourteen liats of Commissioners, amounting in all to seventy, he proposed to have one Court, in which three Chiet
Judges should nit and determine nall hankruptey cases; ten Judkes,
however, being the number in all whom he should propose to substiute for the fourteen lists. As to appeals from them, he proposed
linit their power, excepting upon puints of law. The Masters in
Chancery, he proposed to pay by salaries instead of lees as ar prest cent, and to incorgrate the Jury system in mome degree with the Masters' Office. By this arrangement, and causing the Master $w$
take oome portion of that work whicht was now perforned by the
Vice.Chancellor, added w whe arrangenent with raptey department, he was in hopes that in a short time the Court of
Cliancery might conduct its whole business by its anciene tribunals of Chancellor and Master of the Rolls, without the aid of the Vice-
Chancellor at all. He was decidedly of oinion that a Conseyancing Taster should be added to the List of Masters, in order to make thn
 ruptey as regarded the appointment of Assiknces. At present thic
Assiknees were chosen by the parties; he proposed the niould be appointed by the Court. And tor that purpose he proposed that a list
of pernons of thr highest respectability and experience in the City of ondon should be made out, to serve the office of Assiunces in all
 had much more behind, but he thoukht it sater to po upon a prualient
axperimental course in the first instance. The Noble and Learued Iwrd then presented the first of three Bills for the Reform of the Lord Lsespuunsrasked when the Noble and Learned Lord intended proced with the diecursion of these measures?
The Lont CuANrebion maid he would take care to diense of the Noble and Learnedl Lord in appointing a day for the The Bill way then read a first time and the IIouse adjourned.

The Lonp Canserition Fintroduced the second of the Bills, former oceavion, for the better administration of justice in
the Chancery Judicature. The presen 1 Bill ruptey, and all he should now ask of their Lordships was to permit
him tolay it upon the table; it lind met. he rejoiced to say, the E. neral concurrence of the lecal profession, many testimonies of
which had reached him nince the day he unfolded the principles of
the measure.
Lord Lysinast, at
 P'arliament in a Bill which was thrown out chiefly by the exertions of the present Lord on the Woolsack.
The Lonn ChAscrit.or eaids nothing could be more fair than the
 additional rensons for reconsidering the aubject ; and if he should
not be able to remove his objections, he mikht so modify hio respectrul attention to the surkestions of hist Noble and Learned
Friend. The thanks of the House and the country Fricnd. The thanks of the House and the country were due to his
Noble and Larned Friend Ior his efliorts in the cause of reform in

 which sicood on the Orters for committal that day should have been
committed on Wednesday. The lono Chancelion
hense Lont Chascelion said it was entirely through a misappre-
(Lisis as to what fell from his Noble and Learned Friend
 sible of the inconvenimence and the prejudice to the public service
which must resulf from a deviation from the Orders of the $H$. than the Noble and Lrarned Lord bimself; and he hoped, therefore Lord trixkas postponed his motion, which stood for this evening,
to Monday next.
The effrets of the Rainway on the valuc of the turnpike tolls in the
nejklijourloond of Hanchester, were


## HOUSE OF COMMONS. <br> On the Crascerlon of the Excarea




Mr. P. Thonsoo strongly opposed the motion, and was followed b


##  <br> The Spankg then put the origlaal motion and the amendmen

 W,
had been a ealoualy inquired inpton on the part of the Governmen
this was known to the Noble Lord, and he thought the subject Sir R. PEEL earnestly edvised hio Noble Friend to content him
Sith with the admiseions of Ministers in favour of the just claims of a thent not to preas it to a division
tulate His Majesty's Ministers upon the unanimity of their co He should now withdraw his motion, but he asoured them with
intention of following it up by some similar proposition at no dititite The Houae hoped to find more unanimity amongst them. 1 W. Wynn presented the Army Eatimates, and mpoved a reaolution
the effect that it was the opinion of the Committee that a forod
88,49 men be granted to His Majeaty for the land service, of India, for the year 189
Mr . HuNr would not consent to the proposition, and moved as
amendment-"That the amount of the land forces should not To a question from Sir A. Grant whether Mr. Hunt intended divide the House upon his amendment the latter replied in tit affirmative, when a division took place, and the number
For the amendment, 6 Against $i t, 250$-Majority, 244 .
The several resolutions were then apreed to, and the report broede Lord Howres introduced TUESDAY.
Lord Howrce introduced hits plan for facilitating emigration totit
Colonies. The measure the Goveroment had to propose was the empowering the Crown to appoint a Commission to introduce fad lies and regulations into the emigration now, going on from the mot veyance, and put them in the way of oltaining employment. It wow not be proposed that the funds to cover these ex
supplied from the general income of the country.
that individuals or parishes should supply the mone
sent of two-thirds of the rate-payers of any parial,, with the cel ahould be enabled to contract with the Commissioncrs to enablethe vances made for auch a purpose would be made payabie in The years. He kee it mould be kaid that this measure monl succecd. it would be mont easy to extend it, and the necesssary fand
mikht might be raised upon the counties or upion the whole of Ireland. Th
only other important provieion of the measure would lie, carried out if they failed in providing for themeaselve
fault thes munt fal, wo they would then forfeit all
they returned to Ensland. The Noble Lord conclude they returned to Enjland. The Noble Lord concladed by introducie Bif to elfect the above purposes.
After a short discussion leave was

## WEDNESDAY.

Mr. R. Colbonse presented the report of the Committec uponfter
Oxford Election Petition, declaring Mir. Hughes Hughes, the sitfor Meniber, duly elected, and that the petition wus not frivolous in vexatious. Gonnow obtainpd leave to bring in a Bill to amend adt
Mr. R. Gon
consolidate the 9 th and 10 th of Geo. III. relating to the care of ins persons
 on hand, which could not le heard in the gnllery,
Sir J. Ganthan, in a Commitec of Supply, (akink Mrecedence of
the remainink Army Estimates) brought forward twe Navy Ealimates. He complained of areat irregularitien having characterimed on of public works without such works even being
Parliament. The flon. Hart. then enumerated the works tip mates, they would be increased, and prants askeft for timher, tesser
enginrs. \&c. in the dock-yards, and for the luid
 apparent increate of 257,000 ; but there would be in reshity an es
penditure less than that of last year to the ext-nt of 114,000 . ture on нecount of the dock-yards, the curtailments in whicls Esthe lishments, saved by the abolition of oficee, would be be 27, ,uvol,
npwards. The Honourable Baronet then proceded to read
 men for His Mrjesty A Navy, ind
monthis from the lit January, 1 Ki.
would fail to realize the expectationa of Government should ant emergency arise.
Sir $J$. Gnanasi replicd, that as to emergeney. if it arese. shoold the Parlinment be sitimp, the Government would immedintely apphty
to ior qrants in aid; it were not, Ministers wonld act on ther
own responsibility. and afterwards appeal to Parliament for its jute
ment pllt did



We underatand



 Enklinnd is 3,606 .

 from Romney's celebrated painting.
Wednesday morningher Majesty. Nednesday morning her Majesty, necompanied by the Marchiones,
of Ely, attended divine service at St. James's Charch, and heard
nermon by the Bishop of London, being the first of a ceries of leeturt which are to be delivered on Wedneadny morninga during Lent
Mies Mordaunt, who has recently retired from the bourda of Drus vithout givink the manager or proprietor the slighterat notice of ber
intention so to do, has entered into an enraze andre Neshitt, Esq. The parties being both inffunts, were united by Hill has very extranordinary assemblage of faenhion with which Ludghte year entirely without precedent. Nothing can more plainly demon
Rtrate the abseence of superfluous cash than the disponition that owf
madice
 dows of that large haberdashery shop at lue corner, top of the filinh
and on inquiry, we find that all this arises from the proprietert silk merce
half price.

 with the Camera Lucida.
Instic Author's chief object in visiting America was to examine the

 gles betycen the evidence of his senses and his auxioun wish to find
 ne another in all the essential attributes which so to the formntion
of national cliaracter. On makhing this painulut discovery, his purpose,

 called projudice, na to clear away many
the antuat utute of thing in Americal
on returning to England, with his



 cratical part of whe body politie, when retained in its riight place, id
eminents uneful in preserving that equilibrium in society which io amonkst all the difierent claseses of the community; yet that when it quits its proper station, and claims the exclusive authority, it That the rigbt chord bas been struck, in deepcribing and in com.
menting upon the ingular state of America at this moment, seems menaren upon the 日ingular state of A merica at this moment, seems
apparent from the outitcry raised against the work by thoge parties in
England who are not content to remain in their natural places, but England who are not content to remain in their natural places, but
desire to imitate their brothe denocrate and reformers acrose the
Atlantic, in the usurpation of the whole sovereign authority, the "tter extirpation of the other estates of the realn-the Moonarcl-

- the Church-and the Aristocracy. These people. indeed, litule dream of the intolerable misery which a compliance with their wishee their own class, which, atter alli, is perhaps more dceply intereated
than any other in maintaining untouched the prokent order of thinus

LIEUT.-COLONEL MAMPMIINW STEWART'S REMARKS






 CIIRoNicLe of the Latell, publintherdy Roview, No. LxXXXVIII.




PROFESSOR SCHOIEPRIELD'S EURPIPIES.






## 

## 

memor by the Eitior.


M









 entertaining matuer the collection contains, an well at trom the carctop tevte of



These rolames contain many orfinal Letuers from wome of the most celebrated






## F






John Murray, Albemarle.atreet.



C
 omilinary to the King.
Pabbilibed by $\$$. Highlef, 174, Flest-atreet; and T. and G. Underwood, 32,









 Bristal. Of whom inay be had h Ner. WILItAM BEVERIDGE, D.D., Lord

 LVER1WOL CONTEST ; nywarde of Two Hundred and SIxty Experiment



## M


 This enlarged Edition may now le considered the only complete trausla-
Hourrene's extraordinary work, and healles: the various pamphlets







## 




 A tender of arbitration in all diaputed cales.
Purebace of Pootieles on the mont liberal lerme when the object of an Awaraiby Eudomments on Cblldren attaining the afres of 14 or al years.
Annulties granted on the moot rquitable terma under a special Aet of Par$\mathrm{G}^{\text {ENUINE WINES a }}$ IMPORTED Marrated unequalied




## CULLER'S SPARE BED AIRER. -This veser












A NODINE CEMENT.-Mr. A. JONES. Surgeon-Dentiot to

 hie most excruciatling paily.). carious and tender Teeth are wholly prosed froms
the progress of decay, and rendered uzefut, even if broken close to the gime
 beinl, and the ceielirited Terro.Metalle Teeth, prepared and fixed by Mr. A.
Jonph,



 per lite extra charge on the above prices. Packed with care for the Country
dellired in Towns
POYAL EXTRACT OF FLOWERS.-Thic extraordinary cir-
ranks oflation of the abore artiele, and the rery geurnal ndoption tr the frit




 enild not otherwize be thisin, and if continnied for a phatit perlod, will oompletely
restore the atomnch to

 The klingdom, on asking for Shepherd' blgratier Tozengex.








WTHITE HANDSASHIONAHLE SUAPSS ANSOND SOAP made









TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"Linez on Morri smoking," by a Lady, will not do.
The parody on the Lave Bout, does not appear nufliently clove for The parody on the LIFE BoAT, does
use; we shall be glad to hear again.
The greal tpress of local matter prevents our noticing the sulject of
the Portuguese Bonds-MABELY's Loan-or the infamous falsehoods
 possible, be attended to next week.
The communication from Northampton is unavoidably omitted-not
from want of inclinatian, but literally for want of room. If the from want of inclinatian, but literally for want of room. If the
date of the extract can be allered, it shall appear on Sunday next. date of the extract can be allered,
B. is thanked-as he alwoays is.
B7 Monday Edirion (for the Country) is publithed at Three
ocloek in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Lateat News. $\because$ The Titis and In dex to Vol. X. are now ready, and may be

## JOEN BULL.

## LONDON, FEBrUARy 27.

UPON an occasion so important as the Birth-day of our Quesen, connected as its celebration is, with the first
Drawing-Room held in the country by a Queen, since the Drawing-Room held in the country by a Queen, since the
death of Queen Char that we should, at somewhat more than our usual length, deacribe the proceedings of the Court.
The Band of the King'n Guard mounted in their State dresses, and were joined by the Bands of the other two Regiments of Foot Guards.
The united Bands performed various piecea during the time the Guard was relieving.
At half-past twelve neveral Bishops arrived at the Queen's resi-
dence. The hall was lined by Her Muestr's dence. The hall was lined by Her MAsestr's footmen in State live.
ries, and the inner hall by the Yeomen Guard. The Right Reverend Prelates were conducted to the QuEEn'e private drawing-room, when
the Archhishop of CANTERBURY read to Her MAJE5TY an Address of Congratulation on the celebration of Her MAJEETY' natal dasy to
which the QuEEN was pleabed to returna noet gracioua anawer. His

 apecial misaion from the Netherlandk, arrived, and were conducted
into the presence of Herr MAJETV by Sir R. Cissta, the Master of
the Ceremonies. The Ministers dielivered letters from their tespec. into the presence of Her MAJEsTY by Sir C. Chester, the Master of
the Ceremonies. The Ministers delivered letters from their lespec-
tive Courte, which were most graciously received by Her MAJsgry. tive Courte, which were most graciously received by Her MAJEgry.
The arrangements for holding the Q wern's Drawing Roommere
complete in every respect. The Pages of their MAJEsTIEs appeared complete in every respect. The Pages of their MAJEsTiEs appeared in splendid uniforms of purple and Yo
the quard room and the svenueb. The Serieant Portere, the Gentle-
men Porters, the Yeomen Porters, the Under Portere, and the Marbhalmen, were in attendance
Sir R. Binnie and the off
a numerous body of the new Police, who preserved excellent order a numerous body of the new Police, who preserved excellent order
throughout the day. A guard of honour of the Royal Horse Guarda,
with their Band in State uniforms, marched into with their Band in State uniforms, marched intothe greatcourt yard.
Their Royal Highnesses the Duchees of Kext and the Princens Vicropis, with their suite, came in stinte, in three cardiages, escorted
by a party of the Life Guards. Their Rojal Highnespes were attend.



 blonde.
The Duke and Duchess of Glovcerter came in State. The Lond
CrNection, the Sparker of the House of Conimons, snd several of Crascrlion, the Spanker of the House of Conimons, and several of
the Foreign Ambakadorand Minister, aloo came in State.
The servants of the different branches of the Royal Family ap-
 appeared to be in the enjoyment of excellent lhenlth.
The Great Officers of State, the 1ords and Grooms of the KIxa's
Bedchamber, the Equerries, the Aides-de-Camp, the Captain of the Bedchamber, the Equerries, the Aidee--de-Camp, the Captain of the
Yeomen Guard, the Gentlemen (vihers, the Srcretary to the Board
of Green Cloth, the Pages of Honour, the Exon in Waiting, and of Green Cloth, the Pages of Honour, the Exon in Waiting, and
others, were presented to the QugEs.
Their MAsErsich soon after entered the State-rooms, and in the
Throne-roon received a Deputation from Chriat' Throne-room received a Deputation from Christ's Hospital, accord-
 ToN, the Receiver; Mir. T. Hectras, the Steward; Mr. Sous
Weus. the Drawink Master. There were forty loys of the Royal
foundation, carrying clarts and apecimens of their drawink; smong Toundation, carrying charts and specimens of their drawink; among
them was one of a ship. The Deputation retired hiighly gratified
with their reception, And the interest taken by their MAJEsTIEs in Fith their reception, Rnd the interest taken by their MAJESTIES in
the liudabie institution which they repreaented. The Queen then took her station in the centre of the Throne, for
the purpose of holding her Drawing- Room. The Princess Victoris


 Qeeve, and received the Ladies who were presented previous to their
being introducd to her MAssaty ly the Lord Chamberlain. Ier
MAJESTY's attendants were arranged on the platlorm ascending to MAJEATY's a
the Throne.
The Marchioness of Ely was the Jady in Waiting; the 1)uehess



 The reception of the Company by their Majesries occupied ahnut
two hourn. Thurir M, and Ministera and their Ladies, and those who prioy the privilpere of
the enfere. It beeng a Collar Iay, thone Noblemen and Gientemen whoare Members of the dintinkuished Orders wore their superbeollars
attaclied to them, which added considerably to the eflect of the
august assembly.
We have not room for the list of presentations, much less
for that of the company present, and mueh less still for the for that of the company present, and mueh less still for the
description of the ladiess' dresses, which, however splendid in their confusion of ornament, when filled by their lorely wearers, do not, we think, come "quite clear" out of a
detail ypon paper-honde, lappets, plumes of fenthers, and profusions of liamonds seem to apply to all of them-and in their proper colours, are but at best dradly lively in black in their proper colours, are but at best dradly lively in black
and white.
For two only we have room-we quote from the Morning For two only we have room-we quote from the Morning
Post. The fist is that of Mrs. B Lompieli, the amiabie
lady of the Bishop of thoson, who is repregented to have lady of the Bishop, of linnox, who is represented to lave
woin, with a body an'l veduisantes of fine blonde, $a$ train of rich immortald velref-- this particular article falling to the
share of the lady of one witur prelates, is an odd coincideuce share of the lady of one wi urr prelates, is an odd coincidence.
We have certainly heard of ererverting stuff, with which to
make certain articles of male attire, but of
we were until Friday morning, igmerant.
We were until Friday morning, igaorant. "Tre Rerv. Mrs. Sr. Jonn.-A blue silver train, with a a
arespe This is even a greater puzzler than the last, for by this announcerment we are laty in question has actually been amiable and respectable lady in question has actually been ordained, or hat ber equally and to her MajEsty with a blue silver (an odd colont
beautiful blonde lappets.

The arrangements for the reception of the company were extremely well made. Her Masesty, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, won every heart by her
gracious condescension and kindness, and the King, gracious condescension and kindness, and the King,
although considerably fatigued towards the end of the day, although considerably fatigued towards the end of the day,
seemed highly gratified by the just tribute of respect and seemed highly gratifed by the just tribute of re
affection paid to his amiable and illustrious consort.

The illuminations in the evening were unusually splendid. Crockford's was really magnificent. Fenton's Hotel
was but little behind it; all the club-houses were elewas but little behind it; all the club
gantly decorated upon the occasion.

ThE reduction of Salaries' Committee have abolished the salaries of Lord President of the Council and lord Privy Seal-this was doue upon the motion of Lord Storpay, jokingly proposed that these two great officers should have none - to this the Committee agreed. The Secretaries
of the Treasury are to have $£ 2,500$ - the Under Secretaries of the Treasury are to
of State $\mathcal{E 1}, 500$ a year.
Sir Robert Pebl, Mr. Goulburn, and one or two other Members of the Committee, have discontinued their attendance. It is by no means certain when the report will
be presented. be presented.

WE lament exceedingly to state, that on the return of the King and Queen from the Play on Tuesday night, several were-swo or three of these missiles struck Captain Baring, who, as commanding the escort, rode by the window, and one of them broke the glass, and fell into the carriage.
This most disgraceful occurrence shews, not only that the most patriotic Sovereign, even when accompanied by his exemplary and illustrious consort, is not safe from the outrages of a well-drilled ranical mob, whose most expressive mode of declaring its hostility to the existing system of the angust indiridual who wears the crown-but it may serve to prove to those who rested their assurance that the public tranquillity would not have been disturbed during the Royal visit to Guildlall upon the deserved popularity of the well informed as others who dissuaded his Majesty from fulfilling his engagement to the citizens.
The outrage to which we now refer as having taken place on Tuesday, occurred in the open space near St. Martin's
church, and the assailants were formed in a condensed knot
Sir Henry Parnell being an able man, is found rather an ugly customer in the Finance Committee-He is, therefore ommissioned to procecd to France and Holland, with
Mr. Bnowning, or Bhownagg, or some such person, as Mr. Bnowning, or BHOWNRIGG, or some such person, as
Secretary, to ascertain how the public accounts are kept in those happy, peaccable, and prosperous countries. This permission to travel is quite Russian.
Before we next address our readers, the vital question ervently jection of Lord John RUsse LL's Bill by a powerful majority of that House, whose very existence is threatened by the neasures which that Bill is to propose.
Perhaps, nerer at any period since this country existed was Reform-n cates moment Every concession has heen made to at this ery moment. Every concession has been made to the people; the power of the monarchy is constitutionally confined;
the Government is pure and frec from corruption; peace with all the world-our trade is flourishing; and we have the evidence of a banker of 40 years standing, delivered was less mercautile embarrassment known than at this rery moment.
What then, in Gon's name, let us ask, is the inducement of this precipitate measure-hurried on by some in the hope of redceming pledges made in the liberality of irresponsibility, who, having notling to lose, scek for Reform as the chance -the certainty we would say-of a change, by which they nay hope to possess
Refons means Revolution, and the Reformers who pelted the King or Engiband and his tically illustrated the merits of the question to be discussed on Tuesday next.
and respectasked what has induced some men of character we shonld say, shecer coorardice; an apprehensionmers, the rejection of the new-fangled scheme would be more pearance, what token has lieen given of wat sign, what apwith regard to this most absurd and risionary proposition? We are answered by a reference to the petitions.- What
then? In the first place, if the petitions are examined, they will
be found to originate in the same places and to be found to originate in the same places and to be signed by
the same persons, as those which loaded the tables of bot Houses of prarliament in favour of the unfortunate of both Canoline, or any other "cry" question.-But what then
"gain" again:
In the
petition for Reform are those of the people anxious for it introduction, that those who do not petition are satisfied with the state of things as they are ; compare the nitmbers,
examine the characters of those who brawl and cry for change with those who, conscious of the blessings this happy country enjoys, amb aware of the incaleulable danger of
mnovation, resolse to remain peaceable and innovation, resole to remain peareable and quiet until the
hour shall come when the accomplishment of the scheme of the theoretical Reformers shall call them forth to defend their lires and properties against the acts of the practical

REVOLDTIONI
mejority exists.
Talk of popular Parliaments-talk of the reduction the would effect, the benefits they would confer, fook at the Ministry at this moment, a Popular Ministry, madi
up of Whigs, and Radicala, and Radical Whige, an
Radical popular that its very "head and front" was the leader the "Friends of the People." One of its distinguibe Members hails the Tri-colovred Flicg with extacy great cause to which public attention is to be drawn neat week.
Look at these popular Ministers; these Ministers whe live on the breath of the mob; is it to be believed that thens
persons did not in the plenitude of their liberality towas persons dide, and of their regard for themselves, exert the utmost energies in the Cabinet where they have their wob uncontrouled by any external infuence, to frame a Budfod
which should be popular? to be sure they did ; and see it which should be popular ? to be sure they did; and see
consequence of this besotted, highflying nonsensical parite about popular Parliaments and popular Ministries-erai duty, every tax, every attempt except one that they ha brought forward has failed; has been found impracticabien ut the most favourite scheme of hateful that the Peoplent not submit to its infliction.
This is a specimen of popular legislation.- The specimes of Reform, Lord GREY are equally striking; and the falky and constant attention to passing erents have wholly chan his opinions upon the question, and he is now lugged to answer for the political sins of his youth, and to
advocate what he knows in his heart must either be advocate what he k
or DEstructivg.
There is one most impudent circumstance connected when papers over which certain Lords have influence, and all th pmall periodicals, which are swayed either by hribery $a$ small periodicals, which are swayed either by hribery a
duped by their own ignorance, have made use of the Kirg name as the friend of the Reform measure, -one has 业 brazen assurance to make His Majesty say,

## Bill will pass the house of Commons.

This, the King could not say-because no man cay
This, our King could not say-because it would be constitutional in a Sovereign to say any such thing; bety what is to be thought-or what is the state of the countryd when the LOAD Chancelloh says in the House of Pew hus antip never used in Parliament hut using it, as his Lort, hip said, " NOT WITH ANY VIRW TO INFLUERE THE VOTRS OF MEMBERS, WHICH
"IMPROPER AND UNPARLIAMENTARY.
The energies of the country appear to be roused-the toth want of confadence in he Mistry upon all other poins, ions about Reform-would we had space to collect f various materials which, within these few days, the pret as afforded for the counteraction of the innovation of em; we do but justice not only to the writers, but to pamphlet by Mr. Escott (2dedition), ".
Parliament be a Benefit to the Country? phlet, "On the Ballot," which is full of talent, and to "Letter to Lord Lansdowne," (2nd edition), by Colond Matriew Stewant.
In the mennwhile, let us hope that every true friend to his country will be at his post on Tuesday, to guard the barnert the Constitution, ard that we shall find the FEARb of Lord John llussell's Bill on its second reading, by a mb jority of little less than Onk II Undren.
Is the middle of the difficulties which seem to environ to Government, and in the generally unsettled state of the unb know, that an event has occurred, which this country wit not fail to appreciate as very beneficial, not only to England, but to the whole of the British Empire-not only to whole of the British Empire, but to the world at large The King has been pleased to call into his Most flonours able Prisy Council, the now Right IIonourable MICHABb wasted, written or spoken in evddition a to the announcement. It has been remarked as curious that Mr. Micbagb
Angelo Taylon should so late in life be so exalted, seeip Angelo Taylor should solate in life be so exalted, seeing rather his misfortune than his fault, every body will be readf o allow ; and we cannot but think that the present MinisBoard, under his Presideney, have shewn both grace and gratitude in inviting their Amphitryon to the Privy Conncil Suard over the way:
We are happy ulso
Weare happy ulso to state that Gencral Grey has safely gallant oflicer's disappointment with respect to the Grand Cross, which he did nol $\xi e t$, and referring to the little shatie orse, which is the distinclive badge of that which he pro-
actually received-said, that althongh Lord G $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{y}$ had pro nised his brother the BATH, the KING: had given him ondy the Bidert-however, he has gotten something.
IT secms that the last of the questioned duties is gonethat upon timber. Lord Altuorp was, it sectas, mistaken
in the amsount of British capital invested in that article. The duty upon Cape-wine it is found must be abandoned, because here is an Act of Parliament which declares that no increas had not, it seems, seen. The encreased duty upon Portro wuese wine is liable $t$ a $a$ similar whiretion-that is, if there lake place, although it was brought forward, because it cato
tater ot be spared ; and the decrease of stamp duties on ners papers ant advertisements will come to nothing, either,
telligible to the parties concerned, or adrantageous to the public at large.
The cruel and oppressive personal tax upon tratellers by stean is to be modified into a duty upon the tonnage of the dious poll tax shew the real nature and chararter of this to state. that the dleputation which waited upon Jord A LTHORP from (iravesend io enlighten him on the subject, prored that
cren in its modiffed state it will have this effect-that persons
who, residing at that place, now take seasm tickets, which en-
sure their convegance to and from London daily, throughout the
 Pay
And
is lore the propul-are these the patriots who would ame-
liorate the condition of the middle classe, and give them comfort and convenience? And let us ask, why the revival of the days of WAT TYLER is proposed ? Why, in order to admit of the taking off the duties upon coals and candles, and which are more than ten-fold compensated by the evi consequences of such an oppressive, foreign, tri-coloured
imposition upon the liberty of the subject as this detestable imposition
steam tax.
But let us for a moment look at the Army and Navy Estimstes of these same Ministers. Let us see how Sir Henry Hardinge on the one hand, and Sir Georae Clerk on the other, flutter their dove-cotes.
It will be seen that by a skilful contrivance of the Clerks, the apparent increase of the Army Estimates, for the year, is $\mathbf{£ 1 4 9 , 0 0 0}$-and so some easy people would of course believe it to be, seeing that for the encrease of the army, under the present Ministers, the charge is $\pm 209,000$, and the decrease on the dead weight $\mathbf{2} 60,000$-but Sir HENRY HARDINGE exract of $£ 50,000$ to be required for the Irish Yeomanry; this an of the encrease the decrease is not the effect of any retrenchment or contrivance of the present Ministers, but simply the operation of the system adopted by the Duke of Wellington's Goernment.
In the estimate of $\mathbf{£ 6}, \mathbf{3 8 0}, \mathbf{0 0 0}$, the present Government tried to abolish the office of Treasurer of the Military College and the Military Asylum; all the other reductions were made by the late Government, and the reduction of the salaries of the Governors of Ceylon and Malta, had been recotnmended by
the Committee of Investigation, of which Lord Rosslyn was the President.
The result therefore is, that in an estimate of $£ 6,380,000$, he present Government have increased the Army expences 260,000 . and have proposed the reduction of two offices, be abolished without manifest prejudice to the service
The increase in the expenditure in the Nary
from the last, amounts to $\pm 090,430$ pounds-the salary of the First Lord of the Admiralty remains unaltered salary of the Secretary is reduced to $£ 2,500$ a year; for the details we have no room to-day, but the success of Sir George Clerk in making the case clear to the House, may be tolerably well eatimated by the fact, that the Right Honourable Sir James Grailam again threatened the country with resignationthreat which was hailed with cheers from almost every corner of the thouse.
But this must not be-these worthy gentlemen are doomed to a little more badgering before they die-they must be skinned before they are killed-a somewhat cruel process, that of peeling them alive-but so it must be, and accordingly, when HUME was going to press the liouse to a diviCockburn, Lord Hothan cruelly interposed Sir James the catastropher the matter up any how, got up and said, that of course although contrary to the got up and said, that of course, alnough contrary to the riews, opinions, suggestions, and
propositions of the Cabinet. IF the House preferred the proporitions of the Cabinet. If the House preferred the another office, they must yield-and so the Opposition, anxious to give them every chance, divided not, and the Ministers still remain cooped up, ready for slaughter on Tuesday eveniug.

## "PRO REGE, LEGE, GREGE."

## Appropriate motto to the man :

How much I like to read ye
On pane and pannel, apick and span
"Pro Rege, Lege, Grege !"
Pro Rege"
"Pro Rege" I'm your man for Kings,
Ye know how I concede ye Ye know how I concede ye
Love, homage, praise, and all such things,
" Pro Rear, Iege, Grege!"
Pro Lege'" I'm your man for
I'll read ye, plead ye, bleed ye ;
There shall not be a single flaw,
Then Lawyers! join in full hurra
"Pro Rege, Leae, Grege!"
Pro Gragr'' I'm your man
I'll heed ye, lead ye, feed ye;
And, though uprais'd to rank, odds bobs
Pro Rege-leqe Gngir!
IOTA.
It seems that Lord Brovgham has attended the Committee for the reduction of Salaries, and made such statements to them as were sufficient to melt the heart of a stone. Ife complained of the price of the purse to carry the sealhe complained of the price of Lord LyNDHURST's secondhand gown-detailed his conversation with the robe-maker about hemming it with narrower lace, at a reduced chargedescribed the misery of having a drunken butler and two out of Ilill-street, but that some of his friends (and Jord house in Berkb, nmong the number, who wanted to let his a man as a Chancellor, in, said they could not visit so great bited;-for his part, his Lordshap a house as that he inliathe same to him as another, and that as for Lady Be was quite she was so great an invalid that as for Lady Bnoughism, Ladyship, -and all this and infmitely more he said, sitting before the Committee, robed and corered-

A'top of his head was his wik,
And a top of his wik was his hat-
a little three-cornered thing, which gave to the mass of hair below it an effect very different from that, which it was no doubt intended to produce.
But. the gist of his evidence before-or rather his advice, to the Committee, went to the reduction of the salary of the pension; and this he enforced in such an extraordinary mang pension; and this he enforced in such an extraordinarymanas to whether he were in fun or in earnest. For our parts, we think his he were in fun or in earnest. For our parts,
greatest fun. greatest fun.
The long, wild, rambling, and impracticable scheme, of time nor experlence to suluject which he has had neither second or third edition of his or wnderstand -is merely a

## his Local Jurisdiction Courts, which would at one blow cost

 the country $\mathbf{£ 1 5 0 , 0 0 0 \text { . a year, is, as we believe, wholly } \mathrm { im } \text { - }}$ practicable, but even upon the occasion of this loug exposinot help referring to the "astonishing " office which he holdsnol not help referring to the "astonishing" office which he holds
in connexion with its probable durability, for not withstanding his remarkable anxiety about the amount of the retiring Chancellor's pension, his Lordship said in the Hpuse of Lords on Tuesday-" that I shall go out, THERE 18] NO my office"-this his Lordship said, speaking of a holder of patent place. whom his Lordship was plessed to threaten with removal from it, without regard to his vested rights"I," said Lord Brovaian, "will let the patentee see that I can exercise the power which the law confers on me." Lord BROUGHAM has also evinced a strong specimen of
he suavity of his manners and intentions, in his threat to he Commissioners of Lunacy, to commit them to the Fleet for contempt. Lord Granvilles Somehset vindicated himself and the other Commissioners, in a most able nild, and gentlemanly speech.
What an extraordinary change a few weeks, and the abso Brovaram of Lord GRBY, have wrought-to find Lord Brovaham denying the authority of newspapers as good who never hesitated to belier and act upon similar authority against Lord ELDON-and to talk of committing-" these men," as his Lordship cells Lord Granvilue Somerset and the rest of the Commissioners, his Lordship's colleagues, to the Fleet !! !
The cause of his Lordship's hasty intemperance, appears
to us to be a captious anxiety about his dignity, which, he begins to fancy, he cannot maintain without a prodigiou exertion; and finding, from a combination of circumstances, from the particular attention of SEGDEN within the Bar, and the total inattention and hubbub which every body with out the Bar displays in his Court, and from sundry other
manifestations, that the office he holds has not the weight it manifestations, that the oftice he holds has not the weight it possessed in the hands of Lord Eldon, or his predecessors his spirit is roused, and he resolves to frighten people into respect and veneration, by a display of the terrible po
with which the first lay subject of the cmpire is invested.
This must be the real ground of his imperious conduct for in private life those who know him best describe him as agreeable, unaffected, and vastly pleasant. He may rely upon it, he will find it easier to lead than to drive, and that mixed in his public conduct, will do him more good than the course he is pursuing.
But besides the general disadvantages likely to accrue to his Lordship from the arbitrary and overbearing tenor of his of the manards others, there are times when the inferiority manner most particularly unfarourable. All the eloquence of his speech about Reform in Chazcery-all the sneers to Which we have already referred-and all the empty bluster about "grappling with a patent place," which nothiag
short of an Act of Parliament can abolish or even alter-sink short of an Act of Parliament can abolish or even alter-sink
into a tissue of nonsensical verbiage when the plain common into a tissue of nonsensical verbiage when the plain common
sense of the Jord Grey's Chief Barou of the Exchequer is brought to bear upon them.
 and shewed him to the country in all his native unseemliness -for he shewed the House of Lords, that the Bill which ord brovgham called-and from his dotiag affection for very imed to fancy-a bantling of his own-is a copy, in every important point, of one which Lord LYNDH UREs
year brought forward himself, and which was rejected by the House of Commons mainly through the exertion and influ-
ence of Mr. HeNRy Brovgham limself. But this is not the worst part of the case, constitutionally speaking-for i came out, in the efforts of Lord BRoUGHAM to vindicate himself from the charge of plagiarism, that he had never read
the Bill which was before the Commons, and which, by his the Bill which was before the Commons, a
zeal and activity was thrown out by them.
We must say, Lord I,YNDH URST performed the task of dissection as skilfully as Hume could have done it; he over hrew all the attacks of Lord Brov Gham upon the Bank and the satisfaction they gave by the small number of ap peals that were made from them, and the infinitely smalle number of reversals in consequence of those appeals: and shewed to the House that the melo-dramatic introduction of a Jury into the Chancery Court, had long before Lord Brougilam, or even Mr. Brovgham was thought of, been ander discussion and consideration, and after both had been rejected.
But the " unkindest cut of all" was when his Lordship proved to the satisfaction of every Lord, except Lord Brougham, that the magnificent sacrifice of income which hat learned person proposed to make for the benefit of the country would amount at the verymost to thoo thousand five
hundred poends a year-a sum which the said Lord Brovgham suggested should be added to the retiring pen ion of the Chancellor.-So much for the practical knowledge and personal disinterestedness of Lord Bnougham and
Vaux.
With respect to retrenchments on minor points, we believe it to be a fact, that two of the Masters in Chancery have
resigned, on the promise, from the Jord Chancelhor, of resigned, on the promise, from the Lord Chancelion, of
their PENSIONs-one is succeded by Mr. MARTIS who, we believe, quitied the bar several years ago, as not finding the legal profession worth attenting to
man, but Lord Brovgnim's cousin. hings-but pensions with Chancery are not very common

OF all the disagreeable sights in the world, there is carcely one soirritating and vexatious to the spectator, as he quarrels and bickerings of a man and his wife "before company "-the pity one feels for the poor half-weeping ic tyrant-the snappishness, the contradiction, the fomeshe fret-in short, the thing, the contradiction, the fidget, to be hated, and is therefore, pretty generaliy, in good Whiety, kept enfirely out of sight.
Why do not IIis IA
Why do not IIis Masesty's ministers contrive to follow the rational course adopted by the mated doves of or-
dinary life-why not settle their squabbles in the Cabinet, "Company" at the snirees of mithed and contempt of the Company" at the snirees at St. Stephen's.
On Monday Lord Channos moved, that instead of proceeding to the order of the day for the Committee of Supply, the
Ilouse shouldcome to a resolution with respect to the dis-
tressed state of the West Indian Colonists. This the Right Hon. Mr. Thomgon opposed. He was followed by Lord
Althorpe, who having looked round him during the Right
Hon. Mr. Thomson's homily, did not think it right to supHon. Mr. Thomson's homily, did not think it right to sup-
port that gentleman's line of conduct-so overboard went the Right Hon. P. T., and Lord Althorpe offered to refer the whole Weat India question to a Committee, according to the suggestion of Lord CHandos.
Then came Mr. Charles Grant, who opposed the doned that, and taking the hint from Lord ALTHOHPR, gave the RIGHT HON. P. T. the coup de grace, and opposed him in tot6, and declared his intention to SUPPORT LORD CHANDOs.-This was a deuce of a business, and up rose the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., quite shocked al Mr. Grant's doing such a thing as supporting Lord Chandos, and declared that if the question was carried-he-he-yes -he would resign the next morning.
Sir Robert Peek, in one of the best among the admirable speeches which he has already made since the reassembling of Parliament, saved the Right Hon. Sir Jambs GRAHAM from the unpleasant necessity of breaking up the Government, by entreating Lord CHANDOs to withdraw his motion. These sportsmen like to play their fish before they kill them, and thus spare the present $A$
the country for a little longer space of time.
Lord CHANDOs agreed to withdraw his motion, but not without some cutting sympathy with the Cabinet upon the happy state of union which exists amongst them. And so, by the grace of PEEL, Sir JAMES GRAHAM is still First by he grace of PEEL,
Lord of the Admiralty.

## THE UNIVERSAL PANACEA:

"Tous non ultra députes
"Sont devenue sanis culottes,
"Et tous, pour nos libertés,
" Parienh, apropos de Bottes
" Parient apropos de Bottes:
Si'on ne le cisil guefre,-
"C'eat la faute de Voltaire."

## granger.

We're getting on,-we're getting on, The Tories (those old Rogues!) are gone, And now we've lib'ral men
Henceforth we need not fear to
Henceforth we need not dread the gale,
Whatever blast may blow!
What is the spell to lull the Storm
Reform?
Retrench !
But atill our Irish Friends compla
How cold and hunger gnaws,
No matter! We'll remove the
For now we know the cauee:
Taxes? No; these they paid before,
And these they still must pay-
Tithes ? Under Wellisaton they bore,
And why not under Grey ?
Reform!
But how are we their thirst to quench ?
Retrench:
Thus shail we rule at home-abroad,
On land, and on the sea
hus shall the nation's foes be awed,
Well! but our citizens repent,
Weil! but our citizens repent,
They all have aching heads,
From shocking odours in the street,
And vermin in their beds!
How should we kill the buga that swarm?
How should we dissipate the stench,

## Retrench!

London, Feb. 24, 1831
We quoted last week, a paragraph in the new Number of the Quarterly Reviev, containing a grave charge on the cial business. We are happy in being able to piece of judiQuarterly was wrong in one point. Quarterly was wrong in one point. Lord Mrlbovanes to "His Majesty's Secretary of State"-Will apother Lord plead not guilty?
Amongst the notable-(quere not-able?) reductions made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we observe that the office of llusband of the 4 per cent. duty- (which
duty from the said oftice of Mr. Bates, had gotten the name of Mrs. Bates ben held by Mr. Bates, had gotten the name of Mrs. Bates) has been abolished-in short, that Mr. Bates and the 4 per cent.
duty have been divorced, and that therewith Mr. Bates loses the salary of $£ 400$ per annum.
Considering that the present Ministry, while out of office, most strenuously advocated the repeal of the duty itself, and considering that the revenue derived from it by the country
amounts but to about $£ 20,000$ a year, its abolition might have been expected; and since, as every body knows, it have been expected; and since, as every body knows, it
bears heary upon the most impoverished of the planters, would have been hailed as an carnest of a friendly feeling towards that body.
The sentiments of the King towards this class of his loyal and dutiful subjects, have been often and often recorded in the annals of Parliament, and that those gracious sentiments he fact of Ilis Majesty's haring specifically abandonedin his speceh from the Throne-this part of his hereditary erenue.
At present the relief is confined to taking ont of the pocket salary, which he was certainly entilled to believe would have been his so was certainly entifled to believe would have been his so long as the duty itself existed, and so long
as he performed the domestic duties required of him by his as he performed the do
matrimonial compact.

There has been an "aflair" between Mr. O'Gorman Mahon and the Right Ilonourable Sir James Graitam, Baronet, at present, by the grace of Pegl, First Lord of the Admiralty-that is to say, a hestile message and a pacific

As we once received a tolerably sharp lesson on the difference bet ween an explanation and an hpology, we shall
venture upon very little of our own in the description of the

Bidir-which, , is the Irioh
mighty reety quarrel as ait
mighty pretty quarrel as it is.
On Fridey, we think, Sir Jamers. Gbaigay, Baronet
 his ysual tact alont Ireland, and declared it to be Hf it were not for the inflammatory conduct of one or was sitting behind the asid Right Honourable Sir James Grabas, Baronet, \&cc. \&c. \&ec. cried out "Name, name," in a tone which, although it appears it did not reach the ears of the said Right Honourable Sir JAMEs, \&c. \&c. \&c. cernitory medium of that Right Honourable Gentleman's wig he also being farther removed from O'GonNAN MAHON. Sir James GaAham, very naturally, as he did not hear it,
atid not comply with O'Gonman MAEON's demand, but
concluded his speech and sat down.
Some thme after this, Sir JAMEs Graram had occasion to address the Speaker upon some totally different subject, at which period O'Gorman Mahon having occasion to go to the opposite side of the House to speak to somebody, came In front of the Right Honourable Sir James. After Sir Jambs had concluded his speech upon the business actually
ander discussion, he said, "While I am upon my legs ander discussion, he said, "While I am upon my legs
I may as well correct an epithet which I used in the earlier part of the evening, and which appeared to gire offence to pome individunls; instead of demegogues I would be underMAN MABON, having been nudged by the friend next whom he was sitting, as if to remind him that Sir James wa actually speaking, if not to him, at least at him, cried We now state what we bes had done.
the case ; but it appears believed to be the simple fact o following authorized statement, with a reference to the debate of
Post:-

## ir jaymg gramama and o'Gormay mahor

"In consequence of what fell from Sir J. Granays in the delate
in the House of Commons on Friday, explanations tonk place on in the flouse of commons on Friday, explanations took place on
the followink day between Lord Ahthonp, on the part of Sir J.
GRAHAM, and Major MAcNAMARA, on the part of O'GosMAN MAhos, when the following statement was anreed to:-


 this declaration in the House of Commons, Sir James asid, before he
areerd to that, he must consult a friend, to whom he would refer "'He accordingly congilted Iord Altronp, and it is the opinion
of Lord Airnonp that he ouglit to make it.


## tion <br> Mallow, Fol. 2D:

 "Sir, GnAhss. accordingly, it will be scen, made madat theThere required-neither apology nor explanation this time -declaration is thus reported in the same Paper.

SUPPLY-EXPLANATION

 of the llouse, especially na the subject particularly referred to him-
self, and had, also reference to what hai oucurred upon a former de-
bate. It might bo receolected by the House that upon the occasion to which he alludrd, he had in the heat of an extemporaneous debate
used the word demafogues,' which Dhad given ofence to an Hon.
Member, and he liad since been nsked by that Hon. Member if in so





The Tones, as some of our readers probably know, has been for some time a thorough-going Government paper;-
wre say nothing about falling honses, and little plump animals wee say nothing about falling honses, and little plump animals
with long taits, that are said to have an instinctive feeling as with long taits, that are said to have an instinctive feeling as
to running across the way before the roof falls;-but we beg to running across the way before the roof falls;-but we beg
to call attention to the following paragraph, which appeared to call attention to the following paragre
in that paper on Wednesday morning:-
"The Indifirent muccess which, in some important particulars,
bas attended Lord Anceore's recent sclieme of taxation, is to be re-
pretted for reasons which look much further than to any question of pretted for reasons which look much further than to any question of
pure finance. It has shaken the general character of the Guvernment,
 no man livine can foresec.
"If we wer asked whether Lord Grey and the Chancellor of the
Exchequer have been altogether innocent of the blame inferred Exchequer have been altogether innocent of the blame inferred
against them by the ciolence of the exising clamour amonk monied
men, our answer, vith whatever reluctance, must be giten in the nemen, our answer, woith whatever relyc/ance, must be qiten in the ece-
pative. In mattrs eminently practical, and familiar to the minds of
hundred of individuals who were equally within the reach of Ministers, and worthy of their fulist confitence, they uppear to have abun-
doed themsctues to their own speculutions, und to hate exposed them. The cause of all this misfortune is however developed4. The caune of this, though partly to be found in the sensitive
nour of their Lordhips, who were above all things anxious, by
 be ascribed to inexperience of public buainess, the necessary effect of
a long exclusion from oflic, and of a manopoly of the powers of go-
vernment in this empire by' one overbearing faction,
This is higbly creditable to the present Gove
the Times seems determined that the merit of such conduct should not be lost upon them. Mr. Thomson retired from trade a fortnight before he took off the duty on Barilla. Nr. Enwarn Ehsics relinquished business before he accepted office. Mr. Maberly's loan was projected before his son
was Surveyor of the Ordnance. The Mr. Baning in office Was irvejor Baring who held Tallow in consequence of
on not the Mr.
the Barilla duties being taken off, but his brother. Mr. the Barilla duties being taken off, but his brother. Mr.
Wanbenvos has Timber on hand which is to be affected by frieduty, but he is not in office at all. Lord Durfas
will selle vast many more coals than he did, but then he was not eotanited abiont the abolition of the duty. It is quite thing like jobbing; and it is only melancholy to see, accord ag to the view the Times takes of it, that this scrupulon
dellicacy has involved them in a charge of ignorance and
blame which that Paper canuot delend, and shaken their
general character, and perhaps affected even the stability of
the Government. What a provoking thing to have been so
particular, and get no credit for it after all. particular, and get no credit for it after all.
There has been a good deal of discussion as to Mr.
SPRNCER Perceval's motion for a Fast, and the partiSPRNCER PERCBVAL's motion for a Fast, and the partizans of his school have gone the length of petitioning upon the subject. We confess we do not see in the Honourable Gentleman's pions feeling, any thing either this country is labouring under the ill effects of any dispensation of Providence, but; on the contrary, is blessed beyond its deserts, still there is, there can be, nothing to find fanlt with in devo tion and humility, and an anxious solicitude for the spiritual ciples have erinced on the present occasion.
ciples have erinced on the present occasion.
We have, howerer, one word to say up
We have, howerer, one word to say upon the subject, this general fast is proposed, as an extraordinary act when tional humiliation, we enter upon the solemn season of Lent in erery week of which season-if not every day as in the Romish Church-tro solemn fasts are ordained by the Protestant Religion-days of humiliation, on which the regula church serrice is performed, and on which the theatres and places of public amusement are closed, and when those who are by no means rigid, consider it orthodox and right to obey the ordinances published with the Liturgy of the Establishment for their due observance.
We merely insert the following from the Morning Past of Tuesday- $i t$ is a description of "one of the most exquisite FEAsts the guests had ever partaken of," which was given
by the Chief Magistrate of the City of London to the Archbish be found in the list:
"On Fripay Lass, the Anniveragry of the Society for the Propa-
gation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the IORD MAYoR gave a gaton of ent forpel in Foreign Parts, the Lorn MAYor gave a most
splendid enterlainment the Digniaries of the Chreh alt the Man-
sion Honse. The Ekyptian Hall, in which the counpany, to the sion Honse. The Exyptian Hall in whinh the compsny, to the
number of upwards of hundred, dined, was fitted up with extreme

 "The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Win-
chester, Bankor, Bath nad Welis. Bristoo, Carlishe, Chester,
Exeter, Glouccster, Hereford, Lichfielil and Coventry chester, Bankor, Bath and Welis, Bristol, Carlisle, Chester,
Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichiflela and Coventry, Llandaf,
Lincoln, Peterborough. Rochester, Salisbury, St. Asaph and SL,
David'e, Lord Howe, Lord Clarendon. Lord Wynford, Mr. Justice Park. Mr. Juntice Gazelee, the Dean of Hereford, Arch
deacon Ilamilton. Archdeacon Potts. the Archdeacon of Middlesex
the Rev. J)r. J)'Oyley, the Rev. Dr. Richards, the Rev. Mr. den, the Archlishop of Canterbury's. Richards, the Rev. Mr. Low
dinin; the Chuirman, De-
puty Chairman, and several of the Directors of the East Indian Company; the Rev. Mr. Benson, the Rev. Dr. Heath, the Head
Master of St. Paul's, the Rev. Mr. Greenwood of Christ's Hoepi"The Archbishop of Canterberay on his health being drunk, expressed himself peculiarly obliged, that at a period iike the present
the Iord Mayor should have reccived, in so kind and marked a
manner. the Members of a Society whose excrtions prod manner, the Nembers of an Society whose exertions produced such
heneficial effects unon the best interesta of mankind. During the
lonk period in which he had presided ove the diocse of long period in which he had presided over the diocese of London, he
had invarialy observed, on thie part of the Magistracy of the City, the most friendly disposition towards the Church, inseparably conhircted as it was with the rreat interesta of the community-
(Cheere.)-IIe concluded by proposing "The health of the Lord
Magor," and, in doing wo Mayor," nnd, in doink no, he said he could mot nit down withou
hearink the warmest testimony to the hospitalities of the present Mayoralte.
The Donn Mayon assured his Grace and their Lordships, that
although it was to him a source of the hikhert gratification to be hononred by the kindness of his frienda, that honour was now
doubly valuable, conterred as it was upon him by the yenerable and
distinuuished Prelates of that Clumel in whome distinquished Prelatess of that Church in whore principlea and doc-
trines he had been educated from his enrliest infancy. rines he had been rducated from his earliest infancy. At times like
the preapent, when the doctrines of the Church were assailed, and her princinies were misrepremented and scandalized by the infidel
and the blaspliemer-when stremnous cffots vere made to undigniy and deprecate the sucred profession, it it was the duty of every
conscientious man publicy to avow lis, sentiments on a Rubjet of
such importance to the temporal and eternal intercat of mankind such importance to the temporal and eternal intercat of mankind.-
(Cheers.)
 We make no remark on this-hut it certainly seems to afford a powerfal illustration of the opinions of the clergy, a ligation. ligation.

> THEATRES.

Is Lent, the labours of the theatrical critic are properly propor mitted, according to the ordinances of the churel, to strengthen himself-so, indeed, are those of the actor, who, howenthen worse ofl of the two, inasmuch as his pay as well as his provision is stopped on the Wednesdays and Fridays.
An incident, however, has occurred during the past week to break
the monotony of the salt-fiah scason-their Mast honoured Drury Lane Theatre Farmex's Sir Peter, and Mies Cusbren's Lady Teazle, were as good
as unual, the pantomime as usual, the pantomime as comical, and Staxqield's magnificent
diorama as splendid as ever, still the Royal Family were the stars of the nikht, and certainly the popular performers, who attracted the
crowded house which greeted their presence. Their Majesties were attended by-
The Iord Chamberlain, the Master
The Cord Chamberlain. the Master of the Horse; Earl Howe,
Ind Chamberain to the Quen; the Earl of Errol, Master of the Horae to the Quecn; the Marguis of Clanricarde, Captain of the
Yeomen Guard; Lord Hill, Gold Stick in Waiting; Sir Andrew Bar-
nard, the Principal Fiuery, nard, the Principal Equery; the Marchioness of Ely, Lady Caroline
Wond, Misa Bosy. Siss Johnson; Mr. Cipriani, the Exon in Wait-
nus: and Mesars, Masb, Martins, ing f and M
in Waiting.
The preparations at the Theatre for the reception of their Mases. former visit. The Royal Box was fitted up in the form of a tent, and
the Suloon at the lack of it was brilliantly illuminated $\Lambda$ guard of honour was in attendance in Russell-stree
Sir Richann Binsif, the Chie IMagistrate of Police, and Mr. Misrrangements of a numerous body of Police, at the head of the were Messrs. Townshend and Sayer. Mr. Iee, the High Constable
of Westminster, also asisted in The Royal party arrived at the Theatre a few minutes after seven, lock. Their Marsstips were reccived by the Managers in full
Court dresses, who conducted their Majsstifs to presented bills of the performance printed on white satin. Irrince Geongr of Campalige to the right of the Kinge.
citerated cherring from the whole wouse. The wationmense and was then sung in exrellent style, the solo parts being very efficiently
sustained by Miss ByFeld, Mrs,

Britannia was sung between the play and the pantomime, and
sabe (ting again at the conclueion. The Royal perty appeand On the return of the Royel
occurred to which we have alluded in another part of the paper.

## NAUTICAL.

We are indebted to the Cambridge Chronicle for tho A he Bombay Coscrier, wh who frequent Balls; it is a Nantical arrangement of figures of fashionable quadrilles :-
 box-haul her, wear round twice azainst the mun in conppany
the opposite craft and your own, alterwards box-liaul her agala

LEte.- Shoot a-head about two fathoms till you nearly ceit
stern on to the other craft under weigh, then make a stern boen stern on to the other craft under weigh, than make a stern boewt
your berth, ,ide eat for abend, first to starboard and then to
make sail and pasa the ocher make sail and pass the other craft, get your hend round on the of tack, another side to atarboard, and port, make sail to reg
berth, wear round, back and fill and boxhaul jour partner.
$L a$ Poule. Heave a-bead and pasg your ad La Poule. - Heave arkead and pass your advergars, yard -arme,
yard-arm. resain your berth on the other tack in the same order,
your station in the line, with your partner, bact and fill,
lind
then
line
you
the
an and yourself into your berth and bring up.
board, make all sail over to the other coash partner, make a me the havert pay of into your birth and the a turn; the three cratts opper
range up abreast towarda you twice and back astern againg

 stern sint the catheass of the craft on jour starboard bonfl
make vail into your berth, your pertuer passing athwart your now proced accordiny to the recond order of sailing; to conpr
the evolutions shoot a-head rad back artern twice in company the whole squadron in cirer of sailing PARISIAN CORRESTONDENCE.

My dear Bull-" Can men gather figs of thorns, or grapte cure peace, order, virtue and happiness from revolutions. Already the Liberals have discovered the truth of this obse and if there be any readery of the $J_{o} h_{n} B_{u} / /$, who, up to the ler insurrections, and of the horrible principles of the French re tionists, I pledge myself to convert him by the facts which France is in a state of anarchy, civil war, and ruin, and that not has she gained nothing by her revolution, but is in danger every thing. Ishall give you, o-das, nothing but facta, and
shallow. pated Whig in Enyland will be able to draw from the lis own conclusions. These facte are indiapulle. Thes at nounced by the Government orga and the Liberels Themselses it in from their own mouths that I am about to condemin bo and their revolution
FAct 1.-At Bord
Fact 1.-At Bordeaux secret societics are established to othersient order of things : orxanized companies are to rally in the south. $A$ Catholic priest plot extends to severn dep run away from his parish to anve his life.
Fact 2.-The Sth regiment

保 to revolt, and proclamations and sonse have lateren found amow them in favour of Hesay V., and againat lovis Philif and his 0 verniment.
Fact 3.
For the 3.-A French Catholic Chursh having heen formed at Pap
 uppenrs, that under the new regime it is dangerous for men to God in a language they underatand
Fact 4, -A dibturbance has taken place at the service of the prese fikhting opd kickangst the Government, a riot took place liberts of public discussion, demonstrated their nttachment principles, by bruising and abusing, in a plnce of public
were obliged to use force to put down the rioters.
Fact 5.-The Church of St. Paul, at Paris, was attacked lys, which were in wood, were burnt before the Tearing yilver articles were wood, were burnt before the Temple. down amid loud acclamations. It appears that the "cross of men gather figs of thorns or grapes of thistles;"
Fact 6.-At the Church of Notre Dame, the National Guards attempted to attack the Cathedral, an cross I but he did not succeed, and his moral and religious from him. You perhaps ren the head, and his clothes wert French nation had the kindness and condescension to rote, $M$ Fact 7, The cros was a God!!!! Blasphemers down ! The bas-reliefs of the triumphal are Pantheon has been pow
 has been broken to pieces. The XVIII. was an object of their respect and veneration, because the Charter-lying scoundrels-they chopped of the head of the Fsct S. -The country seat of the Archlishop of Panis, ple !" The house was entirely eacked ; the cellars were brok and after the "people" had drank till they got drunk, the into othor Choul, and now at Conflans! All hail to the Majesty of the P
Fact 9 . Whilat the Place du Carousel, M. Pryre, an eminent architect, and escape him, that such splendid works of art should be
destroped. II was immediately assailed by "the people" pieces, and himeelf acverely ill-treated! It would appear
forgot to pull down all statues and public monuun
reduce the capical o a complete atate of vandalism:
Fact $10 .-A$ serious diaturbance has taken place in the prison of St. Pelagie, and the prisoners have fired on the police, and the guards St. Pelagie, prisoners; some have been killed and some wounded. The disturbance arose in consequence of the prisoners for debt desiring to make their escape. It seems that the revolutioniats do not acknowledge the necessity for paying debts, and that honesty is with them quite out of fashion. Well, "in for a penny, in for a pound; and as they robbed the
creditors of their bills?
Fact I1.- A band of the populace proceeded to a convent in the Rue St. Jacquee, and entered it by breaking open the doore with clubs and bars of iron. They merely went to find the Archishop of Paris for the purposenf killing him; that was all-notish for the Curate
to kill him! And why? Because he is Archbishop; for of St. Germain L'Auxerrois has made oath, that he never consulted the Arcbbishop whether mass for the soul of the Duke of Bermi should or should not be said in the church. It appears that murder is fashionable among the revolutionists ; this is natural, for Rosesfizsae wes their first chief.
Fact 12.-A priest, arrived, a few daya aince from Meaux, upon allghting from a diligence in the Rue St. Martin, was attacked by the populace, and would probably have been killed but for the succour of the National Guards. This is what the revolutionists mean by liberty."
Fact 13.-The Abbe Bougnean de Villevpay, one of the membere of the Belgian deputation, was innulted on Tuesday in the K
Bac, because he was a priest. An agreeable hint to strangera.
Bac, because he was a priest. An agreeable hint to strangera.
Fict 14.-A mob proceeded some days since to the seminary young priests at Picpus, near the Barrier du Trone, and entered it young prieste at lilpus, nesi the liolence. All the windows were broken, and every thing destroyed. Many articles of great value were plundered. It appears that roblery is popular with the revolutionists.
Fact 15.-The figures of our Saviour placed at the Palace of Justice were covered witl veils by order of the Government, and have since been removed! There is some propriety in this, since it would be grosely indelicate to have the figure of the God of Justice in such an abode. Oh, heaven ! oh, heaven ! where sleep thy thunderbolts? Fact 16.-An abominable scene took place the other day at the during divine service having drawn to the church many of the Na during divine service having drawn to the church many of the Naand told the organist to play the Marseilloise. The latter complied, but diaguised it as much as possible with variations. The ear of the respectable priest was not, however, deceived; and to put an end to this indecency, he ordered one of his chorister boys to ring his bell. This is what the liberals call "patriotic," "independent," and "enlightened."
Facr 17.-"The people." to shew their courage and love of order and justice, have proceeded to the house formerly occupied by the Jesuits at Montronge, near Paris, but since July occupied by private individuals, and have completely devastated the house, and pillaged Fict 18.-The As ununl, the National Guards arrived too late. and states, that "the people" had procceeded to the churches, and and states, that "the people" had procceeded to the churches, and
commanded all the fleurs de lis and other insignia to be destroyed. When the throne is attacked, the altar will never be respected. Fact 10.-The feurs de lis which ornamented the balconies of the Palais Royal were removed at the end of last week. The Kivo's arms in front of the Palace have since been erfacki, as well as the fleurs de lis with which the grand staircase was decorated! It appears that the "popular Throne" in in great fear of the Republican institutions which surround it. The Kiva's arms effaced from his own Palace! Shades of Heenny IV. and Francis I. what must be your regrets and sorrows when ye witness such degeneracy. A Duke Orleans ashamed and afraid of a Aeur de lis !
Fact 20.-The Gendarinerie at Ablis, department of the Seine and
Oise, arrested a few days ago a man named Hcer, for enlisting young peasants in the cause of the Duke of Bocrndeaux. It appears that the Ex-Royal Pamily is not without partisans in France. Fact 21.-At Lille or Mardi Gras, a woman was taken up in the town, in the act of distributing songs in honour of Hesney V. (Duke of Bormpratex) and the Duke of Berny. At Toulouse, the Royal Court has been engaged in the investigation of an aflair relative to the formation of secret encieties, and the enlistment of men to join
in the invasion of Prance from the Spanish frontiera! So, then, from Lille to Toulouse there are Carliste and Royalists resolved on overturning the present state of things in this country. This oughit to be a lesson to the reigning Government.
Fact 22 , - The house of Jouslin Dubois.
for the sum of one million thrce lor the sum of one milhion three humlred thousand franes, by which
the town loses to the amount of six hundred thousand france the town loses to the amount of six hundred thousand franes. It
would seem, from the general state of ruin and hankruptey to which the events of July have reduced France, that revolutions are not vastly favourable to trade or commerce.
Fict 23.-The Arclibishop of Paris had formed the intention of opening the course of Lent sermons, by preaching in the church of
Notre Dame on Saturday last, but he wis induced to renounce it in consequence of the discovery of a plot for committing horrible acts of violence upon his person, and on those of the metropolitan cierky I mas as well observe, that although it is eaid that the Duke of
Boundracex is wither Boundeatx is without partisans, masses for the soul of his late
father have been said in every father have been said in every department in France.
Facr 24 .-The Chamber of Deputies has been so
Fact 24.-The Chamber of Deputies has been so alarmed at the
crics of the mob and the threats of the people that it has diselver itself. itself, Fact 05.-The Citizen Kixg bas so little confidence in those who purned off all who There his, that he has gradually turned out and tionists; and two of the last which remained, Odithong the revoluBaede, were yesterday deprived of office. It appears that and Prilip is afraid of having the rule applied to him-"t that a man is known by the company hie keeps"-and as he wishes to stand well with England, he is trying hard to get around him men of the Centre Droit and Centre Gauche.
Fact 26 -At Areuril near Paris, whilst the "authoritics," and
some of the canaille, had assembled to witness the removal of a cross, "the people"' entered the church, broke the lustres, atole the Thate, drank the sarramental wine, and did much damage to the altar. FAcr 27 . On Saturday afternoons
Hospice de l'Enfant Jesus was attacked ecclesiastic attached to the young Liberal, armed mith a knife. His hand wae de Sevres by a and it is probable he would have been torn in pieces loy the throngh, of the murderer, but for the timely succour of some by-standers who afforded him protection and conducted him into an adjoining
house. Another priest, house. Another pricst, on his way to visit a sick person, was attacked
at noon, near the him to thear the garden of plants by "the people,', who dragged
Ficr 28 . -Arbitrary Ahouts of "a bas le, Jcsuite! !" Inade at Vannesitrary, illegal, and moat brutal searches have been
the police of thone Place, Lyons, Quimpe, Dieppe, and Renne, by
the Miniater of the Iace, in consequence of orders received from the police of thone places, in consequence, of orders received from
chiniater of the Interior, for the purpose of discovering in the
chd sus of reapectable private citizens plans of caunter-revolutiong and schemes for overthrowing citizens plane of counter-revolutions
searches have, howerer, been useless, and DOUIS-PaILIP. The

## ecuted before the Tribunale.

Fact 29.-Disturbances have taken place at Nismes. The supe ror authorikies bave ordered the disarming of certain viliages in the neighbourbood, where seversl hundred muskets have been seized,
which were destined to have been used in the cause of legitimacy which were destined to have
and the Duke of Bourdeaus.
Fact 30.-On the 18th ingt.
Fact 30 .- On the 18 th inst. a commotion took place at Beziers, in favour of a Republican Goveanaent-a tree of liberty was planted
in the pritipal square, and proclamatione were posted up in the in the priticipal square, and proclamations were posted up in the
town. At Dijon, Also, a tree of liberty was planted, with a lomnet rouge st the top, and the National Guards were divided between a Republic and a Monarchy. It appeara that France is as unsettled and agitated in the departments as she is in the capital.
If I had time and space I could give you thirty more facts from the occurrences of the past week-but these thirty will at present suffice; and now let the lovere of revolution "sup with what appetite they may." I have only room to add that I am, as ever, your affectionate correspondent,

TO JOHN BULL
Mr. Edrror-Permit me to correct an error into which your cor-
respondent "Zgaunganet" has been inadverteatly led with regard to the late John Scort, Esq.
It would appear from a paragraph in his letter, that Mr. Scott was It would appear from a paragraph in his letter, that Mr. Scott was
Chaplain'
en board the "ivotory, whereas he was Lord Nrusox's
eretary, and fell by his Lordahip's side at the memorable battle of
Trafalgar.
The Chaplain's narre war alpo Scorr, but be is, I believe, atill
living, and now at Haslar Hospital. The etrong feelings of regard which Lord Nelsox was ever known to entertain for his Secretary, (a
fact which is confirmed in every work that has been published of hits Lordship'a life) lead me to the further belief that your correaponlain, whom 1 beg to add, was aleo considered a moat worthy and
ainiable man.-Y Yur most ohedient humble servant,
VERAX. CLERICNL INTELLIGENCE.
PRBFBLLMENTS.
The Rev. Jory Lockwoon, M.A., of Eaningwold, to the Curacy The Rev. Jayes Carios, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of WangCord, Sufiolk. Patron, Earl of Stradbroke.
The Rev. Ľovn, to the Rectory of Llanfairoerllywn, CardiganTire. Patron, Hishop of St. David ' l .
The Rev. J. B. Watson, M. Ai; to the Vicarage of Norton, Herts.
The Rev. Dr, KyLE, to the Bishopric of Cork and Ross. The Rev. Willian Lurtoi, MA, Ary. Rector of St, Matthew's, Ips-
 aire. Patron, Rev. George Thomas.
Oxford, Feb. UNiVRRSITY INTELLIERNCE.
Oxpond, Fes. 20.-On conferred:- ${ }^{\text {Sfasters }}$ of Arts.- Rev. John Hartley, St. Edmund Hall; C.
Heurtley, Scholar of Corpus; Rev. W. H. Park, Baliol. Bachelor of Arts.- Tboinas Cake, Worcester,
 Muster of Arts.-Rev. Willimn Myil, Catherine Hail.
Bachelors of Arts. Arthur. Borron, Trinity College H. A.
Pituan Trinity College; Wm. Borlase, St. Peter's College; W.
V. W. Bowen, St. Peter'm College. W. W. Bowen, St. Peter's College.
At A Congrekation on Friday last, John Bywater, of St. John's At a Congrekation on Friday last, John Bywater, of St. John's
College, was admitted to the decree of Bachelor of Arta ; And the
Rev. Henry Cottar, Dean and Chapter, was admitted ad eundera of this University,
On Saturday, last, Thomas Sanders, Scholar of King's College, On Saturilay last, Thomas Sanders, Scho
was elected Fellow of that Society.
MISCE LLAN
New Cuaper.-The pround of the intended new Chapel, Bedford
Circus, Exter, is now being cleared away, for the purposp of laying Circus, Excter, is now being cleared away, for the purpose of laying aittings, 3(0) of which are intended to be frec. The buildinz will be
of the Grecian order, and will hinve a pleasing ellect, being placed
 reapect to the patronage of tois living. After reference to the Eccle-
siastical authorities at Lincoln, we find that the presentation to the Rectory is in the Mayor and Cozporation of Staniford for one turn,
in the Duchy of Lancustrer fre oue turn, and in the Marquis of
 arem not to have been anserted whicn they arose, and the question
now is, who is invested with the patronake in the present vacancy?
 pressent for erer.
after that of 1766.


The following is the Address of the Assembly of Jamaica, which was presented to his Majestr, at the Levee on Wednesday, by Mr. most graciously to receive.

We, your Majestry dutind and foyal mubje cts the Assembly of expressed by your MISEsTV's other subjecty, emblrace the earliest
ppiortunity of condoling with your MAJEsTY on the great loss which has been sustained in the demise of our late most gracious Sovereign, We bex to ofier, rom principles of duty and affectionate attacho-
ment to your royal person, our sincerc and cordial congratulations ment to your royal person, our sincerc and cordial congratulations
on your SAsscrv's arcesyion to the thinone of your ancestors, and
we devontly hope that, together with your we devontly hope that, together with your auguat consort, your
MAJEsTr may be long epared to diffuse over four cxtensive do.
minions those blessings which promote domestic happincss while minions those blessings which promote domestic happincss while
they secure national prosperity,
From your A1JJspry's peronal knowledge of the West
 on your goodness for that protection which your deroted and suficr-
ink subjects in this portion of your pmpire at present so much require, and that your Masesty will be the at presesian of those rights
 sour people, is the ardent prayer of your Masistr's loy
sul,jecte the Asnembly of Jamaica.
Dased

An interesting fact was atated to the Commons on Tueaday by Mr.
Baring, illustrative of the fertility of Aaring, illustrative of the fertility of the soil of Canada, that land
is known to produce 35 bushels of wheat per acre, which for ten years bad theen under inceseant crops of wheat, and where the
otumps of the trecs which had been cleared sway were still visible.
Another fraud amounting to upwards of loovy, was discovered on Wedneaday at the Custom House. The amount wacertained of the defalcation of one clerk only is il., oovel. The extent of the of trauds
committed in this reell-mananaged eatablishment, there being 13 Commimitted in this reell-managed eatablishment, there being 13 Com-
miasioners to superintend it at a salary of 17 , 000 l , y year, cannot be
ven guessed at.
THe Lord Chancellor has appointed Mesars. Henry Martin and Roupell to the two vacant Masterohips in Chancery.
The Anti-Reforn Addreas presented to His Majet tains no less than 5,000 signatures; and the residences areall cingen.
oo the to the names. It was presented by the Duke of Beaufort accom-
panied by the Bishop of Bristol, Sir Charles Wetherell ( hie Recorder)
and the Mer panied by the Bishop of Bristol, Sir Charles Wetherell (he Recorder)
and the Members for the City. The petition to the House of Com.
mons. which was presented on Friday, is still more numerously

A
 And








 THE MODERN ${ }^{\text {Sumble }} \mathbf{H}$





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 LIFB of NAPOLEON BUONAPAR'TB.The LIFE of NBLSON complete in 1 rol
The FIMIILY
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4i），FLEET－ATREET，where，only，Communicalions to th （post paid）are received．

## andey <br> 


 has been brought to a close rnther sooner than was expected．This
day the queation was put to the vote in the National Congress，and
the resuty wes，the election of M．Surlet de Cohoier．Thie majorit Was very large．The whole number of voters was 157 ，of who mority
Woted for M．de Chokier．The choice ie，perhap．Under all the
circumstancen，the best that could be made，as M．Surlet de Cliokier a man of great probity，and enjoys，in a high degree，the con
fidence of the nation．） The Frenech papers of Thursday allege，that Austria will interfere
to put down，if possible，the revolutions in Italy．This step，we un－ to put down，it ponsie，the revolutions ind
derotand，has been determined upon in consequence of a proclama
tion issued by the Bolognese provisional aovernment calling upon all Itsly to unite under one government，and to expel the foreigner The report of the surrender of Wareaw，and the overthrow of the
Poles，is not confirmed．The military operations are rendered very Polea，is not confirmed．The military operations are rendered very
difitult by the thaw，which has completely broken up the roads．By
the Polish accounte，the skirnisbing hitherto has been in their
fovour． favour．

## HOUSE OF COMMONS－（Sarvadar．）

The House met this morning at 12 o＇clock，for the purpose of re－ of a discuassion which took place on one of them．Mr．Portman statede
he hoped when the Ministera should bring their measure before the he hoped when the Ministers should bring their mesare before the
House，that Members would not quibble uponjt because it did nnt
exacty coincide with their own opinions on that aubject and lose a exactly coincide with their own opinions on that oubject，and lose a
boon which was fairly offered them－but theke into their considera－
tion the importance of the measure to the country and the heavy ten the importance of the measure to the country and the heavy
reponsibility which rested on those with whom it originated．－ responsibility which rested on those
（Cheert from the Opposition Benches．）
We learn from the Dublin paperts received yeaterday，that all the
indictmentis sent up to the County Grand Jury by Richiard Radford indictments sent up to the County Grand Jury by Richard Radford
Roe against Mr．O＇Connell，Mr．Nicholas Mahon，and Mr．Cullen
 Chief Juatice Tyndme，and Mr．Juatice Jamee Prike，after hearing
at great length the atatements and arguments of Counsel for Drury lane and Covent－garden Theatres against the claim of Mr．Arnold and others，has，we understand，advised His Majesty to determine
that the prerogative cannot be so limited by patents aranted by his predeceasors，as to preclude Hiu Majesty rom granting similar
pateots in cases in which it might be adviable to do so；but that， taking into consideration the various circumatances of thia case，the
privilege to the new Engliah Opera Houes sall be limititd os six
monthe every year，commencing with May and ending with Oetober Months every yesr．commencing with May and ending with Oetober．
His MIajesty has likewise determined，that in future all the Minor
Theatres shall receive their licences from the Lord Chamberlain＇s Ofice，and not from the Magiatracy．
Ma，Jonn Sr．Jonn Lowe．－This
Ma．Jons Sr．Jonn Lowg．－This individual，it appears，is deter－ sions cast upon it，and for that purpose he has brought an action for
slibel，in the Court of King＇s Bench，against Chubb，a bookseller in
Holywell－ Holywell－atreet，Strand，for publishing a book purporting to be The
Life of MH．John St．John Long in
and phich publication both his private a process by Mr．Long＇s solicitor，and the damages are laid at 2000 L The trial is expected to take place on the first day of next term． took place at the colliery of Mersrs．Hlundell and Son at Pemberton two miles from Wigan，in which the lives of nine men，three women， two girl，and four boys，were sherificed．The explosion，which was
terrilically loud，shook the ground for a considerable distance with great violence．The pit in which the accident bappened is connected
by its workings with one in which nine lives were lost，twelve monthe ago，by a like occurrence．
Friday night，previoualy
Friday night，previounly to the admiasion of strangers，a now writ
was ordered for Milbourne Port．in the room of George Stevens
 at the George and Dragon publicichouse，St．John－street，Clerken－
well，on view of the body of Mary Rebecra Ward，aged 23 years， eqok in the service of Mr．Bolton，a solicitor of St．John－street road，who came to her death under the following horrible circum－
stances：－1t appeared that on Wednesday evening last，between six and seven， ＇clock，the decensed was found，by a young man named
Fisher，in her master＇s kitchen，suapended from a hook in the man－ tel－piece by the back part of ber gown，near the back of the nack－
The upper part of hier person was miserably acorched，her legs and feet shockingly acalded，and she was quite dead．From the rituation her clothes in an attempt to take a kettle of boiling water from the and in her struggles she kieked over the boiling water．Being to roast until she was taken down by the young man who discovered her．She was quite dead．The Jury after viewing the body，which
presented the most horrifying spectacle，returned a verdict of Acci－ CARPETS．－At NICHOLSON＇S，318，HIGH HOLBORN， BRUSSELS．


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 WYHTTAKER＇S MONTHLY MAGAZINE Ior MARCH，




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

Vol. XI.-No. 534.





ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATREE Newcastleatreet, Strand









D. Mi. CRAMERS NTRODNCGYOVY PRACTICE for the
 J.Mosechele: Anctante mid Romide on a Gierman Baccluanalian Song


MAMER, ADDISON, and REALE, 201, Resent AIreet. -





pheo or the Liarp and Plano Lorte, by bitachitan, Booki i \& 2 : $\underset{\substack{\text { Pathnatia } \\ \text { Rondo }}}{\text { Phen }}$

 THE PAGE TROUBADOLCR; Bung by Miss Taylor (in the






$\bar{M}$ ADAME VESTGIS NEW SONGS in THE GRENADIER.

 Hope for the best
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SUNDAY, MAKCH 6. 1831.
KINO'S THEATRE GREAT CONCERRT ROOM, and HORN









ROXA SOCETY OMESCI

(1)PERA BOXES, on every Tier To We DET by the Nixitit or



 The Year
Thar Year
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YAEQUERADESS.




CITP OF DUBLIN TONTINE-The DIVINENDS are now TU PARENTS mad Gl: TRDINSS. - Wanted, by A SLRGEFON

HEE ANNIVERARY SERMION. For the Mene fit of thie Inti-


C HALLES HENRY KNOWLES, Tomerly of the Royal Navy,



LMPEDIMENTS in SPEFCH.-Mr. J. H. WOETTT, Surfeon


 C Loverweli's HATDING ROONS, Founders' Court















Nspen sinc roni.

 FXXTBITTION.-The moat coatly SLLKS for CURTANNS










## G


 Samplet of one dozen and upward tormarded fret of
C ARPETS. SHARLESWRIGint Opera Colonade, Haymarket



 and




























## WULLER'S SPALE BED AIRER. This Fensel is con-





DIC'S PORTABLE METADLIC-SDIMGG PERUKE.-J.






## HOSSE ORLDORDS.

## Little other bnainegas wastranaseeto py theirffridal

The Canadian Lands Bill peseed throusk a, Commitseo without Anext.
nend

## WEDNEGDAY.

A Pergon from, the Clerk of the Crown Office prosented the.return
Ireland. The Canada Landg' Bith, on the motion of the-Eart of Shasiteebury
was read a third time and passed.
was read a third time and passed. THUSDAY
Lord Fasmana complained of a breach of privilege. The conduct
complained of was underttood to be the sending of a threatening etter to his Lotdship, in consequence of proceedings regarding the in atore for his Lordahip. Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and their Lordobipe proceeded to the consideration of the subject with
closed doors. Witnesses were examined, and the writing whs idenclified ; when the further consideration of the subject was deferred. "ne "new Constitution" which had been prepared by the GovernmenL Earl Grry complained that his Lordship ahould so designate the
measure now under discussion in the other llouse, and denied tha measure now
any "new"" Constitution
Fas proposed -the old one was adhered to. iscussion on the Reform queetion gave notice that, on Thurgday next
reagarding particular borought, \&c.
 ore them carried into effect.
The Duke of WELLINatox.
The Duke of Wellisaros said he mas at a loss to see how thev
ould be carried conaistently with the monarchical institutions of the country.
Earl GaEx replied, that when the discussion came on, he hoped to be able to shew that the measures contemplated were better calcu-
lated to support the monarchy, than a government sustained by corTuption and patronape.
The Marquit of CuEi
ie of tharquiv of CLEFVELasp expreesed his approbation of the princi, Farl STANHork eaw much to admire in the proposed measaure, but
Ehoukht it would require considerable alteration to secure its due and avourable operation.
Here the conversation dropped, and after the reception of a few
petitions in favour of reform, and against the Tithe Laws, their Lordships adjourned at seven o'clock,
FRIDAY.
On the Lond Chascelion preseating several Petitions on the sulyect of Parliamentary Relorm,
The Duke of Noorolz availed himself of the opportunity to ex-
presa his admiration of the measure, expressing also the hope that it prikst succeed, and the conviction that if carried, England mikbt
nisain sec golden days. His Grace added, that ir the measure required again see golden deys. His Grace added, that is the mpasure required
any personal aacrifices from hin, he should cheerfully make them, nyy personal acacrinces rom him, he ghould cheerfully make
even were they ten times gs great as they possibly could be.
Viscount CLIFDEx, on prescnting a Petition from the parish of
Granke, in the county of Meath. relative to the titues, took occaion Grange, in the county of Meath. relative Lo the
to correct a Atatement made by Lord Farnham on a preceding evening, that of the Right Rev. Dr. Dosle being a frst cousin of
the Rev. Dr. Doyle; such was not the fact, he was no cousin, or, if at all related, most dintant. ILord FAnNAAB Lowed to the correction, but said with regard to
 tion several successire Sundays, telling them to resist the payment of
tithes, and stating that he had made several applications to the Protentant clergymen to reduce his, they remained acontion fom the nobility,
The Earl of WIckLow presented a Petity gentry, and occupiers of land, in the county of that name, depre-
cating a repeal of the Union, and praying Parliament to adopt trong measures
subject.

## HOUSEOFCOMMONS.

The Ilouse was occupied MONDAY. considerable time in hearing a
thement from Mr. O'Connell, relative to recent Government prostatement from Mr. O'Connell, relative to recent Government pro-
secutions in Ireland. The Hon. Member, in the courne of his ppeech, secutions in reland.
asserted that his reason lor ultimately pleading guilty to the indict,
mente against him was hie deaire to avoid giving occasion for popular excitement and tumults, which he had reason to expect would have enaued in the event of a trial taking place.
On thia announcement a person, whose name subeequently ap-
peared to be Alexander Jacolis, shouted out from the gallery, in: stentorian tolic, "That's a lie," and the oflender was immediately
ordered ordered into the custoal of the sergeant at armas wisposed to deal lenienth him, but on lis being placeed
apt the bar he did not apologize with that dekree of deference which at the bar he ins not apolonize wid was consequently ordered to im-
the House considered its prisonment in Newgate, whither he was conveyed.
TUESDAY.
Owing to the question of Reform bring fixed for this day the
avenues of the House were crowded, and the atairs leading to the Gallery were filled with as numerous a body as we have remembered
in the most exciting periods of the history of thia country for the last quarter ol a century.
The House was occupied from threc o'clock till five ballotting for Election Coinmittecs for Seaford, Linlithgow, and Drogheda.
$\boldsymbol{A s}$ the liour fixed for opening the question of Reform approached the confusion in the Ilouse, owing to its being crowded to an unexatppled extent, prevented du from hearing the course of the baniness,
Many Peers were in the side Galleries, and the houge presented an Many Peers were in this side Galleries, and the house
apparance of anxicty which we never betore witnessed.
When Lord John Russell's name was called, a Member complained to the Speaker that he had tuken a place in the ueual manner, by
nffixing his nane thereto, but that oulher Members had occupied it. A conversation ensued upon the aubject, which was stopped by the
Speaker, and the Illon. Alemher sat down upon the knees of the two who occupied the place to which he preferred his claim
Lord John Russelt rote, and, in a speech of great length developed
a plan of Parliamnentary Reform, which he avowed was not this but a
 The debate was of course bighly interesting; for which we must refer to the daily papers, its extreme length precluding our presenting
even a fecble outine of the Apeeches. We therefore subonit the









The Gallery wese opened thin day at one
 body of.the House watulliot Miombers, put in the Gallery for strasMr. ${ }^{2}$ 'CoxsztL esid that he had made inquiny into the circoas.
Mance attending the case of the person who had committed an inde stant outrage agsinst the dignity of the House on a former night, tein
cent had ascruined, from the most respectable quarter, that the
he person was hiable to a periodical malady which rendered him at the
ime not retponsible for hig actions. He should, therefore, mope that ne be refiecharged.
 imilar motion, in terms which he thought it advisable to follow ment. Mr. O'Coxsell then moved wThat the eaid Alexander Jacobaty
discharged from Newgate, and that Mr. Spenker do issue hie waine discharged
aceordingly.

## Aa agreed

On the motion of Lon Adjourned Debate on a Reform in Parliament was read.
 or to have separate Bills for each country
have sufficiently explained the course he intended to pursue. It House ghould sive him leave to introduce a Bill for the amendm of the Representation of England, he should immediately mowols
leave to bring in a similar Bill with reapect to the Representain of Scotland, and then of Ireland.
Mr. Hume confessed that the measure had far outsone his otm,
expectatione. It had his most cordial concurrence, and he would every thing both in and out of the House to support it.
Mr. Shzulex expressed his dermite
 tive character
Mr. BAR1
Mr. BגRIIGG W WRD was decidedly opposed to the measure ; be
well weighed. the subject, and he must say that lie looked at motion of Reform, proceeding from the present Government
suapicion. But though opposed to the present measure, it did ollow that he objected to all Relorm. Such was not the fact ${ }^{4}$

come before it.
Lord Newara confessed the menaure was more aweeping therl
had expected, and he loped it would be modified in tis progit,
He trusted, however, that it would not be defeated, and, althought,
 at all, he would support the Government.
Lord Darlixarox had no hesitation in admitting that the prepe syetem of representation was not quite perfect. Considering , be
ever, that under the exiating Conglitution of that Hounc for the 150 years the country had been raised to an unprecedented height glory, of wealth, and prosperity, le was unwilling to ace
alteration so sweepiog and general as that now proposed.
Lord Esangion approved of the measure, becauae he it represented all interests, and would produce that sympatthy
the House and the people, which had long censed to exist. Losed Ston sont naid be had deternined, on hearing the plangt and of fuly considering, this most extraordinary propos convey an adequate idea of it; indeed, one might in vain rat
the Dictionaries that ever were printed to find a fitexpresi Reflought he had discovered one; he should call it the Buis wished the Bill founded on thia plan mikht mitted to po forth to the country, that the people might see
nature of it was. It would be desirable that it thould he sides. If he understood properly the tendency of i , it was m sure of Heform which world end in Revolution; onr which
substitute spoliation for possession, and atheism for reliwion Mr. Macauley was afraid until this morning that there was
union amongst the Reformers, but he was now satisfied that unit nould amongse the Reformers, Upot the eneral principle or the proposedme
we thought it was just and wine, and being eo he thought it was just and wise, and being so far caiculated to 8 .
proper degree of satisfaction, it would certainly have this on
 power to the lower and niddie clasues, sand thus endang
safety of the tlirone and the arist safety of the throne and the aristocracy, Such was hin honest
and with this feeling, he now
Sir C. Wernenei, in a apeech replete with admirable of a radical Government, which, after the days of the Rexich of the present plan, yet its advocates said it was to preserve
inatitutions. Not deny ing that there might bea few sores up parts of the present system, he could not admire the surge
Cabinet, however he wigltt be delighted with their union, in
vem of treatmens which they had to him very much to resemble that of a calebrated practitionc patient with a few sores, and thry proposed to "rub in"
thouid be covered with sores all over; and this they calle Checrs and laughter.) He hoped that some member of the $C^{5}$ b vould rise and explain the system which was poing to amputstio:
less than 62 inembers of Parlianent. There existed in Cromme
 system; for they were prepared to expel, et
 a process a second time. Within the lant three days, how
Houne had been promised with a purge, to which, as no nan of laukhter, and great cheerink for some of Rumesel|'s purg
ihis bin Russell's Purge of Parliament. (Chere.) He sni position benches, and cries of "no."," from thic ministerial.) Heed all privilrge; and that the same arbitrary violenece which
majority of members from that House in the time of wealth, was now, after the lapse of a century from the Revolud
during which the population had enioged greater happineas than Crer enjoyed by any population under Heaven, procece The Afronskr-Ggneral defended the measure; and a
cluaion of his specch, on the motion of Mr. G. Bankes, was adjourned till five o'elock next day.
 the preaent population
reduced to one member.
Sir C. WErHERELL was surprised that- information of this not
should be called for after the plan had been brought forward: itow Lord freceded or accompanied it. had moved for auch returat we tring fore he brought forward the plan, the nature of it would have th
pired before lie could fully and resularly have introduced it.
Mr. CALERAFT doubted whether the Noble Lord knew any thiad
. Lord Johx Rcssell said that the great and leading outlines
plan were imparted to him in the middle of January lash a
the plan alterwards underwent litile or no material alteration;
Several Members viewed the present motion as an aftertbought
gain information which ought to have been previously poseegee
Mr. SLANEEXprested a hope that the Houe and the country
mark the spirit in which the demand for information
Mr,
Mr. SLANET expressed a hope that the House and the country
mark the apirit in which the demand or information was resite
Mr. Perceval said he was not of that number; he wished for




 monidiered the ofat tobe most dev


The aijouned debate was then reeumed, on the motion of Mr. $G$.
 Contidituin in it or Tvis sroces supported the measure, and Lord Par
































 att, or sur peritib, Ho woild ant ; in we coutary









The Delate was adjourned to Monday.
The King's Secret, in three volumees, is positively to come out
next week; ;nd The Anatomp of Society, by Mr. St. John, we per-
ceive was publiubed on Saturday last. Standard Novels, uniform tith the Waverley Novels.-The first
number of the above very nttractive publication is just issued by
 mucl addired atory of The Pilot, for Gs.; and the public sloould be
appriadd that in no other publication can they procure a cheap and
nniform edition of the entire works of the celebrated author of The Spy, as the copyright of all the late works or Mr. Copper, first printed
in England, isthe exclusive property of Measra. Colburn and Bentley.
Socievv.- The new novel of Ser SociErv.- The new novel of Soofety, or hhe Spring in Tovont con-
taine we understand a vivid picture or tashionable life during a Lon;
don eeason, and bears a closer resemblance to don aeason, and bears a cloppr resemblance to the novel of Almack's
than any work which has appeared since that pubbication. The author
bas evidently written deacribes. Arav And Nayr. - The United Service Journal for the preaent
month fully maintaing the hing reputation it has already acfuired.The articles entitled Condition and Prospects of the Roynd Navy-
The British Cavalry on the Peninala, by an Officer of Dragoons-
Memoirs of the'Military Evente Memoirs of the'Miltary Evente of July, ry rio. in Parin-Appoons-
of Steam Vescla in the event of a War-and The Batele of Waterion,
by a Privat by a Private Soldier, constitute a few of its attractions. To the gene-
ral reader, it must be admitteed, this Mapazine presenta a source of
iatereat of the most exciting kind interest of the most exciting k kind this Mhile the two Services to which it
anore immediately addresses itseif, may not only congratulate themselves on possessing a journsl of their proceedings and exploits pe-
culinrly their own but also upon the able and impartial manner in Which sulhectuwn, of importance to either abre and imparisuaseetinit manner in
The Newea. The New Dfonthy Magazine for March is cmbellished with a
'triking likeneas of the Author of Puit Pry, with Noteglor a Memor,
in a contidential letter to the publisher ; being No. III. of the series
of of a contidential letter to the publisher; ; being No. Nill. of the series
of papers entitled Living Literary Characters, which forms a new and
Arling feature in this periodical.
 propent Political Aspect of Ireland, the continuation of Speakers
and Speeches in Parliament, including notices of Mr. Hunt Mr,
O'Connell. Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, Lord Althorpe. Sir II. Parnell,
Sir Rolert Peel, Sir J. Graham, \&ec. the particulara relative to the Sir Robert Peel, Sir J. Graham, \&ec.; the particulara relative to the
present Inaurection in Poland; a continuation of the masterly
oketchea, whice tietches, which have of late attricted sa much. attention, under the
cale of Converations of an Ambitious Student; a tale by Mr. Galt,
caltel Alarovitch, the Pele, and Some Paesnges from Uie Diary of a
late Fashionable Apothecary.

## PARISTAN CORRESPONDENCE.

My Dear Bull,-My last letter to Paris, $2 d$ March, IS3I. racts which could not be controverted, and facts which no one could do otherwise than grieve over and lament. I am disposed this day to follow up this plan of writing, because facts are more convincing chan opinions, and becauee I am deairous that there should be at least one newspaper to which, in alter yearn, he historian, and the produced by the revolution in France, of July, 1830 . My produced by the revolution in France, of July, leso. My facta to I shall again reinte principally, though not wholls, to France, and have lost by the revolution-and let them show what they have gained.
land) - -attempt to maera Civil War iv Argan (Sutitzerfrom Basle, where they are endeavouring to atir up the people to out rages and revolution. Enraged at having failed at Basle, in their plans of anarchy, these men, who have nothing to lose, are not restrained even by the borrors of civil war. They invent the most who liad been taken prisoners, were They state that the peasante like cattle; that geveral thousand children had been killed in the country, \&ce.; and they have succeeded in getting up disorderis got up by French republican emissarien; and these arnachiste in Argan are part of this number.
fre Fi.-Volations of he Secnecy or Letteng and Parceis dy rhe faznch Avthorifigs.- For several days past, the mail from
Paris has been regularly visited at a short distance from Toulon and escorted to the post-office, by a party of Gendarmes, where ever object has been minutely examined. Upon one occasion a parcel of restigated. Thes undutioniats atart one chrefully unfoided and in is this? "A guilts conecience requires no accuser
Fact 3.- Riots at Arlea.-The ancient city of Arles, the department of the moothr of the Rhone, has been lately the scene oftad distime to time Royalists, who are very numerous, insuited from ties, at leugth reeolved on shom, for the soul of the Duke Berry- raised the white 隹gey said masa or their evemies. The Liberals, too happy to find an ezcuee for fring on the Royalists, took up arms, and two were killed, and several wounded.
fact 4.-Inburaection at Lisbon; and the necessary misasdrous Cosseguexces.-The French revolutioniats have had a grea rally supposed. The Portuguese icbels at Paris were the forcmos in overthrowing the dynasty of Chances $\mathbf{X}$. Since that time they have been clothed, lodged, and fed by the new Governinent. They either by Haure or through the French correspondence with Portugal Madrid. The consequence is, that conspiracies are commenced at Paris, and completed at Lisbon, and the Portuguese emigrants in this
cnpital make no secret of the fact, that they were aware of the lat conitai make no secret of the fact, that they were aware of the late
conspiracy weeks before it commenced. And now the conspiracy is discovered and the conspiratore arreated, the French Libcrals make a great hue and cry, about the injustice and the wickedness of putting engaged in the conspiracy. They do more than this. They require the Government in this country to make war againat His Majeaty Don Mreusl, in case any Frenchman shall be sentenced to death for Frenct taken by him in the late plot. This is French justice, and themselves in cvery country of Europenare to have the right of
thenchmen the making revolutions, and attempting to overturn exieting Govern-
ments, and then when arreated and tried for their offences are not to be punished, under pain of a mar to be declared by France against any Government which shall so dare to act.
A. great hue and cry has been made by the French and English
Journale against the node of trial $t$ be ndopted with refrecnce to Journale against the node of trial whe ndopted with refrrence to
these Portuguece revolutionist. The Ennclish are to be excused for
their iknorance nud prejudices in this respect, but the French are not. The Enplish are so accustomed to the old established rules of legal proof, vied noce examination, counsel, crows-exnmination, and
so forth, that lley view any departure from these rules of trying easily excused. They know periectly well that in Prance, the police arreat who they will without warrant or authority, put the persons arreated into prison, examine them as to the ollences of which they
are accused, make them evidence arainst themselves, and if they are accused, make them evidence asainst themseiver,
refue to answer judge them Guitry by detauli or contumary. It refuse to answer sudge them Gult A man is arrested on suspicion of
is the same system in Portught
liaving been present at a certain illegal assembly. He is exnmined; $i$ he were not present, be lins only tostate where he was, and with whon senge. Now this plan is the one adopted with reference to the Por
suguese revolutionits. tuguese revolutionist, and it is against this the French, and Enghish
Journals protest. But before they do this, they should remember that the lawe of Portugal are not those of England; and that those
of England would be most unpalateable to the Portuguese. The long forms of indictments and Grand Jury, pleadings, subpernes, witneases, and trisl adapted at Assizes in Rngland, would be de-
nounced as dilatory, unjust, vexatious, expensive, and favourable to the escape of offenders in Portugal. It Itwever, the revolution is
put an end to and if Mister Maberly has lent any part of the "Miss Gluria Loun for this late movement, he has lost his mones, and
will most probably lose lis temper, for Dfuberly is an irritable man.
Fact 5, Y Frakce.-It is $n$ unaxim as well in France as in England, that a
Frenchman's house is his castle; and last July we were told that "hereafter the charter was to become a great truth." However, I
am norry to state, that not only in ${ }^{\text {Paris, }}$ but all over France, durin the last week, the houses and apartments of private citizens have
been broken into at all hours of the night, by the agents of the Minister of the Interior, who have professed to have for their
object the detection of plota, and lhe punishment of conspirators But Notasi has bery pound Hundreds of chateacis have bepn
hunted over. Thousands of private and family letters have been read, the secrets of private individuals have been exposed to op-
pressive prefects or to low and meddling police-oflicers $;$ and at thie
cnd of all the mountain in labour has brouthtorth-s mouse. This state of things gives rise to much uncasiness and anxiety in the de partments, and the charter which in July wast thereafter to becom a great truth, seems to be nothing more than a great fiction.
My letter to-day I could extend to a much.greater lenkth-but $\mathrm{F}_{\text {a }}$ amicented from doing so by the announcement just made to me of
 Deputies, and 1 am, therefore, about to ouart for the Chamber of
House, and should anything of importance transpire 1 will add it in a postseript. on re-establiehing Rome is pot down. The Austrians are resoved
sian troops.


 Relh and belore another six months you mill see yet greater won-
ders than these. Adieu! I long to read the programme of Sritish
Parliamentary Reform, and to learn the minority in the Xouse of
Parliament ; and believe me to be gour very affectiopate corre-





 inthe inkadem.



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Cuw
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$\mathbf{G}^{\mathrm{TB}} \mathrm{M}$








 an Intereating Life of Bourriennt.
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ipwand of Two Hundred and Sixiy Bxierimento ; wht Tables of the Cunpars

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To divert 1 n pre the interect fell formaoh prodeoilons, tith intended to pablioh
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enterne the thmes.




as A Mexdat Edition (for the Country) is publiahed at Three
Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Lateat News.
JOHN BOLL.

## London, March a

The King held a Levee at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, with the usual state and ceremminies. Count MUS arer and Sir Willian
Grand Cross of Bath.
Grand Cross of the Bath.
After the Levee His MAjpsty receisel the Recoriler's After the Leve racionsly pleased to repriese all the convicts under sentence of death.
victs under sent of Ropex, nfter having fulfilled his duty for the day as Lord in Waiting, resigned that oftice. Mr. II. IIOPE day resigned his oolice as (iroom of the Bedchamher: as have
lalso Sir PHiLIP SIDSEY (son-in-law of the Kisg) Mr.
 it being the etiquette for Oficers of the Ilonsehold to resign.
when they cannut go the length of supportiug the Ministers.
The Royal Cottage at Windsor, the favourite retreat of King Georige the Founth, has, as our readers know, with the execption oftary small portion of it, hecn puleet down.
His present Majksty is building another lodge, to be Hefled ADELADE Lodge, at the end of the Sopes, to which a road is making from Frogmore. The King pays constant
Tisits to this new retreat, and takes great interest in the risits to this new retreat, and
progress made by the workmen.

Even since Tuesday last we have been living in a state of perfect wonder and nmazement: we have erery moruing
taken up the newspaper, and found in each succeeding paken up the newspaper, and found in each surceeding
tanarnal a continued, lengthened, protracted, serious delate, journata as having, taken place, in the House of Commons
reported thing called a Bill for Parliamicutary Reform, which
upoo upoo a thing called a Bill for Parliakicutary Reform, which
was brought down there, by a y virger son of the present Joh Duke of Bebrorn! in jis caiziolet; together with his

 the radicals and republicans- inie chose to consent tobe mande ine staiking-thorse, the car s-paw, the 1om-count of his noble blood, and the purity and ififfependence of the mutainted

 due, not only to his high, descecat, tupt his stik hipher pre--
tensions: and to a patient inearivg of the derelfpmant of tensions : and to a patient ©itariigy of the derelipmant of
the plan, of which he was to ve the cliosen mouth-piece. To the plan, of which he was to be the chosen mouhh-piece. To
so distinguished a specimen of than breed, which Bulainn of old employed in a similar sercice, it was right, proper and
just, to lend "th' atteotive ear:" sad certuinly nubody-
 fault with the manner in which ho was reeeised by the House before it discorered what it was, he was going to propose.
During the progress of unravelling the complicated knot of During the progress of unravelling the complicated knot of absurdities, which the combiued ingenuity of fourteen Cabinet
Ministers, with the assistance of two or three grulbers nad Ministers, with the assistance of two or hiree grumer had twisted together, roars of laughter interrupted plodders, had tristed together, roars of haughter interrupted attempted representation of one of his Lordship's sragedies
at the playhouse, we never heurd more unequirocal marks at the playlouse, we never heard more unequirocnl marks
of that sort of mirth, which is doubly eflective from hering excited by passages and circumstances avowedly intended to have the anost decidedly opposite effect
To the details of this most ridiculous Bill we shall presently call the attention of our readers. At present we shall only say, that the wonder and nmazement which have anfected us since its pronulgation, hare arisen from the extraordinary absurdity of treating sutch a farrago of nonsense with
, any thing like serious attention : and the marcellous blind, any thing like serious attention : and tice mariellous hind tiat the Ministers neither meant nor expected that nyy such that the Ministers neither meant nor expected that, having
measure should or could be carried; but that, -bhundered and shufled themselves out of all coundence haring convinced themselves of their own unfitness for onfice they determinel to put forth a sweeping ridicule of all rerorn out for positive impudence rather than slavenly ignorance and, moreover, leave their successors an odions task to modify their burresque down to something like rationality, without angering the radicals and revolutionists, whose thirst for innovation they have chosen toexcite, and whose appetites for ianovation they have thouglit proper to whet, by exhitit ing to their gloating eyes, risions which never can be realized
without the overthrow of the Monarchy and the destruction without the overthrow
of the Constitution.

All this they knew, and the desperate scheme has been tried of putting forvard a project so incalculably ridiculous as,to eusure .their fall-not for stupidity, nor cupidity-not beeause the Premier raised a whole Regiment of GREys
upon the people-not because the CHANCELLOB of the Excurquer cannot make a Budget-not because they nre failed to carry the Bill for enlarging the rights of the People. This desperate expedient having been hit upon, they one and all deplined doing anything themselves ; but as Lord and and liad an office under then, and of course conld not
Jefuse to tumble when ordered, they made lim the exhibitor, and a pretty exhibition he has made; howerer, like true Whigs, they put him up, got him into the mess, and
there they have feft him. Lord Almonpe perlaps thinks he has made a speech upon the question, but he has not He favoured the House with a talk of about teu minutes and Lord Palmerbton, who appeared rather ashamed of His company, began by being sprightly and sere ere; and,
ended, by being extremely prosy and dull ; but besides ended, by being extremely prosy and dull; but beside
ithese, the organ of the BALAMITES has had no supp ort. But now for the measure itself. We seriously ask our
Readers if any one of them ever believed from the mom ent Readers if any one of them ever belicred from the mom en
that the Noble Lord, by eourtesy, JOHN RUSSELL, develop gd that the Noble Lord, by eourtesy, John Russelle develop ed
:he de tail, to the present writing, that the measure was mean
to be carridd to be carried ? It is quite out of the nature of things to suppose that it ever was, nithough Lord Howick perks up
and samp, $t$ t must pass, the Lords DARE NOT reject it." The Commonsmay, my Lord, AND THE COMMONs will, since it comes to that necessity, alhough really we cannot compre-
hend how the atufl was erer suffered to be made into a Bill at all.
In the first place, Lord Johy sets ont by telling the people that they are not adeguately represented-indeed-this
represented-no-to be sure we are not, says a fellow mithout a slirt, who never paid a tax in his life. and nerer will-
no-w are not aderpately represpnted. Whint does clever no-wR are not adequately represented. What does clever
Lord JOHSNY do to meet that objection? - dear fellowwhy, becanse the population of England is about ten times as great as it was when the number of men at present
returned to Parliament were originally sent there, he begins returned to Parliament were originally sent there, he begins
increcsing the efficiency of the representation by caslieriug incyeasing the elicielency of the representation
sixty-two members of the Ilouse of commons.
xty-two members of the Itoise of Commons.
Lord JoH N RESSELL, the son of Joins Duke of BedFOn 0 , dues this-the translator of Don Carlos does thisthe editor of sir Charles hanbury indecencies does this-does, did we say-propuses, we mean, to the House of Commons isself-suggests the it, ho coming, political suicide, in order, as it shond stem, hy his shewing,
to prevent public cxecution. This, his Lordslip must lee aware, seems very like the suggestion of the huterer's wife
with the siek pig, who called out to her husband to come and cut piggy's throat to prevent lis dhing. It may be all very well in is State'to recommend such idecperate measure, but we beliere none of the Noble Lord's ancestors who have
been executed (and there lare been several of them who heen expented (and hare hare bern several of them who
hare exhibited in that way) ever cried a sariug scheme of a similar nature.
For serious arguments-since some people have chosen to take the malter gravely, and really argue with this Lord about his nonsense-we refer int readerse trinted in
did speech of Sir R. PEEL, which we lave priter did speech of sir R. Perl, which we have printed in
another part of to-day's paper as fully as we have been able; hut as we inent that fourteen men-not particularly clever inen, we
admit-but fourteen men who co ahout, and see, and hear atimit-bnt fourteen men who go ahout, and sef, and hear
things, and at present form the Cabinet, which is some-thing-could sit down and laucy that such out of the way,
complicated changes of the Constitution-such revolution in fact, would be horne or toierated by anybody not under their to lose.
Lord Johs-we mean his employers-intend, they say, o disfruachise 16s Members of Parliament-rather more han one quarter of the whole-because, as it appears, , hey
think a smaller number of Members more casily managed thau a large one, more especially when they have contrived oo set rid of a considerable majurity of those who are in
opposition to their measures. But, says somebonly, they opposition to their mensures. But, says someholy,
have not done this, hecause they strike alike at friend and disfranchised? Why is Calne to remain a close borough :oth belonging to Whips, and one to Lord Jolls's father, and for which the said Lord Johs is obliged to sit, having
been driven from the Countr Town where all his inflwence lies by apopllar candidite! The answer to this ishat Taristock, and Calne, and a great many other Whig which horoughs are to be disframehised. What has that to do with it- who eixed the number of inhalitants necessary o give the franchise? Why the Bulamites themserves to be sure; and could not they run their cyess orer the list should best suit their purpose? It is clear they kept the lists long enough for some purpose or another, for it was
not until after the fourth night's representation of Lord OHssx's farce that he moved for the production of the papers upon which his facetious performance was bottomed.
The first grent start, however, stands thus: Lord Joins Russplat, the translator of Din Cartas, \&c. \&c. begins by
 on hy taking forthe shers morer morougins, amideAnd may we ask why-what liave the persons, few or many who may we ask these Members done, that they are to have their rights and properties torif from them at lie suggestion of a Chights and Properties torn from then at Me suggestion of a
Carser is the Constitution to be attered, and a revolution effected: hance these people committed crimes
have they been convicted of bribery-or what is it? should Chippenhnam be robbed of a Member, and CaInekerep two -why slould luckingham, a county town, be disfranclised, and Tavistock, a close borough, remain returning its Memhers? Why should Reigate, a populous flourishing town, be deprived of its franclise; or why should Guildford, the county town of Surrey, and one of the most respectalle towns in the kingdom, be spoiled of its rights? People tulk and flourish and roar about Reform, nnd what the dustmen will do, and what the cat's-meat men, and the chinmeyother liberals will do, if the Reform measure is not carried What will the respectable, qualified, honest electors of the boroughs to be disfranchised and reduced, say to being
robbed of their rights? Why they will resist it, we hope Look here-in the list that the Lordling produces of borough o be spoiled because they have not a population of 4,000 helow he as we nud, 4J places-puthg hem each at $1,1 \mathrm{HO})^{2}$ this ngreeable whim of Don Carlos's, no fewer than one hundred and forty-one thousand people are robbed of thicir rights and privilectes, granted and guaranteed to them by the Constitution-rights and privileges which by no act of their own have they ever forfeited or invalidated.
But then, seven great townsare to hare two Members cach Manchester, Birmingharn, Leeds, Sheflield, Wolverhampton this special favour, cliefly because popus places are sclected for in every one of them are extremely desirous that no such thing should happen; ; but, perhaps, more particularly because Liverpool has recently shewn the wonderful adrantage of giring representatives to such places, and has established as regards the cleetive franchise, but as respects the purity of election itself.
Added to these-oh gentle reader spare me!-added to
Mese-Greenwich, Depford, and Woolwich are to hare two Members. The Arseanal at one, the Dock-yard at the other, and the Hospital at the third. The free and independent genticmen with the cocked hats and wooden legs, together spitcheocked eels, and the white bait, and the small Jacks in the-water, up to their knees in mud, scrambling for half peice, are all to be represented in the revolutionized Parliament; but, we regret to say, that the Eel-pie House, on
Twicke. to remaina $\mathrm{i}^{n}$ their present state of misrepresentation.
It is propu sed-which we think rery agreeable-to pire
Iembers to so.je of the fashionable watering places-Chel-
tenhanm and Brighton ; Warriugtou, we are also glad to find will be duly taken care of; but these are but trifles, com
pared to the benefits rrich are in store for us. The parid pared to the benefits irhich are in store for us. The parint
of Holborn is to return two Members-Messrs. Thompoy and Fearon, we hope and trust ; the parish of St. Gilea' in-the-Fields is to return two Members, a circumstance which may accidentally be of adrantage to Lard Jobi RUSSELL's father, because a great proportion of his Grace property hies there; and ary-cc-chane is also to return tro-
indeed the last has been so generally believed, that Mr. Sr. John Long is, we hear, actually cansassing.
As to the mode of election-the ballot being abandonednlthough Lord Althorpe once was pledged to that is simple, beyond the can and revolexity-rrcolution course, is the sum of the whole scheme, and thercfore no mut ler how nosurd the measure which sarours of that most to sort which portical pudang for he furtherance and Priry Cone cillors, are all squashed up together in the most delightia mess of absurdity
By way of a specimen-here-Lord Johsny snys-




## tested slection. would ben done aw

## Was th have all whe

## put into netion a machinery neaily sinilar to that throuph of which the Jury

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## liat of all the

placed apon the church-doors, in ortier to sive made it wout
day was to be appointed lor the liraril
as to the carrectness or incorrcctnest of the list. The paris
were to decide upon the appeals, and the list so setuled
clared complete, and to be taken as the list of clectors in the per
w which it referred for the rnouink year. Un the Ist of
chat lint was to be publighed, so that every person mikith obtibl
cops of it and it would then be ensily known whn lind and wbol
oot a rikht to vote. The only questions that would be not a rikht to vote. The only questions that would be put to
volers would be as to their identity with the persons named ia lists, and us to whether they had not voted thefore at the th
tion.- (Hear.)-These rekuations would toe extremel, simpl
lin felt convinced they would put an cad to all that confusion he feit convinced they woill
ery, and tumut which, till
quence of disputed votes.

- Put an end to a cow's tail! Here is the working of this scheme: a man goes, exhibits his qualification on the l $t$
December to the revolutionary inguisition who ered to hear his confession, And is registered in the re on the 3 d of December he sells his house, and leares cown, and goes to another-in the oforer he because the roll is made up for the yeur, one in which he is registered, he cannot vote, because b on-residen, and there are to be no out-voters
decision of a barrister npon the validity of their nt is to be final-and without appeal to the poor broken dy
House of Commons; but, as if to put the thing beyond absurd as to fravestic the thing altogether, his I, ordship pid poses that two or three Pricy Councillors should go aboutb ever they тHougnt there nere not enough roters, thy the neighbouring districts and chitipelries. why onr little smug friend, Mictiakl A sueso 'T the architect of his own fame, has been sworn of the Pr Conneil-mounted on his cob, how he would walk the try round, dispensing liberty wherever he went
however, are the prospects lofore us ; in short, the rge of voting promises to become, instend of and clectiof
an elastic franchise, extendable nt pleasure: and in order render such increase wholly pure and independent, it
destined to be settled and arranged by three of the Kixt Privy Comeil, selected by the King's I'rime Ministe Johney Russell! -Johnny Rugsele, Oh!
The effect produced by all these absurdities was, as en iction that the measure never was meant to succeed. Lord Grey, hear his answer. Ask Lard Brovghan hy his principal organ, is pressing it on, merely
throw the Ministry, and get rid of the Premier hates, and who, to say truth, loves not him. them, even my Lord GonriiciI, that mild,
the follower of Castlereagh. Ask lord the disciple of CanNiNG. Ask nny, all of them the nature of a met, whin the listressed inhabit besieged fortress on the point of being put to the assailants with the crumbling moves of their daw ments. The present political stink-pot, however, is defeated party with its smoke than anything else.
But let us look a little more closely at tha unacc bisurdities of the Bill on one hand, and the shuflinu fixing the number of inhabitants necessary to gire of returning members, how were the Balanmice
or goved ? why fix on $\mathbf{2 , 0 0 0}$ and 4,00 as the numbers? Perhaps we may contrive to develop thi before the second reading -we may perhaps prove Ceason why Warminster, in Wiltshire, is overlook property of Lord Lassinowne, are preserted ;ascertain why (iateshead and South Shields, where sonal influence of my Lord Grey and my Lord infinitely greater imperted to other places in qualified by five individuals only to retain its me upheld, while towns in Yorkshire, of fire times its
are to remain unrepresented. The fact is, that th scale-the whole absurdity is worked in a fancy and the wriggles and twists, which look to ake in exactly what the contrivers choose leare ont that, which they choose to destroy.
We certainly do not mean to insinuate that the "rates" ${ }^{0}$ il 2,000 and $\mathbf{4 , 0 0 0}$, were fixed with any interested vien,
the hope of preserving certain boronghs and annibilating
damaging others-but it is a "curious coincidence" that
by making the amount 4,010 , the Ministers reserve-

-Is not Mhistoven?
There is one stark-staring piece of tom-foulery in the proposition, which notody appears yet to liare hit-we mean
the absolute and positive reduction of voters at many of the popnlous places which are to return two Members ly the new cheme. We will take, for instance, as it strikes us frst, The City of Wells-at present, with a population which, ac-
cording to the will and pleasure of Don Carlos, entitles it cording to the will and pleasure of Don carlos, entitles it
to return two Members-it has nhout four or five huadred to return tro Members - it has ahout four or hire humdred
voters; by the new qualification, the electire franchise will voters ; by the new yualification, he electre francel this is only
be confined to alout one lundred and wenty; one of many cases, and it must be confessed, a more notable one of many cases, and
mode of difusing thight of roting, we enever have met
nith-it equals in rationality the plan of reducing the total with-it equals in rationality he plan of reg the efliciency of representation. But then, we shall be told, these are cases in which, the three Privy Councillors are to arrire in a post-
chaise, aud hold a meefing in the vest's, presided by the chaise, and hold a meefing in the restiy, presided by the
beadle or sexton, as the caise may be, and at /heir will and pleasure, extend the right of wothing to any of the neighbouring districts or chapetries-Oh, Jonssy
In the midst of all this, however, the Ballot has slipped
through my Lord's fingers ; that Ballot to which Lord Althonre is pledged, that Bullot whici aloue can satisty
the revolutionists. Of the Ballot one word. When these the rexolutionists. of the Ballot one word. When these America an anstance of kno what is really the truth, that the object of the ballot in American clections is not secresy. That we voter at an
election openty asks for the coloured card on which he means clectrite openy andidate's name, and that he writes-we do not mean necessarily, but ordinarily-the name upon that card, and puts it openly into the Balioting-box. It is to prevent personal collision. and neutralize persoual feecing, that the elector ballots wheu he pieases, aud in the absence of
Candidate, but not for the sake of concealment. The same in Congress. The rotes of Congress are not given by Bal-
lot : they are more openly giren than those of our Members lot : they are more openly given than those of our Members
of Parliament; for strangers are not there, required to withof Parliament; for strangers are not there, required to with-
draw. The Cierk or proper Officer of the House sits at the table, and calls over the list of Members alphabectically, and as his name is called, each Member answers AYe or No,
openly, pullicyly, and before lis constituents and his col. openyy, puliticly, and before his constituents and his col
leagaes. And this is the nature of the Ballot in America. The Balloting, howerer, is abandoned, and Parliament is called upon to support the present scheme of Lord JoHs's, as it is ermed, in order to prevent the most serious consequences-
serious couseguences, indeed : Why, we answer to such a cry, serious conseguences, indeed! Why, we answer to such a cry,
such a threat. which has been as unsparingly put about on one hand as the most unconstitutional use of the KING's name has been adopted on the other, let us ask, if we are obliged for a moinent to ue scrivas
what it is that threatens us? "Llook at the petitions,", says one-" See the public
meetings," says another-stur. When the same party had hoisted up Queen Canolise on the stalking-horse of revolution, and when-we say it without runity-weorerturew that
stalking-horse-what was the excitement-what was the riolence-what were the meetings then-the petitions, the addresses, the processions, the riotings and routings? nod by bribery, by food, by drink, by lies, by every art and contrirnnce that Radicalism and Republicanism could suggest; and that, too, by men who cared no more for the unluppy wiman whom they ;retended to admire, that uphold.
Look at Mr. Crokrer'g detail of Petitions about Reform presented to Parliament during the last ten years. titions.


Here, then, is the true real history of the excitement about Reform. If Reform be necessary to the existence of the country in 1831, was it not equally necessary in 1829 ? It and oppression, during the reign of George the Fourth,
why did they wait until the accession of WILLAM the Fourth, to cry out, and complain, and threnten ?- or why, when they had got a Ministry pledged knee-deep to the question, do they petition for that, which, while they had a Ministry whom they might have petitioned out of office, if
their demands had been strong cuough, they were perfectly their demands had
quiet and happy
it
sign ready prent-they were excited, trained, and drilled to Eigh ready prepared papers, about which they knew no more
than they did of the virtues of Queen CAROLNE or the merits of Popery ; and. again, we find six or seven hundred petitions laid on the table of the House of Commons.
But what of that?-as we said last week; those who peti-
tion are dissatisfied, and want sonelling ; tose who do petition are not dissatisfied something; those who do not petition are not dissatisfied, and want nothing; compare,
then, the number of brawling petitioners with that of the quiet and contented population, and it will be found in the proportion of fifty to one in favour of those who seek no

## Burke has well all, exch change as this would bring ue,

 tem, when he says-"The graskhoppers fill petition meadow-with their with their importunate chink, while the noble cattle graze
silently," And after the clear expoition of spontaneous petitioning made by Nir. Croker on Friday, Joh N's farce attach to the appeals of the People will be considerably diminished.
never has mentioned what Jonn has been carefully silent-he of all his nonsense, what he considers the practical effect ever be put in motion, woupposing it bessible that it should
who, to clear conception and commandiug intellect, adds a
firmuess and candour perfectly in accordance with his judgment and his valour, tells us plainly what HE thinks its effect would be-aEvolution, and the loss of the crown to the Sovereign-for if it were conceireable that such a total subversion of the Constitution as is now pro-
posed, could be permitted, what on earth is to linder the next Parliament from declaring that the House of Peers is a rery ineonrenient assembly? Lord Joun Russell
himself has just as much right to say that Ministers himself has just as much right to say that Ministers
will decrease the Peerage, or abolish it altogether, as will decrease the Peerage, or abolish it altogether, as
he has to disfranchise one single borough; and if, as it is all matter of opinion, they were to take. it into their he House of Peers whe shoold of hac country, to exterminate that chartors and corporate rights not so - - hey tell ns Wat charters and corporate rights are only bits of parchment but bits of parchment with bits of wax hanging to them?-Whence are those peerages derived? From the Crown.Whence the charters and corporate rights? From the Crown.-Admit the prinei
Constivetion is gone.
It certainly appears marvellous that such men as Lord Althorpe and Lord John Russele should adrocate a system so subversire of that, by which alone they hare been brought into notice. If Lord Althorpe had not heen the son of an Earl, and Lord John the son of a Duke, would anybody hare listened to them? Or is there anybody fool cnongh to believe that one would have heen
Ciancellor of the Exchequer, and theather Paymaster of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the ther Paymaster of the
Forces-we should think not. If Lord ALTBORPE had been born BilL Spescer, and Lord Joh ittoark haikeen one, perhaps, would, at this noment, have been fattening one, perhaps, woud, at inis moment have been fateening have been running about Bedford, with bottles in a hasket shopman to some smali apotliecary : and these are the men not put themselves forward to orerthrow the aristocracy not by proposing any mensure that can be carried, but by
caricnturing the sober efforts and intentions of men who might be disposed to listen to moderate Reform, and by pushing the scheme so fur that nothing which reason might suggest, would be found sufficient to satisfy the appetites of the ig. norant multitude, whose passions they have excited, and whose prejudices they lare tampered with, merely to make the task of their successors arduens to perform.
But the absurdity is too flagrant, and they know it-their friends are asbamed of them-their collengues drop off-
their supporters give way-their backers retire, and their dheir supporters give way-their backers retire, and their liament lis opposition to Sir J. GRAHAM upon one ques iion-Mr. Charles WYnN deserts them upon anothe question; officers of he KING's Itousehold, and amongst
them, men nearly connected with His MAJssty, quit their offices near the Royal person, rather than sulmit to such contemptible folly. And what else could be expected country would put fuith or con nerer did-imagine that the change the whole Cosstitution-to effect a bondi-fide Recolution in the existing order of things-and yet who are perfectly incompetent-and have shewn their incompetency to carry on the ordinary detaiis of public business?-Of men who lay on taxes and duties one day, and take them off the the navy, and ancentinges of retrenchment by incrensing re-impose them, and wind up their patriotic efliorts for the gond of the people, by subjecting them to the most oppres sire poll tax that erer has been proposed since the good old Rays of Mr. TYLER?-Did they suppmese that Lord Johs Russell, of all he Lords in he air nud all the Russellg invernment?-To disfant thange the whole nature of the privileges to another set of people-and all for what?Answre that. Let anybody tell us what the result would he-what the olject to be gained is-or low one himan being would be benefitted to the ralue of one farhing in money, or one hour in the year, of happiness,
all his alteralions, nud we will attend to it. But that is impossible; and as we said at first we now say, that it is scheme got up, without any intention or expectation of it being carried, for the purpose of going out for a positive nt empt to support the hiberties of the prople, instead of alling quietly from their seats for the true reason-that the are as incapable of conducting public business, as they are unfortumate in not having public confidence.
The debate is adjourned until to-morrow, and, as we ear, the second rending will not be proceeded in for some lime-perhans not until after Enster. To those who are inof the speceches of

Mr. Duncombe (the Member for Yorkshire)-a Whig
Mr. Baring-a Whig
Mr. Baring aliga Whig
Mr. Charles Wynn-(one of themselves)
Sir Romert peel
Lorde. A. Seymovr-a Whig
Sir Charles Wetherelh-ditiot
Mr. Choker
Mr. Twiss and
Mr. Gronge Bankrs.
But if these do not sufficiently convince them of the real character of the affair, we are quire sure that Mr. BABington pacauley's sermon, Lord Palmerston's homily, Sir homas densma's pleading, and Lord Althorpe's ex
osition, will perfectly answer the purpose. As for Lorl Palamenston, he must have been nushamed of the duty he Pad to do, or, with his talents, he would have doue it better.
The tumble of the Ministers has begun; Mr. Charlas WYNNE has resigned his office of Secretar
right glad must he be to be out of the mess.
IT is, perhaps, not inconsistent in a Ministry who are proceed in direct violation of that which we now possess; but those whose mindsare not so completely made up upon the subject, as the greybeards of the Cabinet may, think that a umstance, would still that displayed in the thactice o that Constitution, old and faulty though it be, under the pernicious influence of which, this littie island has become he greatest power in Europe.
The use which Ministers and their adherents wished to make of the name of the Sovereign in the debate on the
Reform Bill, having been denounced as unparliamentary:
some shift or device was found necessary to bring forward the people of the Treasury entered into a degociatioa whe some of the lowest and most violent of the City Radicals, to procure an excrise of that privilege which the city of mandinand the two Universities alone possess, of de foot of the throne and the King, lay igm perte answer It was concerted that a petition to the King in farour of the Keform Bill, should be immediately prepared, and His Majesty's answer procured, by which means a pre mature opinion is to be extorted from the King upon a of the now pending before Pariaiment, and the hence of the royal name, procured by this shameful trick, be user Is it to men sapable of this kind of policy that we are to is it to men capable of this kind of policy that we are

Ministers hare resolved, it is said, to stand or fall upon Ro Canadian Timber duty-on which, it is said, if Sir Ronert Peel chooses, they must go. It is certainly not the policy of the Opposition to let them off on a side-wind; all other subjects Lertain that, disagree as they may, upon ingether upon the Timber-an unanimity which their merits richly entitle them to, and which cannot fail to be satisfac tory to the country at large, and the Colonists in particular.
Ir has been pretty well ascertained that if the Ministers remain in ofice until the second reading of the Reform bill
is moved-which we trust they will-the measure will be lost by med-which we trust they will-the measure will be lost
by a majority ranging between so and 100. At Broor es's, by a majority ranging between so and 00 . At BROOEES's,
where they know their strength, the odds were on Friday night 6 to 1 against the measure, with varying odds as to when and where it will be extinguished ; since the more recent defections of the last four aud twenty hours those odds have considerably encreasel.

The Russell purge has unluckily failed in its proposed effect upon the Constitution-it has proved an emefic!
Lord Morpeth stated in the House that his constituents were farourable to Lord Joнs's scheme-it seems,
however, that they are not. We find the following dissent and appeal circulated through the county :-
" By the nem plan of Reform, Yorkahire is to he divided into three



For foreign news we refer to our Paris Correspondent. The Russians have, it is said, invested Warsaw, and little doubt can be entertained of the result of the stupid mad headed iusubordination of the refractory Poles.-Lisbon i perfectly quiet. Some foreign incendiaries, anxious to excite disturbances, had been tampering with the soldiers, who truc to their allegiance and their country, donounced the villains to the Gorcrnment, and the moment at which they expected to be joined by the troops, they were surrounded Thare have heen
London respecting some most infamous proceedings in London respecting a surreptitious detention of letters by a man of no authority, which were addressed to the ac
credited Consul of Portugal- these and some of which we are in possession, shail be submitted to our readers shortly, in order to make the Liberal cause even more respectable-if possible-than it actually is.
Several Members of the Opposition, Lord LondonDERRy, in the lords, and Sir Ronert Peel, in the Commons, have borne testimony to the salutary effects of the truth, delivered in a plain way by Mr. STA As far as plain reeded in utterly overthrowing the bitcring demagogu O'Connell, who, now stripped, degradering and exposed may go to his green Island, and blarney to the winds, we agree. As fur as haring found a Committee to fasten bribery Mahon, the Pairiot and pject him from the ógoman got, we agree. But surely it is courteous ore seat he had the present Government for what they havermuch to land admit that the measures which, afier all. they borrowed from plans prepared by cleverer men than themselres, hare been more successful in their hands, tlian they would have been in those of their predecessors.
Lord John, the Trumpeter. on Tuesday, took credit for declared, that by suggestions of their predecessors; but against all of wiich, be it never forgoten, the present Lord Lirutranant and the present Irish Secretary, iont out of their way to vote-they had-this is what Joun,
the Trumpeter, says, "They had suppressed a ritation, and the state of the Sister Kingdom was fast subsiding into that of Peace.'
In the Morning Post of Thursday, we find the following under the head Dublin, February 28 :-
Sir Johs Byso, Commander of the Forces, left town on Thursday
norning for Navan, to mett the Magistrates on the subject of the state of the country.
which was attended by Sir Johs B ysu place at Navan on Thursday
 in number to forty or fifty, for the purpose of inquiring into the CAUSES
or THE PIRORDERED STATE OF THE COUNTRY. The reault of deliberatione way, that scch was the state of insunompination
dind
 excess, in consequence of the many arrests which public justice hat
This was the state of Navan last Thursday se'nnight, and
on Tuesday night Lord John's flourish about the tranquillity on Tuesday night Lord John
was made.-But here again-
A Mayo paper contains the following unpleapant intelligence :been marked with numerous and alarming outrages upon persong and
property. We regret that thia bad conduct of the peasentry io not
confined to any particular barony or district, but appeara to be diffused confined to any particular barony or district, but appearas to be diffused
and general. Something must be done, and done immediately. AFob
 night passes without pounds being levelled, keeepers deforced, and
illega, oathe administered to those who are suepected of being
well affected to the Governncent. The present state of thinge annot
continue-and we tell the Government that they should not lose a
 3
At a meeting of Magigtrates in Ennis last Thursday, it wrs re-
solved to apply to Lord MzLBourve and the Right Honourable Sz-




 Now, reader - put these facts alongside Lord Joun RossELL''s speech, recollectiag that he spoke five days after
these occurrences were common topics in Dublin, and then say whether heis not just the man to trust with the manage-
ment of a general alteration of the EnGLIsh Cosstitument
TION.
TV B have elsewhere to-day, treated the subject of Reform, are inclined to look at Lord' JoHN's Bill as serionsly intended, we fecl it a duty to publish at the greatest length possible, in our paper, the adnuirable, splendid speech of Sir Ronert
PEEL- $n$ word from us upon the subject wonld be presumptneus.

 the grounds upon which he had fele it his duty now to pursue a dif bud follored upon former occasione, he should not, from the nitence



 Thear, hear.)-He never would bleliere that public men, in making
such chaiks, were not actuated by far bipher snd more worthy
mot motives than the mere retention of pitace. - (Chers.)-Such was hi4
 shaken hands with his Nobie Priend-(Laughter and hear)--laving



 the arkuluments so much desiderated-arguments which should induce sutution-the House bad heard but litile from his Noble Friend
(Checra.)-The \&reater part of the apeech of nis Noble Priend had
 ment nt the expense of the late Government. His Nobls Fricnd who itceived tive appointment from ine


 only matter for praise and admiration. He said then that there was not candour And simcerity to edmit that the inte Covernment coold








 that it was not the latc Oorernment who commenced the reduction or

















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 romd bhewn bunt titule tenderness for the conduct of Mr. Cuning and











 liere was no othrer way of mee ing such an ansertion with ifeet ilian





 and more eerionar rounde. that it had bren thouxh nececarary, day Toe then diveuss the question as to whe ther it was unjimat, but cer-






 any anxirty, if he were deairous of apmin being returned to that Houne,
he would on the disnolution go otraight to his coastituenta, with the he would on the disnolution go straight to his constituents, with the
Bill of the Governinent in his hand, and make his strenuous opposi -( 1 mmenze cheering). -He would go to that part or the country whitici
hal returned him a Mernber of thit House, and in the parivh were
 Were in the humbler classes of to life and entiticd to almost all of whom
wete, not because they ived in houser of an annual rental of lol, but because they were
honeholders nid paid to the maintenaince of the church and poor, that he had been sent again to aolicit their suffrages because he had de
fended those suffakes, and successfully strugkled for their maintain ance.- (Checrs.)-He knew-he was confident that his constituentw
humble as they werc, had never tused their franchise. He would received a bribe,-(llear, hear)-Those constituents had received
him at a time when he was sultering from the indignity of expulaion
by another by another body, for having done an act which in his conscience he
considered neceasary for the welfare of thee Stath, and for the per
manence of that Church of which he was a member, and condemeed him. Iis constituents had thus conducted themselves,
and thus received limm, and until the Bill of the (iovernment wa supported by far more conent reasons than he had yet heard, and the grounda than they had been, he would not consent to dlefranchise on
of the humble men whose privileges he was there to kuard and not destros. - (Heur. hear.)-A Aain-and this was a more alarming threa turn of such declarations to be beared from alif deliberation, and to
be compelled to adopt a dificult and complicated mes investipation, lent its rejection ahould lead to " masaacre and conisis-
cation p".
 ask why they mipht notexercise the wanne deliberation and judg
as had been exercised upon the Bill of the Noble. Lord (Lord John
Itussell) last year? The rejection of that Bill did not imply that reform was objected to : it nerely glie wed that the particular measare proposed was defeated. Andagais, if this principle was not acted unon.
and by the present Government too, how was it that the Bill now
broukht forward did not include what the people had

 measure although be had not sapported it by one ingenious argu-
ment.-(Lutughter.)-But the danger of rejecting this Bill had been mich-ppoken of, and when the Noble Lord talked of danger, he
asked why aliould he bend to popular olamour or popular violence more thanthe Noble Lord, it he was satisfied that the measure woul
not be conducive to the public good? He Was told last night that
the meapure should be rejected the meapure Ahould be rejected, he, As an individual member of Par-
Timment, should be held respopsible. "Oh, Sir," he replied to Who advanced that threat, "do not endeavour thus earr)y to shift the
responsibility from your own shoulders on to others."-(Loul
lon Tong continued cheering,)-He had lind no share in exciting the people
if the people were excited.- (Hear, hearr)-Ile had taken no part in
endeavouring to awraken or create a.feling of discontent, and a de
mand tor change.-(Hear, heari)-With bim. the reaponsilility of



 comparibons between neipilian ywo mat first iod of the Admimit


 arrec waived under the beome and applaad hose of the Kink the mblem
 should be disspoointed, the worst consequences must followit House and any to them, here in a measure, whe ther for grod
o the Conotitution, accept it, adopt it without deliberation your heads be the responaibility for all the bad consequencee) or hifese things- (Cheers)-and he would tell those who attemit shift the reaponst
must bear it.-( Renewed cheering.) - He had been told that an保 (Hearagement of the middle
them-( Cheers) he must own l
country, if he did not believe th
those claseses indicications thal
The House of Commons liad The House of Commons had heard what the noble Chancelle coloured flay in the neighbourliood of the King's Paluce whom the charge wai made. Those persons, instead of th,
it decrnt nnd becoming to plant the emhticm of relielfion in
Sovereign's face, took the carliest opportunity possible of pating themselves from the charke and vindicating their oha
lor loyalty and national spirit. They felt that it was not en
ficient to deny that the tri-coloured fang had hicen used; b
alded that for a florious and proud lanner thes need seek no aided that for a floriwas and proud hamer
than the flag of their country, that llap which
lud "traved the battle sind the brecze. of those persons of the middle class. The Right Il on. Baron ties alluded to. In one part it was statel that the Alag whle
benn mistaken for a tri-colour flack was in fact n quadri-colourt
 a right then to any from these circumbsaaices, that the hear. as they had been represented to be; but even ir they dide
momnnt, excited and urked as they had hen-( Her, hear)
chat House for Reform. he was nevertheless convinecd thi till porsessed sufficient manlineas, judgment, and temper
prove oi the conduct of those reprenentativer who investigh deloped it. From deliberalion he saw ro danker trom the
adopted
clasee, and it should nppear that the proposed chane noul oo thern no ahvanlare, ame to anys decision, he would beath
But before that class cam
 he added-
Cunetins nat
laud lituturne este potest
In this country alone was to be found that form of Conatitution
Tacitus seemed to despair of
 of more value, he had the opinions of the preat men whigkt
and who practically enjoved the bleasaingn of auch a Const
He might quate. Mr. Canning when questions of this kind were brought formed persons, because he could refer to an opinion, he plol and sentiments conveyed in more beautiful language than ee
used by Burke or Canning themelves. The opinion and be -the Noble Lord himself who brought forward this plan, wo
posed a complete and aweeping alteration in the conatitution And he did not mean to cliarre. him with inconsistency, in
delivered in 1819 by the Noble Lord, when he brought formerd
tion for a partinl Rep and so perfect was his admiration of it, that, thouph
long back, he retained still on his mind in full force the duced at the time
comptise all the amesdments that can be made in the frame of
Yhenever a apecifc propoition


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 Rotemitume







 Bpech was delivered ta a time when the eountry was apitated from











 proposed what misht appear to thim to be, gase end modified Reerorn
 Thana we understopd the Hon. Harone..]. He eatara emile on the utuerace to tese emitimente, Ieceingat ateater interestsin in mincaining the peace nod properity of
 Conseitulion, To ionclin iplan he never could asent and, Uespariting

 ciples, could not by posibibity leave thitithe fanal tetep in hite criner Fas follided in the time on Ed whad the Third And rested on the stature

 thatewhoocecyied house rated at lil. rent: The the made no uuch














 Betmed to consider this on andember ader. belinind lime (Mr. Hotiouse




 that any mithes of the con ontry than an idee.ing iniectuany nirod

 Smong then, thet thee fok, and you ere esire to find a manof talent





 ben precluded from an opportunity of displas ining teeir wourat and





 tempt trad heen made to engratit a more popalar Iorin of Governmen









 The canner of standing armies in a rree Constiution like this. 1 te




 trealy increased; thatit was ne ceresary to oppose it t to some poppliar



 Volution occurred in other countries which extied in the eninda or $173)^{2}$, in 11919 , and in in 122 . At these times Reform weat hi 1722.



 well considered frecdom, of was it iot ratier the dianatrous reap alamitie upon France Let them depend upon it, the presemt nall tiact excited emme undefnad wiat tor a more purc Constumian. N.
 traind but let them be eontent withey trad the beest and most molid



 titution should frit) which contay whed, after all, the noblest nociets of
reemen known to the habitalle globe.-(Ioul cheering, which conSinted for some minules.
 Colonel Pride, tormerly a Drayman, had Wlockided the House, at




THE following squib has beeu gencrally circulated at orthampton:-- PERFORNANCE vensus PROMISE, Bring a Dozen Rood and snflicient Reasons why the Might Hon
Viscont Althorps should not hr Burnt in Fffgy in the Town of 1. Becnuse it has been found to be an hemnory and would be to
atate in Northampton some few ecores of Half-Sharp tag-rass, 2.tails, and raqkamulfins.
2. 1 sccanse his Lordahip ot had time to forfeit more than hat/
is plerges 1 of his Iordklip's collcagues is expected to bring 3. Becanae one of his Dordkhip' colleagurs is expected to bring
forward a Reform Bill on the las March, either so moderate as to
disappoint his ricienda, or purposely rendered so violent as to ensure is leing rejected by Parliament.
4. Beentife his Iordalip has justified the late Ministers by following their example in all points except taking off taxes, which they
did in the last session to the amount of four millions eight-hundred dipounis
5. Brcause his Lordshiphas laid atar upon timber o Carefit (!)
 oman that wears a calico shirt or shift in the empire
7. Because his Lordship has laid a tux upoun com mon vines, which
re drank by sick persons and persons of small income, and taken are drank by sick persons and persons of small income, and taken
car off French and such other uncommon wines as, according to
eport, are drank at Althorpe, and by his Lordahip's wealthy
8. Because his Lordship las increased both the army and navy to
hew his love for peace, laid on new taxea to ohew his love for retrenchment. preserved almost all the Civil List to shew his love for
Leform and .hard-hearted economy," tried to diate to the Bel kians to shew his love for non-intervention, and refused to emancipate 9 . Because his Lordship receives
per annum of the public money fors only about fion thousfult seryices pound pound
10. Because bis Lordship's greateat political, enemiea denire no urther triumph over bim.
11. Because if his Lord Groroz Rosinson, monld probably receive the same ettantion.
12 . Because the most lamental $-1$

## 

 riumphal (!) car (drawn by Grey rock-ing liorses). and the granet
nstigatora of former elfinies would be found to have burnt their own ingers and s

Cod save TRE Kino and CoNs THEeman, Printer, Market-square, Northempton.]<br>\section*{THEATRES.} Tae long promised ballet of Kenilworth was produced at the

Opera House on Thuraday; and it is but doing justice to the ma-which such munificent liberality as to scenery, dresses, and decora-
which that we never have seen any piece of the sort in tions, as have been bestowed at this theatre. It is, in fact, as splendid as it is possible for drama to be; and the splendour receives additional interest from the general correctness of the costume, and lite attention paid to the characteristics of the time at which the
action is supposed to pass. There is fone which may sound hypercritical; is we are on the subject of correctness we notice it. The Knights of the Garter introduced are permitted to wear the star of the order on their cloaks-the star was
not introduced in the order untll the reign of CBABLEs-the same of the days of Elizabith.
The days of Elizabath.
The procession to Green
The procession to Greenwich is perfectly magnificent, and the We should recommend, for the future thed, extremelyi picturesque. rockets in that ecene, which are not visible to a great part of the udience, and fill the house with an atmouphere so strongly impreghould also anggest the omistion of the fpageant which risea, the ballet of the burlesque deities ; the fact is, good dancing iteelf remely equivocal to unknowing eyes, and a great proportion of the andience of Thursday were for some time in doubt whether Mercury heir tocs as well as they could, inetead of caricaturing those who halke their toee a little better.
The QoEEN was admirably
 de deux between her and the Larl of Leicester very effective; the. it there is to be a tragic ballet why it nust end uphappily, and a far ns the eflect produced, nothink could he better. or more agonizing.
The music, if not very striking, is rxtremely pretty, a little of the Accer scloool, and, with sone curtailments, we think Kenil.
rorth pronniges, by ita success, to repay La Poste for the very great
cxpence to which he must have gone in preparing it for represenMr. Havnes Rariy produced a new piece, last night, at Drury
ane, called Decorum, or Fery Suspicious, We are nol ntiy with our arrangements, to notice it to.day, but we have little
loubt that the success which has matured his Perfection, and posted prishtly muse.
day, to Miss Parox; it should seem that they married, on Thyrs-
creed with their cond
 We hall shortly hear that Misa Love is united to Lord Handonover. Where Love in, why should High men stand aloof.
Tbeir Majestifs honour Covent Garden with their presence to-
morrow, to aee Cinderella and the Pantomime.

## THE FAENCH GUARDS.

Ir is with the highest satisfiaction we find that subscriphous for the relief of these gallant men, the loyal defenders ors. so much as their number, as evincing the feelings which animate the bearts of loyal Englishmen at this moment, We have received the following letter from LieutenantGeneral TENCH; the enclosure we have forwarded to the office of the Morning Post, as directed.
TO JOHN BULL.
 a a guinea. at the head of my letter as a small tribute to the dist ressed individuala of the late Royal Prench Guards, now in Loudon. wity of every foldier.-I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obe-
Wient servant

## CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prepkilis.XTS.
The Rev. Geonge SALmon, to the Rectory of Shustock, WarwickThe Rev. EDwAnd Cove, 13.A. to the Rectory of Thoresway, Lin-
Thing. The Pev. Chales Chiliders, to the Rectory of Mursles, Berke. Patron, Hon. Selina Childerta, of Brighton, Sussex.
The Rev. Gronce G Gover, M.A. Archdeacon of Sudbury, to the iraraze of Gayton, Norloik. (Patron, Bishop of Norwich.
The Rev. R. J. Kink, to the Vicarage ol West Bradacham, NorThe Rev. (Gronei Chisiols, D.D. has been appointed Minister of
St. Peter's Church, Hammersmith. (Patron, the Rev. W. Wood, The Rev. II. W. Wirte, M.A. Fellow of Jeaus College, Oxford,
othe Recory of Dolgetty, Merionethshire. Patron the King, as
Prince of Wales.

 hire. (Pation, J. R. Litchford, Esq.
The Rev. Samek Saith, M.A. Rector of Dry Drayton, son of the Dean of Chriet Churchy URERITY intel liagnee.

保 Mfarter of Arts.-John Thomas Graves, Oriel College.
Bachelor of Arts.-W. S. Davenport, Pembroke College
 lege, Sunday afternoon.
Cimaridge, March 5.-The Rev. Thomas Jarrett, M.A. Fellow of room of the Rev. S. Lee, B.D. now Regius Prolessor of IIebrew. The Select Preacher at St. Mary's Church for the present month is
the Rev. Henry Howarth, M.A. Pellow of St Joln's Colle Orpisistion.- The following gentlemen were ordained by the
 ellow of King's College, Cambridge; Edw, Faux, B.A. Arbbishop of
Dodson, B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, from the Arcbich
Canterbury, and J. P. Frosh, B.A. Catherine HBl, from the.Arch-


We last night reecived the Frencel papers of Thursday by expreas. It appears there wat sone agitetion on enassmbiled in the Court of the
 out, and ree.eatablished order. 以ut not thetore
By German papers just received we have some interesting gecounts
reapecting Warsam. The Rusxinns are al moot close under the walls respecting Warshn. The Russinns are almoot close under the walls
of the city, which is resolved on hodding out to the last. The strects orthe city, which is resolved on holdink out to the last. The strects
 perrive. The Reusians, meantime, neglect no meang of making vice-
tory eure. A feri phrtinl skirmiblee have aleady taken place betory eure. A fier partial skirmia an we can collect from the very contradictory s.counts on the subject, the advantage hitherto hat
 His Majests, as Kink or tanover appointing the Duke of Canibridge
Viceroy; and another proclaunation or his Royal Highneess stating his readiners so listen to all complaints of the people. Count Mun-
M. Sampayo, the Portuyuarse Conkyl) applied at Bow-street, on


 House by Lord Farnham, of aleter received by him from Lieutenaut Thomas Woodcock, animadverting upon a apeech made by bis Lord-
abhip, in this House. on the Zlst Feb. last; and
 examined to prove the hand-writing of the eaid Lieutenant Weod-
cock, Le was ordered to oatend this, House on Thursday, the 17 th instant, to answer the said corrpinint., Westminster was held at the Croan and Anchor on Friday, to petition Pars orators inere sir the Miniaterial plan of Reform, The leading orators were Sir
Prancis Burdet, Mr. Hoblioued, and Sir R. Wilison. $A$ Petition was

Ahechicial Court of Common Council was held the same day, at tyrour or Reform, were nured, to. The Prition was presented by the Sherifit the same evenink; and the whole Court and the Sher iffs,
nitended by the Remembrancer, were inatructed to wnit upon $H$ iy Mnjesty, to thow when he will be pleased to receive the eamp. The Lord Chancellor's leeyee appoin
We are happy to state thar the rumour of the murder of the Rev. horever, is in a atate of kreat insubordination.
Seven cottages, two barns, two wheat-ricisk, some other rick Fith warchouses, outhouses, sec. have been destroyed by fire at
Abinglon, the supposed act of an incendiary. One man is in custody

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##  <br> 5is <br> Who La <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>        FRIDAY'S GAZETTE. <br> 













## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

## HOUSB OF LORDS.

## MONDAY.

Lord Whanscuppz witbdrew his notice of motion on the aubject



 The Lionn Chancellon presented the Petitions of the in havour of Parliamentary Reform, which were severally orcead and aid on the uble.

WEDNESDAY.
Their Lordahips sat but a aliort time tic interesening, and the busliness


 Cord were irought in becore Christmus, and the nature orthe measure
complained of was to oblige frandlulent debtors to pay their debts. Thie Royal Asent was piven ly Commiesion to the Consolidated

 the Building new Churches persipting in in Bieting anuther churec
 eatas of whicht they could not find occupants. They nom puid 2,0001
 HOUSEOF COMMONS.

 well-considered Property Tan.
Mr. SuFth
at rest alf those differenees which had so long existed, and preserve the peace and prosperity of the country,
Mr. Wow WeLEseck felt eonndent that the greatest benefits vould arise fromf extending thu babis of the represental
fore eubpont the measure. the rights of the people, bot, on the contrary, rob great numbers of their chartered privileges. The plan wag of too sweeping a nature,
and athough he admitted corruption existed, it would not remove
and opposition to the messure. future concession.
Mr . W. PEEL sliould act the basest part if he did not raise his voice agsingra selieme which, while it left two members each for Tavistock and Calne, would thrust him and many more similarly citcumetanced
out of the House, nnd pull down the Constitution. He revered hie out of the House, and pull down the Constitution. He levered hie
Sovereign, but nothing could induce him to aupport thin or any other
neasure againat his conscience. When the prest measure agsinst his conscience. When the present Minieterat bought it forward they were upon their last legs; they were existing only
by sufferance from hour to hour; and even if they retired to-morrow they would have been much too long in office, for they would leave
behind this source of discontent. Whoever disapproved of universa suffrage, annual Parliaments, vote by ballot, spoliation of property,
the overthrow of the House of Lords, and of the Monarchy itself, pose this plan.
weil calculated to prevent a monopoly of boroughe, and preserve the elective rights of the people
Mr. J. Wood had qreat ho
of the late Mr. Canning, to prove from the measure, and cited a speech oppowed to a plan of Reform upon the basis or that now recommended
Sir J. Jonnstone approved of the measure, and would support it. Mr. Noath considered the plan nothing lese than revolutionary,
and wontd therefore give it his most determined opposition. Mr. R. GRast really coulc not see in what manner the plan now
proposed could powsibly be objectionable. In the proposal of thie plain His Mujesty's (iovernment meant sincerely and honestly to do an act of justice to the people ; they intended to secure its diknity to
the Crown, their privileges to the aristocracy; and if clamour or dis content sloould still prevail, the Government of the country would effect of their mensure to the wisdom nand decrees of Providence.
The Chascelon of the Exchequer naid he adjourn.
very Hon. Member wiahed to speak upon the kubject, but we thope it were to lie now adjourned, that there would be some understand ing to bring it to a close to-morrow.-
Mr . O'Consel. opened the adjournes. kreat innth delended the meseure, eulosizink it as a wise, yenerous,
and liberal one,
vnd, if carried, would preserve the country from con vulaion And revolation.
Mr. ATrwood deprecated the measure, on the ground of the injury
it would infict on tip commercind intereats of the country, He hid no liesitation in declaring the measure, as it applied to England,
 Britigh Constitution, and he believed they would be manfully re
sisted. He could see no greater demand for liberty now than former times, and the claim now made was incompatible with public
liberty. liberty.
Sir
J. Sir J. Gnabas shared in the repponsibility with his colleaguea in
the introduction of the measure, and the Government shrunk from no rexponsibility in the diacharge of their duver. The measure was
no pe of expedienc. The peope expeted Reform, and the Govern one of expediency. The people expected Reform, and the Goverr-
ment would not disappoint them. Delay would be mjustifiable now as it was in the case of Catholic Emancipation. The Governmel demands could no longer be svailing. The demands made were just,
and, if refued, unreasonable demands would be made. To nvorid such a dangeroua course was the otject of the present Government
he was astififid it would meet the views of all reasonable men of ail partien. It wha said that thre was a very considerable degrce o apitation in this country upon the subject of Reform; but that apitn and exhortations of the people had be en too long withheld from them.
The disposition of the Governinent wha, an far as they could, 10 satis. the reasonable expectations of the peopte, and not to proceed a nte having gathered experience from the past an act of justice in time, Thrdy concession relative to the just demando of the If rish Catholics. The Government did not overlonk, though they would not he over
borne by the pigno of the timea ; buit they would be grossly negligent of their duty if they did not pas such attention to them as they evi dently merited. The onect or the present Goverument was, to quiet
and aatisfy the just fears and reasonable expectations of the people and sure
free intitutions which might attenpt to govern a free people with wishus of the peopice could not, for any length of time, be resigted
with the general security; and better to grant reasonable concessions in a period of great extremity and excitement. If Catholic Enanabipation had been kraated when it ought to have been, when common not probably have existed, and the dangers and asitation they hat
 in which, as fit wns reported by Lerid Clarendon, that Monarel $w$,
considered tu say that foreign covernment; that domeatic whimsiiss and fancies should not form
ther rulink principle of a monarchicul Governul
 and fancies whice he (sir J. Graham) dreaded: That were those whims
and discontent of the teople-thertronstaction beink withineld, especially when theyknew they had the noral phwer
of enforcing their lieink reluctintly yielded. Eiticer then thas House
and the Parliament should krant and the Parliament should grant concessinh, or tie prepared to put
down the rensonable demands of the people by forec. He wished the
peace and prosperity of the country. krant every proper concession, not to yield to menace or intimidation,
and after atl to kive in seq 001 Mipht be extorted from weaknexs in this tlotse, or violence without
IT never aid that this plan of reform would be a pancera for all the
evils which were said to prevuil in thiscountry
 Mr. Li:proy conside, old the rfect of the plan would he most inju-
rious. Nany dankers would arise from the proposed mea verrd that thie ereat protreend nid not answer. The we would he danker
in the precedent whicl, dixfenchisel shpport the Iloon-e to go on firmly and with a determination

 Constitution. He thankt tit would be d Jisult to to re-mprove the present



 tire traymenta
great enering


 Tedneday.
 cussion from motivee of peresonal conveniencecto members.
The adjournment to Wednesday was ultimately tgreed to. The Reports of the StockbridesDAY. were brought up, declaring the sitting Members duly elected; vexatious, but that the one againat the Memberareturned for Dome

## was both.

The adjourned debate on the Reform question was resumed, op
Mr. PEREEVAL said, that hhvirg pledged limmelf at an early now rose in fulfilnent of that the most determined opporidaoih measure, as now proposed, passed into a law, it would sive a dee blow to the Constitution, And with this convietion, he would
it in every stage, with all the powere of his body and mind it in cevery stage, with all the powers of his body and mind.
Hon. Member here took a short review of his public life. for th pose, as he stated, of removing any prejudices which might
arime in the minds of some in consequence of the part he
take against the ineasure, which, as far as he had heard, for he did.
kiow the details of the proposed Bill, was full of absurdities anomalies, and would give to the north what was now engrom riment. It was said the country was desirous of this change ;
rearful was he of it that he mast oppose it. There was no sion between the Church and State, which he must at all time
precate. But would the people atop at this measure $t$; and the example of the liomann of old justified his opinio was now constituted hie had no apprehension. If this Houss ear of the hase Preas before his eyea. Men acting uncen wid Preas. He rejected theire no apprehension from the opinions
leepless nights, and he thanked lis God done his daty alter Mit. D. W. Harrey defended the Press, and believing in
Mience of the Crown the disnity of the opistoc would secure the splend, Clurch, and the tranquility of the public, it eliould have support, although, perhaps, in so
sether meet with lie approbation.
Mr. Goul.burs, in a very able and foreible opecel, explainedata
objectionable character of the measure, and conctuded that if he could contemplate the time at which it should ha
into a law, which be confessed he could not, is the country enough to see its true nature, and the House firmness cno
their duty, he fancied he could see the disappointment when they found that it had only reduced the Monarity of Middlese uppon the peophit it ought to have ime, he could essily pieture to himsell the people retle
their former growing wealth, extending comperce, their and security at home, theirglorious wurs abrond, the protec
theirliuglits derived from the laws, and then venting their and carsse

## nwhy. Mr.

## pressed his determination to support it Sir C. HowAn was opposed to the

 pressime Mr. Gonnos said the Bill weald dentroy the rights of his cessuch an unjust and tyranical measure.
Mr. Stemart was opposed to the mine
Mibus to the best intereats of the the meountry,
Mr. Benton feared danger in cepponsibility thrown on the was anxions to trke hisahare in the chisesed to charke the Noble Lord with taking away the electire fo vent into i $X$ ey horoughs, upon principles quite erroneous. It the to the Noble Lord the proprinty of giving ug his plan of diafranchlos vould operate attempted. It
not be adopted.
nley and Mr. T. S. Duncombe (Hertford) both spokei support of the measure, as did Mr. Tensast.
Lord Jons Russe
His Lordship complained th themselves to personal the opponents of the measure hati cand country; he had expected a very different couran to be puraued. Tiv languake of the opponents of the measure, in lact, amounted sit niras. pore upon us; we will not yield to intimidation to-day;
 son. Those eminent individuals were unquestionably opposed
Reform; but he did happen to know that they were both of opinve ried. Ile suid this with confidence, and he recollected hastiuf be Honse. That Kikht Hon. Girntlemn, on reading them, snid he cont by the House before longe. Thein if such was the winion of able sol
 hoon-ax a b essingeracionsly given-but, if it was with countld, it mi alive in the hearts and the affictions of the apeople. The example
which had bern set hy the Duke of Norfolk and other individuals
worthy of boink foltowed. Tlisere was nothing mean or cowardy
 The motion was then put and akreed to. and Iord J. Rusgell and
Lord Palmerston wrre directed to



ThUURSDAY.
The Gico Duties Repeal Dill was read a third time and pagsed. aned loave to bring in a Bill to prevent the grow th of Tobaceo in The Artonniry Generalobtained leave to bring ina Bill tocontiple
the Commiasion of Inquiry into Charities in England and Wales. The Colonial Trade Bill Fent throngh a Committee, when the
Flairman reportecl proweress, and asked leave to sit again on Dlodas.
In answer


## 

It fould. however, be ready by Mondny next. hir Wrisari, said he was aurprised to hear that a plan so long
determined on by Ministers, and debated lor six or seven nighta, was determined on by Met ready.
not yerd J. Russil eaid that only one night had passed since leave
was given to bring in the Bill. Such being the case is could not be was given to bring in the Bill. Such being the case, it could not be resaon C. Werreaerl said the Bill ought to have been in the hands o the Noble Lord at the time lie proposed his plan. The draft was to
be submitted to Parliament after the plan lad been proposed. He
did not know what might have been the sentimenta of Honourable did not know what might have been the sentimenta of Honouraber
Membera on the subject, but he thought the House badly treated. would cacape the ofeneral censure of the House for ne Noble Lord pared with the Bill. might imagine to delay the Bill after the plan had been made Sir C. Wertienrlut asked when the Noble Lord would produce the
Bill to the Honse? Bill to the House? On Monday.
Lord J. Rusegl--On Monday.
The Houre then went into a Committee of Waye and Means.
The Chancelion of the Excheguen enid. in looking at the gen prethe ere of taxation, he had attendend to the sugar dutices, but could
not hold oitt any great advantage as arising from reduction of those not hold ont any great advantage as ariging rom reduction of those
duties. It was not necessary, having said this, to do more than pro-
pose a rencwal of the annual duties on sugar. The Noble Lord con cluded by moving

 "That it is expedient that all brown Muscorado and platin suger Imported from
British Americe and the Mnuritius be only oubject to a daty of twenty ehilining The amendment was rejected by a majority of 147 to 49 , when the oripinal resolution was agreed to, and the report ordered to be re
ceived on Monday. ceived on Monday,
of York, in lavour or Rented six Petitions from places in the count of York, in lavour of Reform.
Colonel SIBTHORP \&Rid he would take this opportunity of stating that he had been grossly abused in peveral newapapers. He wha no
the nominee of any man or of any family, and he never would sit in that House except as the honest representative of his constituenta Het wisuse except bris brief statement to po forth to the world As a plain
Hewwer sainst the calumnies and libels which those newspapers had
and answer gyainst the calumnies and
alleged againgt him.-Adjourned to Monday.
Novetriss in Literatl ne.- The new novel The Peemier, is attri-
buted to the pen of an individual until lately connected with the
Ministry. It will disclose, we underatand, many important secrets. Ministry. It will disclose, we understand, many important recrets.
-Captain Beechey's Narrative of his Voyage to the Pacific is pubCaptain Beechey's Narrative of his Voyafe to the Pacific is pub-
lished by anthority of the Lords of the Admiralty, by whom the expe-
dition was dispatched to explore many unknon pertor dition was diapatched to explore many miknown partutoo the South
Seas, and to co-operate with Capts. Franklinand Parry, in their endeavoura to discovera north-west passngi,-In the new hinstorical romance
The Tuileries, the Monarchy and Republic of France are successively placed before the reader. Robespierre, ns may be imacined. plays
an important part in the drama.-ls The Life of Fuzeli, by Mr. Kuowles, will bae found numerous curiour particulars of Ey Engirsh
Painters, from the time of Sir Joshua Reynolds to that of Sir Thomas Painters, from the time of Sir Joalun Reynolds to that of Sir Thomas
Luwrence. Major Keppel Narative of his Journey across the
Datcon, will ceriainly be published in a few days. We are authorised to atate that Mr. Jolin Weippert, of 21 , Soho-
square, in asdition to his other Royal appointmpnts, is, by special
command, appointed Harpist in Ordinary to His Most Grucious Maipsty, Royal Lady's Magazine and 't The Premier.'"-Considerable jealous has already sprunk up nmonk the preriodicals in consequence
of The hoyal Lady's Maguzine havink anticipated them all in a smart off. hand review of Mi. Colburn's long-announced but yet unpub-
lifhed work, entitled The Premier, from which wenty or thirty pages of exciting character are extracted. This priority in the notice
of a more astounding work than has appearedior the last quarter of a century has establiphed The Royal Lady's Magnzine as a Rrview,
whine the high and elegant class of literature which araccaita payes
 real mesidents of life are often romantic beyond credibility. The
present work, therefore, (of which a second edition is now ready), is on an excellent plan. It consists of picturesque, pathetic, and ro-
manticstories, taken from the historical literature of France, nond
calculated to illustrate the French character and manners, in dif. ferent stages of saciety. The stories are very well told; parts of
 descriptions are etriking, and even brilliant. A book of this deseription will mot only attract attention to the history of France, but it
will the the meank of impressing the records of that history upon the Staxpan Novers.-The novel reading portion of the public will
be delighted to hear that they may now procure a collection of the most esteemed worky of fiction of late yeara, at a remarkably cheap
rate, by the publication of the STANDARD Noves, the first number which, containing the whole of Cooper's celebrated story of the
Pilot, is just published for $6 s$. This work is brouglit out ng a companion, to the Waverles Series, being similarigy printed and
illostrated; and when it is considered that it will comprise the
choicest protuctione of Sir Walter Scott's contemporarien we see no reason for ita not attaining an equal derree of public farour.
Lady Morgan has, we understand, neariy rendy for publication, a
Second Edition of her new work, France in 1829 , 3 , containing addiSecond Edition of her new work, France in live dy), containing addi-
tional remarks and a Preface, bringink down her interesting view of
the present unprecedented state of nflairs in that country to a very the presen
late date.
Socimt
Sociutr ; or, Turi Spning in Tows.-This new novel, to which
considerabic intereat is athached from the circuinstance of to considerable interest is attached from the circuinstance of its haying
leen transmitued to the Prefs anonymousty, will, it ix understood, be printed verbation from the manuscript without the sli, ${ }^{\text {antestalteration }}$
or auppression of any kind, and is expected to appear early in the ensuing week.
$A$ ci-devant
circulationant Lis the author Chancllor, according to a strange report now in has lately been mysteriously annnounced for pubbication. This can
not surely be the fact? We know that a Lord Chancellor from the not surely be the fact ? We know that a Lord Chancellor from the
nature of his office is the only individual, excent the illustrious ner-
sonage himeell, wis
 the King's Conscience?
 of Society, we recommend the followinx, in particular at the present the Britikh nation:-On Systems of Govcrnment-Progress of Civi-
lizntion among the People-Fducation of Great Men-Consistency of lizhtion among the Pcople-Education of Great Mer-Consistency of
Character-Intellectual Supremacy-The Empire of the Dead over the Livink. In these the author diaplays that acute observation and philosophical reflection, and lays open to vilew the moral (ramework
of mankind with an unflinching but careful and corrective hand. The Durham Election Committec have decided the hand. The Durham Election Committee have decided that Sir Roger
Gresley was unduly retorned for that city. $\Lambda$ new writ has conse-
quently been issued. Mr . Sheil, the barrister, io returned for the borough of Milborne Port, in the room of Captain Byng. The Hon. Member took the
oathe and his seat on Tuesiay. The Chancellor of the Exchequer having fully decided upon the
duty coming off all kinds of printed cotons, making a difference to the purchaaprs, of Wd. a yard, the proprietors of the Emporium corner of Greek-street and Old Compton-street, Soho, hasten to
inform the nobility, gentry, and public inform the nobility, gentry, and public, that they intend to submit to
their notice on Monday next (to-morrow), all their new patterns of
printed muel










modigin voyaces axd miscovemibe.
NARRATVE of the thit ite ins and DIscoveries of




 and




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He is the Scott of the phort pleturesque, bolld, and dramatie tory."一Atlas.
His storles are the best we bave unet willi."-Spectator.







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WVHITE IIANDS.-A ATK INSONN'S ALS AOND SOAP, made
 account of lit mild and softening properines, and in portable pots an of pite, the flor to the well. known Prench Pate d'A mande.
CilAPPBD HANDS. - Camphor Sonp. J .
taining a greater quantity of Couphor than hias been litherto thone Soapp-ase con
cable. It
arlicle. FAMILY USB.-ATKINSONS OLD BROWN FINDBOR BOAP





[^2]to corraspondents.
 $=4 \pm 45=$
 it necessary in all probability for us to take neto proceedings against
him in another court. We hope next week (o be able to submi enough
to expose the whole of the frould and triekery connected with our orn



of A Mondar Editeon (for the Country) is pubtighed at Three
o'Cloek in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Lateat News.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, Marca 13.
Therr Masesties have been in town during the week. On Monday, they honoured Covent-Garden Theatre with their presence. On Wednesday, the King held a Levee;
and Her Majesty dined at Lord Londonderry's, in
 grand as godmother to Lady Lonnonderry's daughter.
The King joined the party in the evening. On Thursday, The King joiued the party in the evening. On Thursday,
the QUEBN held a Drawing-Room, which was numerously the Quess held a Drawing-Room, which was numerously
attended; and, on Friday, their Majesties returned to Wittended;

A Dinwer of Merchants and Shipowners took place yesterday at Freemasons' Hall, which comprised a vast body yesterday at Freemasons' Hall, which comprised a vast body
of the wealth and importance and intelligence of the most influential class of persons in this great mercantile nation, for the purpose of expressing their feelings with regard to
the present weak and ineflicient Ministry. the present weak and ineflicient Ministry.
We shall not be in time to give any detailed report of the preceedings, but the spirited Petition which we have elsewhere given, emanating from the same body, will pretty Where given, emamating from the same body, will pretty
clearly shew their views and opinions of the existing Administration.

It is not an unprofitable task when a Ministry are on the eve of attempting the overthrow-at all events a total change of the Constitution, to enquire what they have nones to
justify our confidence upon other aud greater points, or justify our confidence upon other aud greater points, or
induce us to place the British Constitution itself at the merey of men who have shewn themselves incapable of conducting
the ordinary business of the State, and ntterly ignorant of -principles upon which it ought to be carried on.
Now let us see-Mr. Poulert
duty without the censent of Parliament-Lord Althorper apologizes for it, and says it shall never occur again-Lord AlTHORPE proposes a duty on Stock transfers in the teeth of an Act of Parliament-which it is natural to suppose he had nerer read-When he finds
descends to withdraw the duty.
Lord Althorpeand when we say Lord Althonpe we mean the whole of the set-excepting, by the way, Mr. quainted with mercantile and financial matters, they never consulted about their'fine Budget-it being the recognized duty of the Treasury Eecretary to advise and consult upon that particular point-Lord Althorpe, then, proposes a duty on Portugal wines, and upon Cape wines, and a reduction of duty upon French wines-France being our natural enemy, Portugal our ancient ally, and the Cape one of our that he may not raise the Portuguese wine duty because of the Methon treaty, and that he cannot encrease the Cape the Methnen treaty, and that he cannot encrease the cape
wine duty'because there is an Aet of Parliament prohibiting wine duty'oecause there wis an Aet of $P$.
any each tincrease until the year $15: 33$.
turers, MLthorpe, in order to conciliate our manufac encrense the profits of coal proprietors, reduces in order to coals; but in doing this, he issues an order that the duty shall remain as it is for three months, in order that the
present hotders of coals may get rid of their stock. The present hotders of coals may get rid of their stock. The
consequence is, that not a human being will buy conls until the time when they are told by Ministers that the duty is to
be taken onf, and ilic colliers are rotting in the harbours, and be taken of, and ihe colliers are rotting in the harbours, and
the sailors nre matinying in the streets of the different senthe sailors are mitinying in the ztreets of the difierent sea-
parts engaged in the coal carrying trade. Upon a representation, Lord Auties orders to take of the duties immediately, and begs thet ihe may hear nothing more
abomt it. Pendi
ont coals, the following scene Was sittilig on the Treasury beach, and the Right Hon. Poulett Thomson zear him-a Niember came to Lord Althonpe and asked him what he meant to do about the export duly:-"Oh," Gnys Lord A LTHGRPE, " we mean
to reduce the export duty from 17 s. fid. to 10 s ." "That", to reduce the export duty from 17 s . fid. to 10 s ." "That,"
said the Menber, "is to soreign ports ; hat what do you d with respect to our own Colonies?", "Ol," says Lord ALTHORPE, "just the same-ten shilings." difference in the export duty at present betweonsiderable upon coals for foreign ports and coals for our own Colonies :"
 of-the- Erchequerly, "No, all
son ? turning to Pouletr. lings and sixpence."
I-had in very surprising,'" said the Member, diffidently, At this moment appeared Mr. Spring Hice.
"RICE,", said Lord Althorpe, "there is no diflereuce between the duty on coals exported,
coals exported to our own colonies :""
"Oh, no mone." said Rice, aud sat down.-The Mem ber walked away, but he did not walk far-for on the table, existing duty, and fixing it at io serentern shillings and sixpence per ton for foreign ports, and four shillings and sir-
pence per ton to our own colonies. j 'he Wonourable (ientle-

 encreased it to the
more than doulle.
more than double.
The increase of the army-the, augmentation of the nary, and the proportionate adrance of the estimates, are triflesthe calling out of the militis, , and the restoration of the ycomanry, the reluction won tobacco, neither of which can take place, were not the I nost satisfactory manifestations of wisdom or understandin
And now the Canadian timber duties-upon the infliction upon the decision r'solred-resolved too to stand or fall LETT THOMson has the-we do'nt know exactly what to call it-candour, perhaps, to admit his conriction that they
will deprive Canada of haif her trade and half her resources -but then he kindly condescends to suggest the greater care and attention to agriculture-a suggestion more remarkable for its profound wisdom than its limmanity, being
made at a period when the Government is encouraging by every means emigration to Cauada, while at the same moment it is depriving the colony of half its resource.
The CANADAs are to us most important possessions-they flamething like a check upon their movements, and these something like a check upon their movements, and these Canadas, and perhaps throw them into the hands of our enemies, are to be inflicted because five ships out of three thousand have been sent from the Baltic to Canada to unload, and re-ship timber, in order to import it into England at the lower duty.
It is a very lucky thing that no man connected with this Government is an eminent Baltic Timber Mercbant, a piece of good fortune very similar to that, by which it was shewn that no person connected with the Tallow trade could have had any influence in the reduction of the duties on Barilla.
These, and the fortunate coincidence, that the news of imaThese, and the fortunate coincidence, that the news of ima-
ginary disturbances in Lisbon, and the speeches of Cabinet Kinary disturbances in Lisbon, and the speeches of Cabinet
Ministers with regard to the state of Portugal, were not promulgated just about the ti for the Brazilian QUEEN Mab, must be very gratifying to theless, the Canada Duties must not be imposed-upon that question it is absolutely necessary to shew the Ministers the very characteristic iuformation came out last night at Free masons' IIall, an arena, filled as it then was, which is somewhat more likely to convey to my Lord Althonper and his what more likely to convey to my Lord Ane than the filthy orgies Republicans at the Rotunda.

It seems pretty certain that the Reform Bill is not destined for the operations of a Committee-it will be lost on the question of the second reading, by a most satisfactory majority.
The following appears in yesterday's Post:-
"The Parkn are Ilis Majestr's property, and nobody passes
through the Horse Guardn into St. James's Park, whether on horse-
 no person ghold be allowed to enter in a cerringe by tence. Horse
Guards on the days and during the hours of Her MAJEsTr S Drawing Roome excepting the Speakier of the Ilouse of Commeore, This order,
founded upon the desire to provide for the general convenience of the founded upon the desire to provide for the general con enience of the
public, mate no excerption of Foreign N1inisters, the Kink'a Official
Miniaters, or any Jut the Speraker of tir Houne of Commons. Ac.

 "But we have hieardt that L Lord Brovaina an and Vatix. having arrived
at the Horse Guardo on the day of the lant Drawink Room, and his at the Horse Guards on the day of the lant Drawing Room, and his
lordships carratake having been siopped by the sentry, according to
the orders which he had received his
 himself for olvesing them. His Lardotip complained of the sentry
for stopping his carriake, for stopping his carriuse, stating that he was the Lord High Chan-
cellor of Enkland. The discussion ended by his Lordehip orderink
his coachman to whip lis horses, and drive through the gate, which his coachman to whip his horses, and dri
he did. These facts require no comment.
We regret to state that this history
We regret to state that this history is perfectly true, and
although we should charitably incline to cumstance arose from that constitutional irritation which freguently affects Lord Bnougham, sueh things are serionsly painful-the defiance of the King's guard by the the rage the rage which cond induce a person of his Lordship's
exalted oflicial charucter to scream out o the sentinels, "Fire on $m e-$-Oh, fire on me," (which his Lordship,
actually did), is a very ungratifying spectacle to a nation, the interests and property of every subject of which andion, the liable to the just, wise, and temperate decisions of his Lordship in his all-powerful Conrt. As a want of personal re-
spect to the King, it must be considered highly indecorous; but that, perhaps, is palliated by the total want of respect We feel it an act of justice to state evinced on the occasion. arrived at the gate a few minutes after the Lord CifancesLOR had forcibly violated the orders of the Giard and LOR had forcibly violated the orders of the Guard and
dashed through; but the moment the officer nanounced those orders to Lord Althorpe, he immediately proceeded through the streets.
It ought to be recollected that upon the occasion of the Duke of WeLis $\begin{aligned} & \text { aron's stoppage, his Grace having the }\end{aligned}$ highest military aunhority this country can bestow, not only
obfyed the order instantly, but complimented the of who enforced it, for doing lis duty strictly and correctly Sir Ilenky Parnele has postponed his official visit to the Continent.
An Illustrious Perwnage, it is said, has again entered into one, is contrary to the law of the latid, it must have been celebrated merily as a relief to the consciences of the parties
concerned, and is highly creditable to their finer feelinge We are extremely glad to perceis that a very deservin officer, Major Roibitt BEFDF:rt, son of Sir Frascing
Burdett, is just Gazetted as a Licute, 7ant-Colonel Burnett, is just Gazetted as a Lieute, 7ant-Colonel, wilhout
purchase. Lieutenant-Colonel Buar purchase. Lieutenant-Colonel BURDF', T is, we beliere, a
most amiable person: and was, If we misti, ke not, the young gentleman who was :mplowed translating M. , gna Cliarta inte nt his house in Piecadilly and sent to thy fathe Tow was captured with a very severe accident by the overturning of a gig at Brighton, in company with Mr. Georere Womisn'ele, who
was at the time ver
his friend was killed
It is objected to this in letter to Lt is objected to this promotion, in a letter to us from a Lieutenant-Colonel with one eye, seven gun-shot woundsia
his body (wanting its right arm), and a wooden leg, that Colonel BURDETT has seen no service. Our old friend-a least all that is left of him-is wrong; England has been at peacers therefore fight with? nnd during the could Eagher of war, while the afiectionate "remains," who writes to complalningly, was squandering his eyes and limbs in the serrice of his country, Colonel Burdert, although ver probably "in arms," was in no condition to take the fidd Had the opportunity been afforded him, he no doubt would hare distinguished himself,-the present Government, who are better theorists than practitioners, act upon their h.
vourite principle in this case, and taking the will for the vourite principle in this case, and taking the will for the
deed, distinguish him by promotion;-and a very good job toa Lord Brougham has ever been the leader of the Marce OF INTELLECT-he has denounced all the Monarchial have been strongly manifested, as nations at least a "centry behind us ;"-"And yet," said that amiable bnnker, whom name, nothing on earih can induce us to mention-" whats passion his Lordship was in, on Thursday, at the Hors who was a sentry in advance of him."-This made a con derab

A temporary truce has been established on the Refont Question, and breathing time, and we hope, considerigy
time-allowed to the Parliamentary warriors on cither aid of the question; but this interval of neutrality, as fur a regards the parties most actively engaged, seems destined doors, who, to keep pace with the indecency which chano terized the introduction of the King's name into the dis cussions in Parliament, appear resolved to accumulaten the falsehood and misrepresentation attainable from quarters, in order to excite the disaffected, marm the timis,
and endanger the loyal and constitutional portions in society.
One measure threatened by the newspapers is, the pobsi ration of the lists of the majority and minority, upon ay colours- BLACK and RED-We propose to ndd a dhird 0 lumn to this catalogue, and make it a liberal tri-colourd ade-mecum for electors in general; for in muve will the mensure, but of sNEAK-of men who hate and deleg "propriet $y$ "' by an over carefulness of their " property" men who, in private, denonnce the bill as destructire, wi yet who, for the sake of truckling to the mob, and in ty earuest hope of enjoying the sop which Loril Jows Ressib has thrown to County Members, mean to support it in Pa men conscientionsly uphold the measure-others there atit who with equal honesty oppose it-so much for the BLach and the hads: but the crecping, crawling creatures, bat bluster and half cowardice, who preach under their oun
roofs, doctrines which they fear to put in practice under the roofs, doctrincs which they fear to put in practice under the
roof of the Honse of Comuons, are unwortliy of any cons-deration whaterer-amphibious animals-political herme phrodites-flesh, fishified-thosewriggling, slunfling cowrards nppropriated to the meanest and most deplorable of the deris ribe
During the last week's discussion in Parliament scren somewhat interesting erents have occurred-t he powerfill
accession of strength which Government has received in tbe support of Mr. O'Connell must indeed gladilen the heart of its members. It would perhaps have been more proflo able to the cause if it had been afforded before Mr. STANLBT laid the agitator prostrate, and so completely stripped bis of the tuttered rags of respectability with which lie befort was not rery decently covered, as to have left him more a object of compassion than disgust-it would, we say, baro course of trial for of Connell were not actually publie trancuillity, and in direct violation of the fovernment whid he now supports, and which, a few weeks since, he do
nounced ns tyrannical, and defied as contemptible. The King's Ministers have also the support of Mr. Hust-thie is no surprize to them, whatever honour it may be-M II UNT'y opinions upon the grent Constitutional Question bary
already' been delivereal in Spa-fields and Manchester; and we have no doubt, if a very serious accident had not bap pened one morning to the Hon. Member's then colleague the active friends of the present Government and its gloriout measure

The King's Ministers have also acquired the powerful ${ }^{2}$ id Mr. SHIEL, whose unquestioned talents as a dramatist, hawyer, and a statesman, every body is ready to admit; bit warnat the countenance and protection of that honourab learned, and literary gentleman would, perhaps, upon dis
particular question Jave been more efficient to the Cabinel and more satisfactory to the country, if it had not been ob lained by the personal influence of Lord ANGLEssiv, one of hemselves-who gives Mr. SuIEL the only opportunity ever could hope for, of opposing the present corrupt state of
the representation, by sending him to Parliament as his numince for the rutten boroush of Milborue Port, to support gininst his oun conviction, the cause of Refonm
The newspapers have, upon this particular point in otber cases, been extremely active in making what they call an
analysis of the opponents of Lord Joun R analysis of the opponents of Lord John Russele's mensur and, after having distinctly slated that mo county member
had dared to open his mouth in opposition (oue of the had dared to open his mouth in opposition, (one of the
members for the largest county in England, as well as the Member for Essex, having made a most admirable speecl against Ministers) they proceed to shew that all the persons against Ministers
whontack the Reform Braceed to shew that all members for roten boroughs This is uise, but it is somewhat hasty; for it appears to is that when a great national measure, which is to overturn the Constitution, is introduced to Parliament by a member his
 and if, in addition to sitting for a rotten borough, it should torn out that an honourable member had been driven for seat to its rottenness from a lown having a large populato in-
which the head of his house had in vain endeavoured to which the head of his house had in rain endeavoured to in-
luence and controul, it would even be wiscr still, in the
 subject, in order to call public attention to the real state
of that Honourable Member's popularity, where there exists a liberal and independent body of electors to express their feelings.
Howerer that may be, and whatever bolstering the Government may have had from Whig dummies, it must be admitted that their principal exlibitors have made wretched bad hands of it. O'Connell's was the best speech on their side - Sir James Graham's about the worst; he was no ditle hustled by the striking circumstance of the marked and decided retirement of Lord Seynour (St. Mavr we cannot, will not call him,) from the ministerial rauks: cannot, will not call him, from the ministerial rawks, connected as his Lordship now is with Sir Jamps, the blow was felt more severely: and the speech in which calculated to make the wound less rankling. Whatever it was, or how it is to be accounted for, we really cannot pretend to say; but the truth is, that the attempt of Sir James Graham-for speech we cannot call it-was one of the most complete failures that ever fell upon the floor of the House of Commons.
Sir James
Sir Jances having floundered through an extremely dull sort of lecture, took to nautical phraseology, of which he statell himself to have acquired a perfect knowledge by his
intercourse with Naval men since his appointment, and faintercourse with Naval men since his appointment, and
voured the Ilouse with the history of a frigate, "with her mast roken," which he had seen foating on her beam-ends, and whodid not condescend to superintend the process of scraping her bottoin. This was too much for Sir Joserf Yorke, her bottoin. This was too much for Sir Joserf Yorke,
who accordingly took Sir JAMES in hand, and performed the process ol scraping him to his heart's content.
Sir Josesp scraid -
"He (Sir J. Yorke) had lately obperved that technical naval lanand genteelest socicty. Perhaps this was owing to our having
naval King. In Parriamentary tectics it was now quite common
talk of throwing a Member's arguments overloard. ee more completely allied to Arguve Jones's Locker than that. (A
Adopting the same. phrascolog, he might be allowed to say
augh.) Ahe of the ship launched by the Noble Lord opposite (Lord Jonn RusselL)
that it was a clumey built vessel, with such amazing larke bowa in
front, and euch a clumsy run aft, that the first time shie phould be put
 the nostrils. The Righit might be bilge water, but it did not stink in successful, for he not only upset his vessel, but nearly capsized his
argument. (Hear, and laughter, fle supposed that in consequence argument. (Hear, and laughter.) He supposed that in consequence
of the Rikit Ilon. Haronet presiding at a naval board, and havink none buz naval men about him, he thought that he might launch his
little bark, freighted with his cargo of nautical knowledgc. He He
begged the Riklit Hon. Baronet to remember, that the vessel might begged the Right Hon. Baronet to remember, that the vessel might
be upset by a single pull of the fall more than was necessary. About
 not be upaet in the same manner. (Hear, hear.)"
One thing was wanting to make Sir Jos One thing was wanting to make Sir Joserph's compari-
son complete. He might have told the IIouse, (which is son complete. He might have told the thouse, (which is
the fact, strange as it may appear), that the maneuvre by Which the Royal George was actually lost is one known
technically in the Navy as the Parliament Heave! technically in the Navy as the Parliament Heave:
The debate upon the first reading having closed, we only to wait with patience for the debate upon the second ; to which point, we firmly believe, and conscientiously hope, the thing will never come. If it does go into the Ministers ever expected it to go, and they will have the satisfaction of having induced the Country to consider a mea-
sure, the rejection of which alone was their object, as the sure, the rejection of which alone was thei
means of dying like CEsAR with decency.
Next Sundny we shall endeavour to submit an analysis of
the Bill, which will perhnps fally justify the scorn and hatred we feel for it. At first it appeared to us too absurd to be seriously treated-our opinion upon that point is changed by
a discovery that there are more fools and cowards in the a discovery that there are more fools and cowards in the World than we had anticipated-therefore, to suit the plod-
ders who readily imbibe tlie treason and falselıood which the ders who readily imbibe the treason and falselwod which the
enemies of the country are but too ready to administer, we shall take another course, and display the nature and character of the measure with as much carnestness as ir we ourselves thought it worth refutation and exposure.

Lord Brovgilam distinctiy denies any participation in the framing the Reform Bill-this shews how they agree-as well as Charles Grant and Sir James Graham, or Charleg
Wynne and Lord Althonpe-as for Edward Elhice they treat him shamefully, as if he were nobody, while the only point upon which they approach unanimity, is in the
determination to lay all the blame upon Poulett Thom. determina for thing that luppens upon Poulett Thomson, for every thing that huppens.
Paris" will be splendid result of the "three glorions days in Polish rebellion. Animnted details of the suppression of the by cowardly demagogues, who in the hour of need desert them, the unhnppy Poles fancied themselves oppressed and ill-used, and unsettled aftairs, as if change werc universally necessary. Nobody who was not a fool or a villain could have cherished their seditious hopes- hie fools, however
beliered, and the villuins trimphed; nud pragaburnt, and Warsaw captured-or rather given up in the general panicremain as objects before their eyes to ontweigh the loss of life and property which the devilish spirit of insubordination provoked.-So much for the glorious days of Wansaw.
It happened, rather unfortunately, that on the ere of then arrival of the news, and of course long after the total annilit in a tavern in Lerolutionists, a very liberal party assembled glorious suecess-several orations were delivered, but in what language it would be difieutt to determine.
Ir will be seen in another part of our paper that Lord Brovgilam has been exposing himself at the Horse Guards,
to the perils consequent upon breaking tirough To the perils consequent upon breaking through the King's
sentinels. His devotion is everywhere remarkable-but it is in the construction of his legal mensures that he mos eminently displays a derotion to himself-we say nothingbut merely record what has occurred with respect to lhis bordship's improvements in the regulation of the Bankrupt
business, the jurisdiction of which is confided to his Lordship as Lord Higigh Chanceleon. Our rearders will perhaps recollect
Lord Brougham perhaps recollect a speech delirered by mense length, his Lordship descunted upon his own intenabolishing at one fell swoon the Bankruptcy jurisdiction, by many of them highly respeon all the serenty commissioners-npon-which overturn of existing Iastitutions was to

$\overline{30}$ Important offices in the immediate disposal of the
Lord Chancellor ................................... 19,200 saleries.

Now obserte the surrender of patronage which the LORD CHancellor so liberally makes:-Of the seventy Commissionerships, which average something like what we have just
said, $£ 300$ a yeur, two or three-seldom, if ever more said, $\mathrm{x}^{200}$ a year, two or three-seldom, if ever. more-becone vacant anvually; by the present arrangement Lord
Brougham will have immediately, and at once, FIFTY OFFICES to dispose of. the salaries of which amount to the nett sum of FORTY ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED podnds per annum.
This is something upon the principle of his proposed aug-one."-" Make hay while the sun shines,"-and then relire to his well merited "Odium cum dignitatel" upon seven thousand a year instead of four !
So much for the curtailment of patronage-now for the reduction of income. Lord LYNDHURst pretty clearly ex-
hibited the incorrectness of his Lordship's calculations as to what he would surrender in the Lordship's calculations as to render, by the way, was one of the principal grounds upon which he sought an encreased pension for the retired Chan-cellor-but we beliere Lord Brougham, when the business hecane to be licked into shape, suggested, that although the
Chancellor should relinquish his fecs in Bankruptcy, he Chancellor should relinquish his fees in Bankruptcy, he
should receive a fixed snlary in lieu of them. This is much of a piece with his Lordship's conduct in the nppointment of of a piece with his Lordship's conduct in the appointment of
Masters in Chancery. He expresses his determination to make them efficient oflicers, and secures the realization hat determination, by forcing two Masters to retire upon pensions of $\mathbf{x} 2000$. a-year each, on account of their ngeesteemed at the Bar, one gentleman-highly respected and one of his predecessors-and another, an ancient and rene rable Whig-the desceudant, as he brags, and Brovaram believes, of the regicide MARTin-who, as we last week said, has long retired from practice, because he found that the practice was beforc-liand with him in that way-not to an infirmity, is not very likely to conduce to his activity and efficiency.
There is neither indelicacy nor impropriety in alluding to his Bill, and these measures, because we have no doubt that
Lord Brovgham is fully prepared to explain the whole Lord Brougham is fully prepared to explain the whole
affair in the place where alone he may constitutionally be called upon to do so

Three inegrefs.
On Jertery the Reviewer, in Pantiament.
Whilst Jerfear is proaing,
The Spraken sits dozing;
Whilat Jerfery is plodding, The Clerass are a noddink; When Jerreay gets deep,
The whole Hoctse is asleep!
night.cap.
Evervinony-even people attached to the present Minisareless, and unconstitutional manner in which the Kiva' ame has been used upon the revolutionary question now nder discussion.
Time uas, indeed, when the name of the Monarcin was a sacred word, and besides the avowed, declared, and acknowledged impropriety-and impropticty is scarcely a sufticiently strong term-of using that name, or even referring to moring in the sphere now ocenpied by Lord Brovghas Lord Palmenston, Lord Giney, and their colleagnes, held as inviolable secrets (to which they are solemnly
bound) any confidential communication which might pass between the Sovereigin and the Cabinet.

Nous avons change tout cela,"-and the KING's name has been-prostituted we will say-to the purposes of inti midating on the one hand, and cajoling on the other, when, in point of fact, every Cabinet question stirred must have,
and has, as much of the Royal sanction as has heen bestowed and has, as much of the Royal sanction as has heen bestowed
upon this odious measure, before it can be entertained in upon this odi
Parliament.
Pariament.
But, this
But, this is not all-and what we are coming to, will shew Ilis MAJEsty's name by way of recommendation to the Reform Bill actually is, that such indecency and want of respect to His Majestr is absolutely not the worst of the manespect and that, besides the impropriety of blabbing Cabinet secrets and using the influence of the King upon the constitutional counteracting decision of the Commovs, the persons who have done so, hare added the trifling error of falseliood to the renial $\sin$ of infidelity.
We thall proceed to facts, in order to shew what we mean. A provincial newspaper had the following paragraph one day ast week:-
"When the plan of the Ministers was first comnunicated to the
axg at Brigton, the large Reform which it incluced ataggered the

KiNa greatly; but afterwards, on considering the measure, His
MavesTY signified his entire assent. This was done in a letter cx
tending to seventeen pases, which was, we underatand, one of the tending to seventeen pates, which was, we understand,
most able state papers of that have been lately produced."
Upon which the Times of Friday adds :Upon which the Times of Friday add "We stated on Monday week that the Kivo had given his fulf
assent to the measure or Ministers, and that he had written a letuer
of 11 (not 17) closely toritlen pages for the purpose of expresting his of 11 (not 17) closely toritten pages for the purpose of expressing his
approbation of the intended Reform, while ne proposed some points for the farther consideration of his Afinistry. His NAJFETY was
graciouly
migheased to allow his Ministers to make any use which they graciounly pleased to allow his Ministers to make any use which they
mighthink fit of this woritten suncfion of their prejected Bill." Although we must own that eleven pages of approbation
are a great many, and although we, of course, pretend to know nothing of the points for farther consideration, we are still bound to believe the whole of this story, becanse it appears in the Times Newspaper; but notwithstanding all this, we are rather more inclined to believe that the King has said before witnesses-before his whole Court at St. James's to the Citizens of London, who were engaged by the Ministers to claim the extraordinary pririlege which, in the days when the Corporation of London represented its great interests, and was composed of its most powerful and
respectable merchants, namely, that of addressing the Kive respectable merchants, namey, that of addressing the KIX
on his Throne, and receiving his answer FACE TO FACE. If the reader is of our opinion and inclines to put fait $h_{1}$ in What we know to have been said by His Majesty rather than in something which His Majesty is said to have
written, we beg to call his attention to the Address of these people and the Royal answer
This is the Address :-
 assembled.
Most Gractous Sovereion.-Wé, your Majesty's most dutiful and Most Gractocs Sovereios.- We, your Majesty mos mot dutitul and
Iozal kubject, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City
of London, in Common Council aseembled, most huniby approach your Majesty with the warmest sentiments of losalty and attachment to your Majeety's sacred Person and Government.
We bek to nesure your Majeety, that having longs
and increasing conoiction of the necessity of a R Rjurn in the Repre-
sentation of the People in the Commons Huuse of Parlimnen looked forward with the ureatent anxicty to ibe courso which your ject, and we now feel ourse iucs imperatimely called nopon humant subject and we now feel ourselucs imperalimely called npon humbly and
dutituly to express to your Majiesty an entire satisfuction nt the prin-
ciples of the measure that has beell introduced under their sanction ciples of the measure that has beent introduced under their sanction
to the Honourable House of Common. We bek leave further to represent to your Majesty that your
Majesty's Ministers having entered oflice nuder a distinet pledge fo bring forward cficient measures of Refurni in the Representation o
the Seople, we delajed to express any feelins upon the the People, we delayed to express any reeling upon the change which
then took place in your Najesty's Councils, until those mensures then took place in your najesty s Councilg, untif those mensures
were submited to Partiament; but beir. noor satisfird that the plan
introduced under their sanetion is eminently calculated to uphold the signity of your Majesty's Crown, and to promote the true interests
and happiness of all claseseo of your Majet s suljcets. we fcellit to
be our be our duty humbly to express to your Mainsty oar consiction tha
your Majesty's Ministers have fully redectied the important pledge
made by them on their acceptation of olice made by them on their acceptation of oflice, and have therely entitied We, the refore, beg leave humbly to tender to your Majesty our
grateful thanks for your Majeaty's paternal care in the formation of an Administration animated by a sincere desire to adopt in the reforuphold the honour and dignity of your Majest;'s Crown, and promot uphold the honour and dignity of your siappiness and liberties of your Majpat

HENEY WOODTHORPE


 that ce of this great and wealthy metropolim
surea which may be propopsed to me, either in my Exfcutive or Iegio-
 cirles or the Conss
nens of my people."
An answer more unlike what Ministers hoped to get made, and more at variance with their own storics, and tlee expec-
tations of the Radical part of the Corporation, cannat well be thing on which spite of all the mandrusering pledge, the King deals in generalities, and tells the Cornora tion exactly what they knew before-that His Majesty is netuated by the best feelings in whatever he does in his Executive and Legislative capacity-but as for Refonm-
as for one syilable with reference to it, or as to one word or assent, or approba tion of the measure which these men were tanght to prasise
in their Address-we find it not. Perhaps If is MAJEsty in their Address-we find it not. Perhaps Il is NAJEsTy
may have exhausted all his praises in the eleren shicets of may have exhausted all his praises in the elerenshieets of
paper which tec are told were covered by the King; what it arose from we know not-but any thing mowe that than the reception of these civic meddlers, or any thing more unsa-
tisfactory than the answer they got, vever perhaps was witnessed within the walls of St. James's Palace.
The distresses of a people are generally supposed to lead to discontent, and those who are at present discontented the of their distresses. The Times. the organ aifie of
the Cabinet and the Rotunda, yesterday farours us with the following statement extracted from a Parliantentary Return :-


In addition to this accumulated capital of the raor un-
happy beggared lower classes, they have received just for happy beggared lower classes, they lawe received just for of Fifteen Million ONE IIUNDRED AND ELEV部 Thousand Eight II undred and Ninfty Pocinds an addifional sum of Five Milliovs Onf. II lidired
and Forty-one Thousand Four IIUnditfid and ten Pounds Eight Shillings and Seven lence. misrule of a Tory Government is hewe pretty clearly exhibited, and great as the amount of wretchedness, in the shape of pounds slillings and pence, is here proved to be, it should be recollected that nothing but the circumstance of RE sTAICTING the PAYMEsTS to a rery small san compara tively with the wishes of the contribuiors, prevents thr
mulation from being greater, by a totally incalculat/r.
mulation from being greater, by atolly incalculatio:
POOR ENGLAND-HOW HAVE YOU BEEN RUINE:D
AMONGST the mild and constitutional artich whici have
appeured, during the week, in the Times new paper, the fol-
lowing strikes os as particularly worthy of ohservation:-

 sular Har. Met with a beautiful pasagege, in whleh the unconquerable
bravery of the English ooldiery at Albuera is deecribed in the following strain of

Suddenly and sternly they closed on their terrible enemies;
then was seen with) what a etrenglh and majesty the British soland then wial seen with what a trrength and majesty the British sol-
dier fights.
Prenchmen; in vain ind from the crowded columne, sherifice their rives to sain time for the


 dark olumns in thelr front; their measured tread shook the sround; anl parts oft het tumuluourss crowd, as, toot ty foot, and with a horrid


We are extremely obliged to the Times for circulating this extract, so justly complimentary to the army: the Times and the country may rest assured that the English troops, paragraph, will always erince the same cool and determined paragraph, will always erince the same cool and determined intrepidity ngainst the enemies of the country, whether they
appear in the shape of her natural enemies under a French appear in the shape of her natural enemies under a French
Marahal, or in the more hideous and disgusting form of rebels and traitors to the King and Constitution.
The following is the Petition of the Merchants, Sbipowners, \&ce. which was presented to the House of Commons
on Friday evening ly Mr. Alderman Thoarpsos, Member for the City of London
To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom The Humble Pefition of the Merchants. Ship Owners, and Traders of
London, engaged in the Trathe trith the British American Colonies. Srkwerr- That jour Petitionern havc perceived. with the utmost
 is, to dextroy the greater portion of the trade and intercourse terween Great Britain and lher A merican Colonies, for the purpose of trans-
ferring such trate to the Noith of Eurove- and he pecesesof which meagur, it is also avowerd. is only
Your Petitioners are relieved from the necessity of proving, that
the trade in Rritish American Timber canuot be continued, either ander the buat then of the proposed additional duty, or under the increnaed comprtition to which it must be subljected hy the proposed
reduction oo the Duty on Timber imported from the Baltic, inas. much as the avowed basis of the proposed measure is - that it must
decrease the import of $A$ merican Timber, and increase that of Baltic decrease the import of A American Timber, and increase that.
Timber-or that it will wholly fail of its intended purpose.



tareous, or more deserving of encourakement, than that which now
 Britith manufactures exported from this country-the Timber is seamm n-o othat from first to last, the whole anmumnt of money spent
in this trade ia devoted to the emplosment of British industry and
navigation.
extent of onourable Houne may be enabled the form some idera of the
exterenta involved in this question, by the following bior Itaternent of facts:
the Britime $A$ mercican Colonices, in 1029 , was 5, ,in1, measuring 431,901 Th navigated by 20, ,oxt men. Great Pritain to the British Colonies, in the eanee year, was (oiticeial value) $x 2.226,913$. The amount of freicht annually paid to British shipping in thin trade exxeceed One Million terling which monef is expended in
seamen's wares, provisions, naval storss, emd the emplosment of
 in the sea-ports of the United Kingdom.
For what object of national policy these several interests are to be
eacrificed, your Petitioners, with great eubmission, confess they are
 that an encreased amount of duty on Timber will pase into His Na-
jests: Exchecuer becnuse thay belirve the measure to be efifcetual
to that end ; but if this result in to be nttained hy throwing ont of
 nufactures, and by ruining the Merchants nnd Shipowners entraked
m this trade, your Petitioners would entreat your Ilonourable House to pause, before it adopta the conclusion, that, even on metre financial
considerntions, this measure will, in its whole resulta, be beneficial 0 the countr:
Your Petitio Your Petitioncrs trust they shall atand excused to your Honourthe rovenue, of the State tis at anl timess thear sumble conviction, that
ing and securing the several nources of the national by maintain-
ing and alfording securing practical senceral nources of the national welfare, by
class, and by rovoiding the frequent recurrence of in industriny of every class, and by avoiding the frequent recurrence of legislative clinngess,
which disturb the ordinary current of trade, perplex and unsette the minds of all persons engaked therein, and weaken their conti-
dence in the etability of the systens by which the fiovernment of the
country is conducted. country is conducted,
Your Peetitioncr leave to reall to the recollection of your
Honouratie House, that, in the year 1821, the Timber Duties orcuHonouratic House, that, in the year 1521, the Timber Duties orcu-
pied, for a considerab) time, the ansious deliberations of Partia-
ment. A Ahborious inguiry was kone into by Committees of both Houses, and certain Leegisatative measerres wre founded therpon,
which have ever aince remained in operation. It was, At that time, proposed to lay the full amount of duty on British, American Tlimber duty on Baltic Timber; both $\operatorname{thich}$ measures were, upon the ample
inveatikation which then took place, abandoned by His Alajesty's
Government, and by Parliament. Government, and by Parrliament.
Your Petitioners humbly prea
Your Petitioners humbly preaume to aver, that all the circum-
stancos whicli governed the decision then dd diberately taken, con-
titur in full and encreased force
 of its prespnt means of employment. For many years past ithas been
oink throngh the eveverest strugge, in consequence of its bcing, by
he opration of the Reciprocity aystein. forced into an equal com-
 Wages of their epamen, that the ehipping of this country.
ebarge os narigntion, that be exposed to any privation of its present
Far from descrivins to be
means of employment, your petitioners affirm, in the most unequivecal terme, that the state of the shipping interest is such aet, in
reference to the urat national interests involved in its support, to
clainn from the Lexislature and the Government of the country, every pownible ald and support that can be granted to it and that any
ndividual presure upon it, by throwing out of employ nent the







 Cef trade. Petitioners are arare that it has been urged, that it is the
policy of thits coun try to obtain its Timber from the neares tource

 hieh regrrd to its natstime strength. and as shis armot power ind號 of distant commerce, and, above all, of commerce with British Colonies, is in object of high importance, and deserving,
in pvery view of it, the eupport and protection of your Honourable Your Petitioners further preaume to state to your Honourable
Houre, that they are not aware of any means by which the loes of the Timber Trade, in the British American Colonics, can be compen of any other kind. It would, on the contrayry, appear that the
intery interests of agriculture in those Colonies are directly dependent on
the Trade in Timber. Te Celling of Timber. and clearing the land, cannot be advantaqeously carried on. unless the settler, who thus
occupips bimeel, can find a market for his wood; the land cannot be brought into a condition to yield arricultural produce, uniess it be
thus cleared thus cleared. The setlers are not persons of capital, to carry on
the clearink of thir hande, without the aid which the funds thus ob
tained the felling of Timber, throukhout the Colonipa, is carried on in the
winter season, when labour of every description is necessarils suspended, and is, therefore, a most important and indispensable branch of industry and navigation in the American Colonies, employing of industry and navigation in the Americs Colonieg, employink
numerous umall vesselo-they cannot be continued withouta argo
import of salt ; and the galt cannot be conveyed there from this country at its preaent cheap rate, unless the shipping which carry it
can find return freights of Timber.
Your Petitioncrs are humbly persuaded, that the more the subject is invratizated, the more apparent it will be, that the deatruction of
the Timber Trade in the British American Coloniea will be found, gation, and agriculture, throughout those Colonies, to be the certain
neans of undermining their entire welfare and prosperity. They herefore, most rarneaty implore your Honourable llouse to sive
due consideration to all the wide-spreading consequencea which must ensue from such a course of proceeding. Emigration to these Colonies has been encouraged hy the direct snnction of His Majegty's Government, and is areatly on the increase. The chief occupation that these
settless can have rcourse to duripu the preater part of the year, for he first few years after their arrival, is that which this messure goes oapitals inventer, and encrprises undertaken, in the full confdence Your Petitioners can, if the proposed mea-are be persevered in. Honourable ISouse, that the interest of the consumer in thin country directly concerned in the maintenance of the present state of
hings. There is now an abundant supply of Timber from two
 be suatained in the market, relatively to pach nther-it beink manitest
hat ing circumstance which should, from whatever cause, enable
he imporier of either descri. he now doces, would lead to an increased dlemand for that deacription he ne pretence, on the part of the part of the consummer, for requiring There rean
tion
tion in pricetort in price-both kinds beink Abundant and cheap. On the othe
hand, it is evident that, by cutting oft one anorce of supply - whic must happen if the proposed measure he panked-the consumer will,
in a lew years, find h himuelf dependent on the Haltic producer alone,
ind must deal with him. under all the disadvantages which that want of competition must produ
It than bren nnnounced that the proposed measure is not to apply to
Ireland. Your Petitionern are frar from makink it a matter of com-
plaint that any portion of the empire slould be ex mater pperation of a measure which they believe be expmpten
 Mist reason for auch a distinction betwern the Enplish and the Irish his proposition poes to ratablisli, If the proposed mensure be
advantnkeous to the consumer of Timber in Enkland, it must be dvantngeous to the consumer of Tin

Our petitioners earnestly pray that your Honourable IIowse will
br pleneed to pive to the various circuinstances herein set fort that consideration which their rreat importance to the national
wellare demandy and that your loonourable House will resist all propositions which may hen eubmited to it subversiye of the pros-
perity of the British Colonial, Shipping, and Manufacturing
Interents ;
Lonion, Feb. $44,1 \times 11$.

## AFEW REASONS

For Rejecting the Bill on Reform as brought forvard by
1.- Because it is an experiment und a violent innovation on that glorious Constitution, under whose influence England alter that Constitution without the saty of the measure being fully proved, and its certain effects demonstrated, the onus of such proof resting with the proposers of it. and they
having entirely failed in adducing it. having entirely failed in adducing it.
2.-Because the measure involves
a Legislative Assembly which proposes a should commence by proclaiming its own worthlessness, and acknowlelging its own incapacity to make goodandjust laws.
3. Becuse it will, by disfrumchising cer are at present clectors) destroy that admirable nixture, Which, under the existing Constioution, connects the highes feelings of interest in that Constitution 4.-Because the time is inapprepriat
nasmuch as the Government (be it what one it masure, never, for the last century, had so little influence in control ing the House of Commons, nor the power of the Press and the force of public opinion had so great a one
ation Because the basis of the measure is founded on Popu 6.- Because it is an example and an approach of robbery and of the invasion of property, and vested rights, which may eventually demoralize the country, and render property
of all descriptions insecure. 7.-Bee pion insecure.
ng the Cabinet, should presume to cashier 168 men form the very Parlianient which called them to the adminis tration of affairs, und then take away the right of returning
two Members from fourteen other men, to whom the Consti-4.-Because it is that right.
opposition than in accord.
poople on the subject
9.- Because again, if you grant the proposed measare can you refuse Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, bo he Ballot, all which those petitions prove they so mad 10. - Bemently desire ?
unconstitutional manner, by has been pushed forward then EIEN'A

11.-Because on examination the bill bears strong manis ond places connected with those interesty
12.-Because by the destruction of clos
huit -Becanse by the destruction of close boroughs it ont duction into Parliament of the most rising talent int duction into Parliament of the most rising talent in
country, whose services without their assistance would he been lost to the State.
13.-Becanse by the same means the great merchant he inteligent lawyer will find a difficulty of rendering for 14.-Because, at this dangerous moment of agitation ih reland, it disfranchises all the Protestant Corporations, ower and more open to the effects of agitation, are not the penio 15.-Because, in Scotland it will draw the Clergy into it urmoil of electioneering contests, and distract those ${ }^{\text {wr }}$ pastors from the appropriate duties of their st
16.-Because, in certain cases, it proposes to confidy Crown) an alarming power of creating new clectors to hat otes in borough towns.
17.-Because it leaves us no security for the remaino the House of Jords-no certainty eren of not exchant (and that shortly) our monarchical for a republican forim (
15.-Because, to sum up all in one word, it is a Revobide

It appears that Mr. Lushington, the Governer extract the following from the East India Alagazine for present month; we have elsewhere seen no accounts of "On the
upper the night of New-Year's Day, on the occasion of the belle rooms, and at between twelve and one, when the nabob was reind
lome after supper, had taken his farewell embrace of the gormant and had root intor, his carriake, and was driving olf, a bali fired firy
pistol passed close to Mr. L.'s head, juat as he whas ascending to oinht of ateps in front or the banquetink room, and wounded a whe
of one of the nabob's.
 which had been discharked, and one loaded, but without
Syod Hoossam, the soobadar of the lody guard, instantly
chat Sooliman Khan (the person mho afterwards confeased bit
fired the pistol) was absent from the parade of that cvening
the the No. on the pistols they were known to belong to Sooliman ${ }^{1 / 2}$. had intimation, that it was not to be paid that any attempt bad yee made
The
indifle con whom It was instigated; but to tavour a beliel of an alleeged dectur pushed him down the steps; the hitter, however, denied the
declared the pistol, he was in the shpper room, and was not on the s
the sloot was fired. The privoner was loosely indicted for assaut upon the peon, of which he was açuitted; and he
remarked upon the trial, that there must surely be U The piotol wha tired ofl withins yard of MIr. L. It is moot is o wreak his venkcance upon a private individual, upon
vengerance could have been exceuted with so much more and safety at many other times and placess. Firing in the
crowi, by whom he way linble to be seized, and being governor, that he sulyected himiself to ull the inputation
tempt upon his life, and to all the alhorrence of yis crime,
the severity of punishment, which, in common opinion it wim the severity of punishment, which, in common opinioive,
olead to. Mr. L. is very unpopuln amouk the natives, wh
to be strongly of opinion, as many reflecting Europeans arc,
atrocious attempt was upon the hife of Mr.
"But it is the policy to ayoid
posed ellicet it mipht have in the country in seneral, if titw governor, an on account of the bad rilicet to Mr. L. perwonal
were nupposed at home that lie was unpopular amons the but the investigations had obviouely not heech conducturd with
or intent to discover the true cuuse of this diabolical nttem

We give this account verbation from the magazine regret to perceive, not only in this very report, but ters of more weighty importance, a spirit appearing
pages which will render it impossible for any well-disp ountenance it-che radicalism which runs tbrough it;
which has been spit forth from upon our late and ratious other symptoms of bad spirit and b -at least, if the local anthorities have that powe they are represented to possess ; and certainly, the first aud foremost to denounce it as a most
ork at ahy of the Presidencies of the East.
Let us hope that a work of so much promise may not
marred by bad politics, but that its conductors will cont themselves by stating facts which may interest, and givit
information which may iustruct and amuse, without meddit with matter which must work to their disadvantage.

## THEATRES.

Our favourable prognoestication with respect to the succese of
IIArnss Baycy's farce of Decorum, produced on Saturday red Drury lane, was, we regret to say, not quite so successful as demned.
It is extremely curious to observe the temper and disposition $\alpha$ upon which it founds its decisions. It certsinly does appear that hject of a farce is to create a laugh, and, in contradistinction' gies to that point. It sometimes happene, however, that on saturnine old gentlemen ta
sion of such a monstrosity, gives the tone to be adopted by the rest
of the company, and any subsequent eflort at fun is received with of the company, and any subsequent ellort ah one should be led to believe that a thing like Deconct, in order to be praiseworthy, ahould be as dismal as "Chevy Chace sung to a paalm tune
These hypercritics, however, over-act their characters for wisdom. Who ever found fault with a man who had made a good mouse-trap because he lad not built a county jail?
One thing we admit to be dangeroue, we mean truating a eomic actor or actrese in these days with anything like a double entente -or as the cocknies call it, a double endendre ar as dcar Mrs. Razesioftos has it, a Dublin tender. They are sure to make it so decidedly tingle that the most well-disposed person in the house cannot, if he, or sie will, misunderstand be worst meaning of the anthor -the styie of nothing was uttered in the dialogue of Decoaum which, in the slighteat degree infringed that principle, the sound antipunsters seemed to make delicacy a plea for ill-nature, and received a most innocent observation of Mre. Jones's about some alabaster a most inures with a severity ill proportioned to its offensivenese.
Farmes had a good part, and commenced his exertions on behalf of the author with a most meritorious zeal and activity; but, of course, the reception of the piece damped the excrtions of the performer; and he and Harlex, who revived an old joke, when an orange was thrown at his hesed by some indignant votary of the legitimate drama, fell into mere makers of
mime. The fecond act was not heard.
It seems the piece is withdrawn for curtailment and alteration, and will re-appear. We shall be glad if this.arrangement succeeds; farce, we think it would be just as easy, and perhape more politicr to write a new one altogether.
On the aame evening Mrs. Wood made her appearance at the Italian Opera House, and sang with great skill, as she alwass does, and appeared in excellent voice and spirits; but surely this is all wrong in system-the Italian stage is not the ephere for English talent, nor does the display of it there, independently of every other consideration of consiatency and nationality, say much for the advocates of more theatres, and the opening of the privilige of performing in them. It is a pretty generally known fact, that the good Italian omale singerg aindot the Spring has dispelled heal, fair to the subscribers to the Opera House, to set up ns first-rate singers there, persons who may be heard every night in the week elsewhere for sixpence. It is an infringement upon the order of things not justifiable by any thing but necessity, and we honeatly confess, if foreign singers cannot be supplied until the fine weather arives, we aiould preier not opening the theatre peculiarly devoted to their services and exertions until the sun should shine, and the ladies, like roses, come out in all their bloom and aweetness.
Mra. Wood was boieterously received by the audience, who duly ppreciated her abilities.
Kenilvorth, with all its eplendour, followed-Montessu increases in favour every night; and great ns her bodily exertione are in the cause of Terpischore, the good-natured expression of her counte nance, and the slight appearance of
her dancing quite perfect in its wey.
Their MAJBETIEs honoured Covent Garden Theatre with their presence on Monday, to see Cinderella and the lat new Pantomime the ceremonial of their entrance and reception was the same as visit, and the illustrious party appeared to the wighly delighted with the performances, and must have been much gratifed with their reception by the audience within the theatre-which was of the
warmest and nost gratifying nature. warmest and nost gratifying nature.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.
My near Bell,-It is not the royalists who are now counter-re. volutionists, but the revolutionists themselves! I heard last night a Libernl of first rate talent, and one of those who gave money "that he would infinitely rather have Polrossc, Juyp last, declare, ael, and Boumbont, for Ministers, and Charles X. for Monarch, than the present order of things in France." This declaration, my dear BuLL, was made aloud, in the presence of at least fifty of the most respectable and talented revolutioniats of Paris, and all of them
said "amen." It would be really scarcely decorout on my part to said "amen." It would be really scarcely decorouts on my part to
repeat one-tenth part of what I heard. Lous Phiup they called a repeat one-tenth part of what I heard. Louls Philip they called a sent to the devil, and even poor old Soutt, who is preaching war to please them, was not allowed to escape their threats and maledictions. The Royalists said nothing. Sometimes we laughed, and asked queations, and enjoyed the fun; but, believe me, the real counter-revolutionists are the rerolutionists themselves.
During the lant weck, or rather during the last twenty-four hours, the rage of the Liberala has increased fifty-fold, by the news of the defeat of the poor Poles, and the burning and pillage of Praga and Warsaif. I call themp poor Poleg, because thay have aeben the pupes, the victiss of the Fabsch revolitioniats. The Minister of the Interior now was a revolutionist in July, and fouglit against the soldiers of his King. Then the Poles at Paris were told by him to encourage
their Urethren in Poland to revolt, and that France woutd hetp them, their brethren in Poland to revolt, and that France would help them.
They took the advice which was given, and when they asked for aid thes received for reply, that Francen, and when they asked for aid they received for reply, that France could not think of going to war against them. In July last, M. Bantre, now Minister of Public Yastruction, was a revolutionist, and he shouted aloud "Vive la
Pologne!" bui now, whicn the Poles ask lis vote in the council for Pologne!"" but now, when the Poles ask his vote in the council for
their cause, he says, "No, you must try to settle with the Emperor?" In August last, Locis Pricip, also himaelf encouraged by the Poles, by a loolish declaration, "t that the first gun which should be fired against the principle of non-intervention should be avenged by France, whe would not allow of any interference in the internal
affairs of other states " aflairs of other states;" but now, when the Poles ask for his assist ance, he tells them that "Peace is what France desires," and that they must "call to-morrow." In August last Srosstiani said that Fralled "the principles of the French revolution:" mot on what he called "the principles of the French revolution;" but now, when
the Poles ask lis support, he replies, "the King is akaingt war, and We are only the servants of the King." In August last, Laritri:
was the most was the most popular man in Franco; and now, because he will not in the dictionary of the acedrme, or in the slame which can be found Antoine. Pinally, King and Ministers are thang of the faubourg St those tho placed them in power are the loudest in calling for a change I-and I will give you my word and hondent in calling for a violent of all counter-revolutionists are the revolutionists them-
selves. In my last letter, I stated to you that France was aboat to go to war with Austria. This news was then correct; but since that and I am sure you will enjed. Iet me explain this matter to you, among his friends the enjoy the joke. Senastinst, who is called great bully, and fond "three-tailed pacha!" is; known to be a of the revolutions in Italy, swaysering. So, as soon as he heard Ambassador, and told him thent for Count D'Appour, the Austrian

 for inatructionathe Add now the anaser has come back-and what do






 closed at ennet, becaue the emies are not euffoient to pay the ex: tion. is as fietcely anti-ninisterial as it was in the time of the Polignac ministry. The lower orders are employed by the Government at 18
sous per day to prevent them making another revolution. The sous per day to prevent them making another revolution.
Theatres are open it is true, but
they dometimes at the Theatre Francais thase who go to the Bourse tell me that they wili probably fall 10 per cent, more in the next friveen dsys. The Treasury is without a sous, and Lafirte has been obliked to let out the secre,
that they wants loan; if the miniater fhould try to obtain a loan at噱 to pay at least 10 per cent. interest. The war footing. The merchants and tradere are failing by hundreds-
Thatize and nothing
And now, my dear Bull, let me asy a word to you about your Whigs
revolutionary Bill for exterminating the English ariatocracy. Thie revolutionary Bil for exterminating the English aristocracy, The
French Liberals themselves are nstonished at the audacity of this ples of their revolution, they reply, "Eh bien! and what say you to
Lord Grev's Reform?" I avow to you that when this reply is made 1 have nothing further to asay; cannot defend my country against measure will be rejected. If not, then thoukh the French revolution may boast of greater horrors, it can never bo accused of greater injuatiee or of more unprincipled supportera. Let mee however express
my lopes that the House of Commons wili do juatice to its own clasThus prays, my dear Bulh, your devoted correspondent,

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,-1
Mone juat seen a Pamphlet. written, $I$ believe, by a
 That cannot resist pressing upon your notice ite perusal. Whigling,
This French Whik suggeets to that excellent young Whe rord Howicg to become a Trans-atlantic King ! Think of that
Mr. BuLL. How well Monsieur Mater knows the character of our arnbitious Radical Whig, King Howice
Now, my dear
Now, my dear friend, for a specimen of Monsieur Mater's elo-
guence:- I would, my Lord, that when the Hietorian of finure
daye narrates, the firat-born of liberty, in the region of the West, days narrates, the irrat-born of owbrip of wondering nations, new to
stood forward awfuly in the fellowshot
exiatence, but mature in vigour-another Ninerva from the teeming head of amother, Jove-he may recount, in the same animated page,
that the Ocean Quen hath been a mother oo Monarima ; and then when proudly seated on lier leenand Throne, her mighty voies is heard
and revered by the Princea she hath made in distant landa." As they any in our province "If this be'nt pretty particular d-d fine, then
I'm a Pumpkin, and the Pigs may cat me. It beata Shydny, Mizchy

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE. PREPGRABETS
The Rev. Joun Lowe, to the Canonry and Prebend of Riccall, in York Cathrdral.
The Rev. Wilian Welinsaros, to the Rectory of Upton Helions,
 Rectory of Huothby Pagnell. Patron, Johirage of Lillington, War-
The Rev. Joun BiDDULH, to the Vicaral The Rev. Enwanp Lbwir, to the Parpetual Curacy of Llanbedr,
Paingcastle, Hadnorehire. Patron, Archdeacon Payne. Painge
At Dulwt h College, the Rev. O. T. Lixibey, B.A., formerly a Minor Canon


urch, Urand Com.



Walker.
on rharaday lant. H. G. Randall, Commoner of St. John's, wat elected



 miscellaneous
ide entreat the attention of our clerical friende to the case of the of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and Morning Preacher at Ely Chape
whose arduous dutica in hia looly otfice, for a period of eleven year added to those of Hlonorary Secretary to the City of London Na:
tional Scliools, led to the lormation of a too fotal disense, which
brousht his valuable life to a premature close, at the early ake of 35 . $\Lambda$ lastink, publicmonument to the memory of this exemplary minister,
viz the Nntional Schools, in Shoe - anere is just completed, (the funds for which were raiwed principally by his exertiong), whilat his private
virtues are engraven in the hearta of his berenved widow and family, or whom a subseription is now raising, and who we truat will not be
left to endure the evils of poverty, in addition to the loss of a hutband, father, and protector. Al. Susts' Cnench, Ponternact. -This very ancient and hal
owed strueture is akain likely to lecome the house of prajer, and tronk-desprted aisles and roofess wals once more to resound with
praise and thankskiving. SSuscriptions were commenced on Tues.
day. And reached the sum of Goul. in the course of the das. The

 society for promotink the building of Churches and Chapels. The
Committee sas; in the statemint circulated under their Committee say, in the statemint circulated under their direction.
that the injury consist "in the entire destruction of the roof and
criling of the nave and cinncel, and of nil the wood-work in the tower. The upper part of the ntone-work in the tower is slas so
much damaked that it will be necessary to take down nea of it; the perws in the nave are mush injured by the falling in of the
roof; and the orkan is reduced to a mere wreck of detached materials. The estimate lor the complete restoration of the church to its
former state amounts to 2.6171 . This sum owing to which langs over the coton trade of Luncashire, is found difticult to
raise; the Committee, therefore, solicit the aesitance of friends of raise; the Committee, therefore, solicit the aseistance of friends of
the Estallishment at a distance. Present of Plate.-A large and beautiful chased gilver asilver
ocarink the following inse bearink the following inscription, has been presented by the inina
bitants ofthe parish of Davenham to the Rev. W. Looserr, incumbent
of Wettenhall on his regingation rishioners of Dan his resignation of the curacy:-" From the Rev. We.
Lheckert, in teetimony of their sense of the exemplary manner in
pastoral duties whilst resident among them

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 tion, bet the market io rother better then it han been. Russian
Bonds closed at 89 , Danioh at 57 , Spanisi at 16 , and Brazilian at
 The French Papern of Thursday state that the Miniater ol Marine
liad been charreed, ad interim, with the portolio of M. Merilhou, who has resiuned. The state of Paris is by no mesnstranquillizing. On

 studente, dresesed in black, with black crape on their left arms, pre-
sented an Address ol Condolence to the Polish Committee, nnd on

 Aleter trom Warssam wan reeeived last night by a foreigner of dis-
Anction closely connected with Poland, which appears ot othrow some
tor tinction closely connected with Poland, which anpearas to throw some
douth, from its dnte, on the scoont durnithe de the Prusian Go-
Ternment to our Embasay at Berlin, but which does not raise any vers sanguine hopes that Warwaw has not rallen into the hands of the Russinne. The account communicated to our Government statee zette, published on the evening of the Zith, which thas reached us sion ot this sullurrb had beenc carried into enlect merely to obostruct the
tion operations of the Russiang; ; and it does not appear that nny iden was
entertained of surrender. The sultjoined letter is, however, of 8reater importance from the circumbtance of its heing dated on the
$88 t h$, the very day on which Warsaw hae been asid to have surren-


 he command to no other General iI think Skrzynecki), We lave no


 What the end of all this will be I cannot tell. The Prussian Consui
has left Warsaw; the Austrian atill continues here. The freater part of those residing in the suburbs are removing their families and
Honann Case of Munnen.-Charles Giles whe tried at the Salisbur: Assizes, on Friday, for the wilfol murder of an illegitimate
clitid, of which he was the father, and Mlary Ann Stone, the mother at Warminster, on the 18 sh of September last, by giving it poison,
which, on nnal szation, when extracted from the stomach, by a surgeon, was asserttinined to be sulphuric acid. The prisoner lad buried
the body in a chalk pit, but information being uiven to a magis by the mother, the body was dug up, and an inquest held, upon whose
verdict of wilful murder the prisoner was committed for trial. He Was found kuilty and gentenced to be banged on Monday next.
Betinsac Green Murner. - An inqueat was held at the Betnisat Green MURPER.-An inquest whe held at the Lord
muringmond publichour, to inquire poto the circumatances of the
mur, Sushn Markham. The investigation lasted twelve hours, when the further inquiry war adjourned till Manday.


 that it will be fonnd of almont dally une in ercery fomily. Sold uy the Proprietor,








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 prectical operation have the effect of elmong the prineipal arenues throngh
whitre









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## TUESBAT

Repeal Royal Asent wasgivent Compaieion to the Calio Dutieo torn Bill and ereeral private Bills. to bring in a Bill, to limit the WEOcripuons in law, which Wrines AY.
WEDESA
The Biahop of Wiscrearsan took the ouths and hia oeat.
The Census (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.
On the motion of Earl Grey, Lieut. Thomas Woodcock was brought to the Bar, in cuntonly, for having committed a breach of privilege in
sendinga letter to Lord Farnliam, commenting upon a speech imputed to the Noble Lord in that House
Lieutenant Wooncock stated that he was sensible of the error he
had committed in writins to Lord Farnliam. He liad done su under had committed in writing to Lord Farnham. He liad done so under
the impulse of feclink at the injurious tendency of the observations impnted to his Lordshing upon lis character. impnted FARNAAB esid lie was fully satisfied with the explanation of
Lord Lient. Woodeck, who hand also written a private letter of apology.
Lifutenant Woodecock was then reprimanded by the Lord Chancellor and discharged.
The Marquis of Lox

| oxponprRay called their Lordships' attention to |
| :--- | the anjifet of a breach of Military Orders, viz., the forcing of the Drawing Room was held.

Iurd IItL had no hlesitation in giving the explanation required by
bis Noble Friend. Upon the occasion of the Jate Drawink Room the oficer in commmand anve the neccessaryordera to the non-commissioned
oficers, And a corporal was ptationrd outside the gate to atop all carriages turning in. When the lord Chancellor's carriaue came the corporal lield up life hand $;$ but the coachman got a few yards within
the pate, when the sentinel seized the rein of the near horsand held the pate, when the sentine seizeti the rein of the near horse snd heid
it tight. Doring the time that this was goink on the Cord Chancetlor it light. Thr resan of bies being detained, and was informed by the
incuired the rearporal that it was in ohedience to his orders. The Lord Chanecllor
cor hen desired to see thr officer of the kuard, and when the officer came
he said, "Do you know ne?", The ofticr replied, that he believed
he he had, the honour of speaking to the Lard Chancellor. "Then am I
to be detained here:" inquired his L.ordship. The offerer answered that none hut the Spenker had the privilege of going through on that
diny, with the exception of Lord Shaftesbury, who for that particular day, had wot permission. After some further conversation the lord Chancellor said, "Ami to understand that 1 am not to ko through?
The oficer informed him that such were his orders. The Tord The oticer informed him that such were, his orderk. The herd
Chancellor thrn said. "We mutt turn back." The officer waved hin hand to the sentinel to let ro the horse, upon the sentinel's doing
which the coacliman. who he supposel could not have hard the order. put his horsen in motion and went throumh the kate. He (Lord Hill) hat made it his business to ase hie oftiner ander the man upon the full investigation suas, that the corporal had adequately diecharged bis doty and thal
the sentinel had nlso performed his. He had also spoken to his Noble Friend ard Chancellor hiinself, and he was quite satisfied Grej) and to
the Lord the Lor Chancellor had no idea whatever of forcing the suard.
The Lond Chascrizon felt thankful to the Noble Marguis for
having elicited from his Noble Pifend the explanation he liad junt having elicited from his Noble Fi iend the explanation he had jur
made to the House. As for the comments which had been made elsewhere upon the transaction in question, he knew nothing of them until they were lately broukht whder his notice. At the same time
he must kay that he wivhed the Nohle Marquia had chosen any other day for the discursion of such a subject. And that he had not connected
it, as lie had done. with a reprimand which he (the Jord Chancelfor) lind just delivered, in ohedience to the commands of the Hanese, and
connected it, forgooth, as though his (the Iord Chancellor's) case was a sort of converae to the other-the other hrink represented sa
a military attock. which it was not, on the civil privilepes of the House; and his (the lard Chancellor'sk as the ather of a civil func-
tionary of that Houne upon the military. Thus was he (the Lord certainly, but on the woolnack. Now he would ventire to say that two of the most oppanite thinus in the world. At the shme time he Yelt onliged to the Noble Marguis for linving brought the matter for-
ward, and th his Nohle Fricud (Iard Hiil) for the clear and explicit natarinent he liad made. He slouid no more than nimply contirm
the statement mude by his Noble Priend. To thia confirmntion the statement mude by his Noble Priend. To thin confrmation,
however, he must add one observation. No nue in the world cared less than he did for the ontate and dipnity of the oflice tis he worl he chareur to till. The olxyervancess cant upon him by the dignity of his station
were the most oppreswive part of his public duty. It was therefore in place of goink round by Piceadilly and down Conatitution-billwhich latter course indeced, if he had had time, he slould have pre-
ferred. on account of the air and pxercise-hut the fact was, he had年它 the whole day, having made a kreat eflort co brink to a conclusion the hearing of a cause which had been long
protracted, in which ome of the parties was in preat distress, and in Which it was materiuk, therefore, to that purty to anve expense. He
had prolonked hin sittink for one hour, thereby wavink the expense of tol. or 901 calculating that he should kreatly yhorten his road to the
Drawing ihoon ly koink throunh the Horse Gurds. Hie had been hrough upon thr Kink's birthdia, and when he was stopped the other the Speaker of the Honse of Commona hat permission to ko throukh. upon which he said that surely the Speaker of the House of Lordy
Hust lee entitled to the snme privilege. He was told, however, that must be entiticd to the nme priviege. He was told, however, that
Lord Slaftesbury was entited to ko throuph, but no one else
helonging to the Tards. When he lieard this he was confirmed in his origininl helief that there wat sume mistake; for, as they had
licen talkina atomt pi ivileges, it wha to be observed that his Noble Friend was only Chair lan of the Ways and sleans-( $A$ luakk $k)$-lie
meant to sny of their Coamittees. The oflicer, however, satiefied

 he supposed. He took this for grantedl. and certhinly wan never more surprised at any thing than when he found that his coachman had taken
him through. He, however, thoukht it would have been ridiculous to turn buck. The conchman had only acted upon her heremptory
orders "to go on." When he had spuken to the Noble Rlarquis he took the whole blame tpon himself. Wishink to gave the man. He
could only asaure their tordships that he was the laat person, either out of doors or in that House, to net nuch an example, a and that
nothing was further from hive idea than to attennt to forec ihe kuards eithrr ty the mace or the murne. Enklish wnariss ware not to be
seduced by the one or thie other, anil he should be the laut person to make the attempt. Nothing he could aysuure theiri Lordsthips could
be more foreikn from his thoukits than to sanction any lireach of the ordera of his late or prewnt Majesty. In conclusion lic begged lese to state that nothing conld be more unexceptionable than the conduct
of the corporal the yntinel, and the ollicer whom he had the pleasure

Lord Mrlbovase mese. pursiant to notice, to move for the repea
of an Act pansed in thie ; th year of the reign of George the Fourt
 Lord then detailed the proviaion purposp, and concluded liy observing, that as at a future ptaque thei present.
Leave was given to bring in the Bill, and the House adjourned to
Monday.

## The King's Secret.-The shroud of inystery that surroands the

 interiour of Royal pereonakes is apt to defeat, Renerally, the ncrutingwhicis cmaxcitere and the interent is thua preatly enhanced of any real revelatiouns that can be obtained in the forthcoming work, designated
an The King's Secret.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
MirC. Efuras brourht up the report of the Committce appointed to
Sy the merita of the Election Petition from the City of Londondery, try the merits of the Election Petition irom tire City of hondionderry,
dectaring the election of Sir R.A. Fergueson void and the Petion
not rivolous or vexatious. A new writ was ordered to issue accord:
incly. Nempont brought under the notice of the IInuae the historg,
Sir J. Newrent
the management, and the state of the First Fruits' Fund in Ireland the management, and
which underwent some discusoion, when an Address was ultimately
moved and carried, prayink His Majesty to take the advice of the Law Onicers of the Crownh in a Bill for amending the Represeate
Lord $J$. Russeli brount
 to Devonport, lenvivg to Plymouth its preseut Members, H ${ }^{\text {Dffar }}$
was also to have two Members. These were the alteratione which. he had nowr to propose.
The Bill was then ordered to be read a second time on Mondma nex. House then went into a Committee of Supply, in which ths
The Hous
several votees of the remainder of the Army Eatimates were apreed
to sid after disposing of the other Ordera of the Day, the Hous adjourned.

TUESDAY.
The Lord Advocate brought in a Bill for the Improvement of the Representation in Scotiand, which was orderer to be printed.
Mr. Grgane obtained leave to bring in a Billt on authorise the er.
change of lands being the property of Chapelries and Ecclesiastivat Corporations.
Nr. WY:N moved that a Committee be appointed to inquire bow ar it thay be expedient to relax the privileges of the Hones respeet-
ing the imposition of pecuniary penalties for offences.- The inotioe was agreed to, and a Committere nppointed.
The reports on the Pontefrace, Athlone, and Maidstone election,
Thitions were brought up, declaring the sitting members duly electels, and the petitions not frivolous or vexatioun. Easter recess he shoult introduce a measure for preventiny the delasy occasioned in chacest. Private Bills by the presenting pe
ordera were not complied with.
ordera were not complied with.
Lord G. Son ERSET winhed to
The Cors to be taxed or not?
motion had been departed Froungerer considered thant the origigat The ould be on the tonnage of the stenm boats.
The remainder of the evening was taken up in the reception of miscellaneous petitions. THURSDAY
Colonel Davies brought under the notice of the Houne the subjedt appointed to inquire into the best mode of kivink eflicacy to them,
Alter a few word from Sir C. Burrell, Mr. Shaw, Sir T. Fremantle, Committee appointed
Mr. Curteis postponed to the $2 s t h$ of April hie motion for the repel of the Malt Duty.
Sir W. RAE obtion
Sir W. RAE obtained leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the trans-
 the Feceand Einoluminnts of Officersof the Snpreme Courts in Indis. day week.
The Arbitration Bill was read the second time, and committed for Wednesday next.

FRIDAY.
The Colonial Trade Bill and the Sumar Duties Bill severally methel
through Committecs ; the Report of the latter ordered to be receired on Saturday, and the former on Monday
The Ch ANectloa of the Exchequea
tion of the House the quextion or the Trought under the consident
che rapidit Dutien, hut nuch wind cibe prer us either to follow or compreliend how he applied has fimponser
sible and calculiations, , he had not been unmindful of what the revenue was likel) to be ia
1833 and he found, that, looking nt the probable increase in somes
 with a view to the general coinmercial policy of the country, he immeliate incrense of the duty on Canada timber- (Hear, hear. frat

 clans of Baltic denis diflered materinily trom another, which o
varied in a place the trade of this country ; on auch to correct suchi anomalie,
man could undertand, wna lis mainciples an ev man could understand, was his mait object in avoidink a sidde
proposing a kradual scale of alteration. He meant therefore to pose, that after the 1nt of January, 1832 , the duty upon Baltic ti
 makink a total decrease of lifteen ahillinkn, and then the d
vetween the duty upon Baltic and Canada timber would be favour of the latter. This regulation was nlso to extend an to those upon tinber, from 495. to tiss, and in 1834 to 4
alteration wus intended to take place upon the deals or alteration whs intended to take place npon the deals or pla
Canada. Havink stated no much to the Hons, le would
ly moving the following Resolution-"That in place of the Customs now poyaille upon the import of Bantic TTimber an
ato this country, the Duty upon Deals sliall be, from and a nto thin country, the Duty upon Deals gliali be from and after
ant
 han it increased upwards?
The Chancet, Lon of the

Mr. ATrwond period Arike the wresent should whut their eycs of the Crown asion Which surround them. It was his intention to thke the opinioniof
the Committee on the proposed measures. The Noble Lord had not cmoved his objretion to the principles on wich the protretion was
he thken from Canada timber. It appeared to be bad faith towitr
tic Canada merchants, and injurions to the Colonial and Shipptivo Mr. P. Tuosson thought there was little to be apprelended lor
Mrestime greatness from the eflect of the proposition of biw Nur maritime gratness from the eflicet of the proposition of be
Noble Frient. The quention for the 11ouse to decide was, whether
Lhe country uhould continue to pay he country nhould continue to pay for Baticetimber the add
charke of ita freikht to Canad and back akiin. The Riklit
 still had in principle, and would kive it his drcided opposition.
Mr. Rodisnox would ask the Mouse whether the mere nseerti of throristr were to be thken against facte, and the ayatem of fret
trade applied to one intereat after another, until all the the wealth and rreatnens of the country were destroyed? Amerio lionk to the system of protection, and he trusted that it would not
lighty abandoned hiere; where time and unexampled success had most importart interests of the country.
Mr. Herrirs maid, when the subject of dincussion was brought dall before the House he should be ready to ponter fully into it and tho
course which he whould recommend would be that of referring it tog
Select Committee. But if the Noble motion le should certainly vote against it.-(Cheers.)
 Mr adjournmool of the debate, ATrwood robe, and said that, after the extraordinary connal which the debate had taken, he should move "That the Chairmat it, the debate cou.d not be adjourned to nny reasonable time, and be atand over to an indefinite period to make way for any other questiod
Mr. WArburyor agnin rose amidst great confusion, and gaid, that
as the olservations he had to make upon the measure would occupy


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 Ramen humition witio


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FIERARCHLA \#anue ANALCHAM $;$ or, The Churoh
agion. By ANTI. SCHISMA AICUS, Cond
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THE ANNUAL In PERRAR eleganty bound. AARONETAGE



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 ESSAY On INDIGESTION, or MSORHBD. SEASIBLLITY



 THE ELEMENTS of ALGEBRA. comptining Simple and

E. Evi maniry, WATCHES, and PLATEE, warrantent of the















 nerching




















 The dith ait




 HDEGANT CAHVED COMBS FROM QENEEA.-JAMES












 The gen
vedden.

Hiduat

Mr. Curprord's letter
nature for publication.
The Rivhtsol Waters is too forid and imaginative for us, at a period
when plain facts and strong toordsere By ouypof ansicer to B B about the High Turies. we refer him to the
signature of the Earl of Winchiseen to K Kent petition. We have no room for the extract from an unpublished work, but vee
thank Mr. M. for Ais confidence and communication.-We must
return a similar ansicer to the letters from Canterbury aud Chelseus
Innumerable communications and original articles are unavoidably
delayed until next week.
The account of the intemperate conduct of one noble individual, and
The account of the intemperate conduct of one noble individual, and to a certain nursery, is not suited to our paper, which never touches on
the priante lives of persons who do not previously make thewselves
pudic on inworthy cxuses.
af A Mondat Edition (for the Country) is publiahed at Threc
o'Clock in tle atternoon, containing the Markets and lateat Newa.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MARCA 20.
Their Majrsties continue to reside at Windsor. The King came to town on Wednesday, uud held a Levee. $\frac{1}{}$
On Tuesday their MAJesties go to the Opera, and on On Tuesday their Majseries go
Weduesday to the Aneient Music.

Thr Ministers have been beaten-beaten out of the last absurdity of their absurd Budget, and beaten, too, in spite of one of the most paitry shuflies that ever Ministers stooped to have recourse to.
Ever since the first development of their schemes, their ignorance and incapacity have been so evident, that the great interests of the country-we mean the colonial and shipping interests, the fundholder and the merchant-have been ever
since in a state of agitation and dismay: whence proceeded since in a state of agitation and dismay: whence proceeded
that powerful petition which we last week published, and that powerful petition which we last week pubish
that important meeting which last week took place.

On Friday night-beaten and baffed upon all their other points-the Ministers produced, as they promised, their favourite Canada duty question; but will it be believed, that the fate of that measure, when it came to be proposed, it turned out not to be the measure to which they were pledged: inasmuch as they had abandoned that, allogether, before they came to the Ilouse, and thus hoped to entrap or
cajole the Honse iuto agreeing with their new scheme, by a mancuure, which they facetiously called "changing their manceut
front."
In order to ensure a good attendance of supporters, every
stratagem was resorted to. Petitions were received until seven o'clock instend of five, the fixed hour; the house went into Committee upon Colonial Trade, upon which Mr.
Povetr Thomson informed the House that an error had Poulett Thonson informed the House that an error lad
crept into the report of the Bill, which made the Bill at variance with the resolutions, the effect of which little mistake was only just making the Bill reduce nll the duties instead of saising them.
Then Mr. Poulett Thomson moved the committee that the duty on lumber should be raised to 25 s. per ton, and
then Mr. Poctert Thomson was informed that as inthen Mr. Poulett Thomson was informed that no increase of dwhy contd be moved in that
the said Pow withdrew his motion.
After. however, atl these delays, ninc o'clock at last came, and having no plausible means of delaying the affair any
longer, Lord Axthorpr opened the sulject of the Canada longer, Lord Althorpe opened the sulyect of the Canala
duties, in a speeed whieh, as it proceeded, filled the House with surprise and astonishment, not ummingled with other
sentiments, which we will not presume to describe. His Lordship withdrew his favourite duty on Canada timher, and proposed a gradinal reduction of the Baltic duty, and a gradual increase of the Canada duty-thus subjecting our
colony to the tedious progress of consumption iustead of dispatching it by apople.ry.
Mr. ATTwOOD vindic
Mr. ATtwood vindicated the colanies, and Mr. Poulett Thompson, in a tiring speech of two hours,-during which, every scout was "skirring" the town (Lady Gnev's party
included) for assistance,-vindicated Lond Althonpe. included) for assistance,-vindicated Lod Althonpe.
After some other gentlemen had delivered their sentiments, Mr. Herries rose, and in a speech of great power, ex-
posed in the strongest terms, and with peculiar auimation, posed in the strongest terms, and with peculiar animation,
the weakness, the ignorance, and the unworthy vaccilation of the Governmeut, which, in a few hours, had altered its of the Governmeut, which, in a few hours, had altered its
whole intention, and thrown overhoard a measure which it
haddechared it would at nll hazards maintain: because it had had declared it would at all hazards maintann; because it had heard that the House would discard it, nud give a proof that
the country had withdrawn their condence from llis MaJRSTY's Ministers. Mr. Warnenton then declured that
he should move ni adjournment. he should move nin adjournment.
Sir Ronert Prel, with that candonit and consideration Which have marked his course in opposition, said, that when
he came down to the Ifonse, he cepected to be callud upon he came down to the fouse, he expected to be cativi njon
to discuss a portion of the Buiget, with the nature and character of which, they had all, been previonsly made: acquainted, but he found himself required to assent to, or dissent from, a proposition of which nobody lad ever heard
one syl'able before; and, therefore, although he was not one syl'able before; and, therefore, although he was not
anxious to embarrass the Government, he could not make anxious to embarrass the Government, he could not make Althorpe, and he wished for more time to consider the nature of the alteration.
Lord Palmerston then claimed Sir Ronert Peeke's rote for the question of reporting progress and asking leave
to sit agatin, on the ground, that he would by that means obtain all the time and informution he might require. But Sir Robent Pres declined this course, and nsked why the 'ivirsion was postpones until nine o'elock at night; scheme of the Ninisters, he could not consent to allow all
the important interexts concerned, to remain in suspense until it should suit the Noble Lord to fix some wher day for the disenssion. Sir Ronsent asked whether the Zoble Liord
would allow the would allom the adjonnned guestion to have precedence of
the Reform Bill on Monday. or would he agree to liave an the Reform Bill on Monday, or would he agree to have a
Committee "p-stairs npori thr: measure? If he would do


of Sir Ronert Peen's propositions,
divided upon Mir. Attwood's notion.
For it
Against it
d the

Majority agninst Ministers
$\begin{array}{r}236 \\ 190 \\ \hline\end{array}$
46
Sir Charlfs Forbss subsequently enquired of Mr. Hobhouse whether he did not intend to enquia
the Ministers whether they intended to resign.
The announcement of the division was hailed with most Iremendous cheers.
If ever there
If ever there were a practical proof of the absolute needlessness of Parliamentary Reform, the simple fact that the same Parliament has displaced two Administrations of de-
cidedly difierent politics, would surely be one. The Duke of Wellingtos found himself in a minority upon a mere question of form, and he retired-the same IIouse of Gommons, upon a matter of vital importance, has given the
same indication in strong terms, and in larger numbers, to the Ministry of EAhl (iREy. What process of Reform can ensure more perfect independence than this?
We congratulate the country upon the destruction of the last remaining fragment of Lord Althorpe's budget, and We are quite sure that if Ministers are really the friends of
the country, they will, as men of honour, quit the pests whe country, they will, as men of honour, quit the posts
which they have been proved incompetent to fill, and confer the greatest benefit they can ever bestow upon their fellow subjects, by retiring from the Government which, thanks to
the firmness of the House of Commons, they have not yet the firmness of the House of Com
been permitted seriously to injure.

OUR readers should know, even before they read the following article, that the chances are very much against any imnediate decision of the question of Reform. We are told that the beaten Ministers quail: and that before to-morrow noon shall have past, they will have advised the Whether this be true, or whether it be not, we, of course, do not pretend to know : but if it be, what must be the result. They dare not trust themselves to the Parliament which gave them office; and having bragged of the popularity of their one measure, having licen ridiculed, corrected, sneered at, and beaten upon every other, they shirk that one upon which they hang their glory, and go to n new choice
of members, with the King's name, most nnrighteously and of members, with the KING's name, most unrighteous
unconstitutionally obtained and used, at their backs.
We disbelieve the report, we confess-it is the meanes and the boldest juggle ihat evrr was played-if it be true,
the basest and the most ladierous-but we cannot funcy POSSABLE, although we are told that it is more THAN PBO bable.

As the most important, and, as we confidently hope, final tep of the pretended Reform is to be discussed to-morrow we think it adriseable to lay before our readers some succint observations on the motives of Ministers in proposing the measire; the raEteNCES vanent whici Now stands; und finally, the Ultimate consequences to which it would ineritably lead.
And first-of the motives of Ministers.
Sober-minded people, who have formed their notions of the Ministerial character, from the Walpolfs, the Pelifams, the Pitts. and the Liven poons, can hardly conceive such a
phenomenon as a Revolutionary M/inistry-a Ministrywhich phenomenon as a Revolutionary Ministry-a Ministrywhich, vour of all former Governments, the existing institutions of the comitry, should exert all its authority and influence on whole Constitutional edifice, for the purpose of erecting the Whote Consfitutional edifice, for the purpose of erecting, not
on its foundation, but on its ruins, a modern design, planned on the theoretical fancies of the political architects of France and Belgium.
Loyal men (and they constitute the great majority of the and unconstitutionally to hear the Kise's name indecently they believe will he fintal to the kingly authority in this nation; and they marvel to see a Govermment proposing mensures which, in their course and consequences, must necessarily render all Government impracticable; and they ask
the canse of this phemomenon. Are the Mlinistry mnil? or the cause of this phemonenon. Are the Ministry mad? or
what sinister influence has hewidered their understandings? What unseen but transcendant canse can have thrown hord GREYinto the train of Connett-united Lord lalmerston
with Mr. Hu who is allowed, with catire impunity, to designate himself as the Devil's Chaplain.
We hourstly comiess that we cannot satisfy ourselves with an answer to this question. It certainly cannot be consispoliticians aflect to grasp at, when they know the sy which ponticians afrec to grasp at, when-they know the substance
is gone. Lord Gis: began life as a reformer ; but he always called himself a moderate oue! and for the last forty years and particularly for the last five, he has been gradually, and at hast entirej, weaning himself from the revolntionary assothe aristocratirat order of inessing his resolution to defend Lord Brovgilass is a reformer; but he also called himself a moderate retormer, and since the present Bill was qualified as detestable, he declares he is more moderate thas ever. Certainit is that his plan of reform, though announced
under all the excitement and ad captandum rehemence of hustings' speech at the late ad captandum vehemence of a more moderate and tnore rational, than the extraordinary monster engendryed in Lord Jons Russeli,'s cabinet by the theory of Jeremy Bentians, upon the body of the Loprdion reports.
Lord Lassinowse has always been a very moderate reformer, and would, we take upon ourselves to say, have heen
much better pleased with a less extensiresubversion of exist
 occasions, distinguished himself by the good sense and elo-
 powerful and viciorious against every part and parcel of
Lord GeDERICH,
Ghant have, derinz the whole of the firm and constant opponents of every attempt at Reform, and they latterty had allied themselves, in a more par-
licular matamer,
for a political epitapb, would bave had inscribed on his tomb
-"Here lies the opponent of REvoLUTION in the shape of Parliamentary Reform,'
Of the Duke of Ricumond
Of the Duke of RICHMOND, as a Statesman, no one either thinks or speaks; and we shall not disturb the contemptuous
abeyance into which he has fallen in public opinion. Sir JAMES GRAEAM is another pompous nonentity, about whose particular opinions upon Reform, we know nothing; but we
suppose, that when, in the beginning of the last Session, be suppose, that when, in the beginning of the last Session, be
made such obvious advances to the Duke of WELLINGTO Administration, he could not have considered Radical Reform
as being of vital necessity.
Lord HollaND would, probably, if he liad health and
rigour, have been inclined to go very far towards Radical rigour, have been inclined to go very far towards Radical
Reform; but we believe we may venture to assert that he Reform; but we believe we may venture to assert that he
has been able to take but little part in the present discus sions.
There remain, then, but two nembers of the Cabinet whom
we should a priori have expected to be favourable to eny we should a priori have expected to be favourable to any
thing at all approaching to Lord John Resselu's planthing at all afproaching to Lord John Russell's plan-
Lord Althorpe and Mr. Lambton, so absurdly created Lord DURHAM. Lord ALTHORPE, we believe, had rather more to do in his own particular department than he wa able to manage, and we beliere we inay safely assert, that Lord DURHAn, and Lord DURHAM alone, is the great artificer of that revolutionary engine which has been launched
as the joint production of a united and unanimous Cabisert as the joint production of a united and unamimous Cabinett
Consistency then, as a motive for the Bill, is entirely ab. surd-for the large majority of the Cabinet were pledged against it; what other motive can there be?-We will ven.
ture to suggest one, which we have heard from what is called good authority, and which certainly tallies withall that the pu
Ministers.
Ministers.
Lord $G$
Lord Grey's Cabinet had become notoriously contemptiits incapacity, and its amazing ignorauce-were exhibited every night, on every subject, great and small; from the first, when they moved a Committee of Ways and Means before they had a Committee of Supply, to the last, when they proposed to repeal a duty on Cape Wine, which, by the precise words of the law, was not repealable for two year baceo, to rom their absurd reduction of the duties on and egislative ine instrous violation of orty-stopped, censured reprimanded, at erery step they attempted to tuke-laughed at in their law-beaten in their budget-ridiculously en tangled in a most actice non-intervention, and indignantly reproached for having increased all our establishments-the
Ministry saw that their fall was inevitable-that they lived hut at the will and pleasure of Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington ; and that, if the Right Itonourable Baronet had chosen to adopt hard Citanion's propositioa
on thi Sugar Duties, they would have been defeated in Parliament, and dismissed from the Cabinet
In desperate cases desperate remedies.-Discordant upon
ther points, on one, the Cabinet was unanions other points, on one, the Cabinet was unanimous-they places, to retire at least with such a force, and to suef a position, as should afford some hope of heing able to regaia them. That desperate resonrce they found, or fancy they found, in an ontrageous Reform Bill-such a bill as should procure them the support of that noisy, and by their noise, influentiul class called Radical Reformers.
Our readers know that the Govermment had amost as support, but from those who held oflice or their immediate connexions;-some of the stannchest Whigs, Sir llesas Parnell, Mr. Gordon, Colonel Davies, Sir John NewHort, exhibited, if not alienation, at least distrust. Nr, Hunt, Mr. Ilumie, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Wilies, Mry
Wood, and Mr. Warhurton, did not venture to manifed any stendy support of the Government. As to the Tories, iltra-Tories, country gentlemen, the mercantile body, fund hoders, and the large body of members whom we may cal independent-fley were nowedly hostile: so that in fact,
my Lord Grax's army did not possess in the whole country iny Lord Grex's army did not possess in the
one inch of ground but what it stood upon.
To gain over the latter classes was hopeles
To gain over the latter classes was hopeless; hut they felt might rally round them for a time at least all the liberuls, the radicals, all the jacobins, all the revolutionists-and her the radicals, all the jacobins, all the revolutionists-and they
hoped also that their characters as Ministers, and the weight of the Royal authority, and the menaces of popular violeach might draw into their train the timid, the thoughtless, and the selfish.
With this new levy, they believed either that they could hold the Govermment themselves, or leave it in such a condition that nobody else can hold it; and in any case, that they. at least, would have what they certainly had not before, a parly in the country; which, if not strong enough to keep
them in power, would, at least, be strong enough to weaked and embarrass the movements of a future Ministry:
This, we conscientionsly believe to have been the secret of the Cabinet, and that the Reform Bill has been produced neither from consistency nor contiction, but simply, us we
have before said, as the last and forlorn hope of inen, desperate by their present position, and, like the harpies, lefiling the places which they could no longer orcupy.
Ilaving thius given our opinion as to the motives of Minsers, we shall go on to observe upou the PRETENCES Their isill affects to proch
Their Bill affects to proceed on one great priuciple,
namely, the restoration of the People of Eughe to theis namely, the restoration of the People of Eugland to their
natural elective rights, and the Douse of Commo natural elective rights, and the Honse of Co
natural and original ;urity and independence.
That such a restoration is a mere pretence.
eprovisions of the bill and there 10 porters. sions of the Bill and the commentaries of its sup. porters : there is not the slightest attempt at the restoration of any franchise-of any right of any former election
representative. New districls are to be formed-new right created-new franchises extablished-new modes enacted $\bar{F}$ but not only is there no restoration of anything that eoer existed, but every thing in the representative system which limits of Towns, which are as old as the Conquest, are sicep auray by this pretended restaration.
Copyholders and Leaseholders are to be restored to voles which they necer had-Countiex are to be restored to subdivisions which never existed-Cities are to be restored to
those happy days, of whieh there is no record in antiquity before (bpy hus, of whed and the numerous and respect ablechasses of electors for every Burongh and Town in Eng land are to be restored to the happy priviteges now enjoyed by
the Ahrican savagex- B:aropean IIstory anords no such ex-

## ample ot having no votce whatrorver in the choice of their representatives. Such and so futile is the great pretence, in whose train twenty little pretences follow, each however large enough "to make a gap in nature ;" but one of which here either room or time to notice-it is this :- <br> here either room or present exerise of corporate rights and borough The preser franchises is so corrupt, so unconstitutional, and so shame-

 ful; and withal so confused, so intricate, and so unintelii-gible; that they must be wholly swept away to make room gible; that they innst be wholy swept away to make room sake of popularity, and to diminish by an unworthy manceuvre ful rights and franchises are to be preserved for the lives of all present possessors, and by this attempt to mix the old ranchises with the new, intricacy will become more intricate,
and confusion worse confounded. For twenty, or thirty, or even forty years to come, the country is to be ridden by this night-mare of corr
If the present constituency is so shamefully corrupt, why should it be maintained an hour-if, on the contrary, it be capable of harmonizing with the new institutions, why Onr readers will see that all this
Onr readers will see that all this arrangement is a mere pretence, and that the real object is as we have already sug-
gested, to render a bill which is monstrous in its principles, gested, to render a bill which is monstrous in its principles,
more more ${ }^{10}$ details.
We now come to the PRACTICAL EFFECTS which the Bill proposes. Wust result from it, namely, the dissolution of the House of Lurds, and the overthrow of the Monarchy-but the practical effects which the Bill professes to produce. Lord John Russell informs us that his system proceeds
on the two greut and most legitimate bases of representation, on the two greut and most legitimate bases of representation,
property and population. Now, we shall be able to sliewproperty and population. Now, we shall be able to sliewto prove to au absolute demonstration-that heedless as the
Bill is, of all existing rights, and contrary as it is to every admitted priaciple, there is no point-no one point-for which it is so remarkable, as for the total disregard which its provisious evince for PROPERTY and POPULATION.
is to have six-uud a certuin number of the larger counties are to have four instead of two-but does that mean counties county is to hare more representatives? - By mo means- the county is to hare more representatives?-By no means-the portions, and instead of the constituents having more representatives, it will only turn ont that the representatives will have feccer cunstituents; which is quite a different thing.
Fur instance- He Members for Deron, or Cheshire, are rery considerable persons, with great weight aud authority on all local questions, a weight and authorlty proportioned to the magnitude of the interests with which they are entrusted. Every man in these, and every other county, has
now two representatives, to whom, individually, he has a now two representatives, to whom, individually, he has a
right to apply for advice and assistance in every local or personal matter which may arise. By the new plan, he will be
just where he was-he will stilh just where he was-he will still have two Members to npply to,
and the only practicat question is, whether the two new Mem-
bers for the dislocated fractions of counties, will be persons of greater talents, higher consideration, more independent riews, und weightier authority than the two gentlemen on a right to rely.
This is felt very strongly in Yorkshire, where the electors lave alrcady found that two men of great consequence were of more consideration than the four of minor political importance who linve succecded Chem; they feel that four,
though in arithnetic it is the double, may be in politics not though in arithmetic it is the double, may be in politics not
guite the half of two; but if they are justly dissatisfied with four, how much more must we be, say they, with the new proposition of six, to be dirided to the separated fractions of
that great county-cach fraction of which will be dwindled that great county-cach fraction of which will be dwindled
down to the rank of one of the smaller counties; and instead of the weight which, under the old system, was possessed by Mr. Wilmerfohce and Mr. Steart Wontley, each
frecholder of disunited Yorkshire will have to lament over frecholder of disunited Yorkshire will have to lament orer
the insulliciency of such men as Mr. Marshale or Sir the insulficiency of such me
VANDERBUMP Johnstong.
There are many other observations which oceur to us upon this point; but the encrease of fifty county members is so
small a portion of the plan. that we need not pursue the details: and we now therefore approach the body of the
work.
All the rest of the representatives of the peopleare to be re-
turned by persons inhabiting houses of the value of telo turned by persons inhabiting houses of the value of $\dot{E} 10$ or
upwards, in certain districts or townships in the country upwards, in certain distriets or townships in the country.
Now, it nppears that classes, in Enpears that all the houses of the before-named Wajes, in coumties or in distriets, in towns or in the country, unount to no more than about
370,$000 ;$ so that, if every man in the empire was to have a bote, this would be the whole constituency: but it appears by the very returns with which LordJohn Russell has necompanied his Bill, as to be sure might easily have been sup-
posed, that not one-half of this mumber are resident within posed, that not one-half of this mumber are resident within
the towns or places which are to form the new electoral the towns or places which are to form the new electoral
distriets; so that we believe the whole new constituency of distriets; so that we believe the whole new constituency of
England and Waies, will not much, if at all, crceed 150,000 This, then, is the result of the principle of representing
POPULATIOS, that mously reduced, and that the whole power of the state, for
thie power of the majer the power of the majority is the power of the state, is to be This will be more strongly persons
have selected twenty Towns which happen to have above three hundred roters of the new qualification, and we find that these twenty Towns will have a constituency of lind than 10,000 persons; they might by constituency of less turns give. Well, will it be helieved fainess number the reanother set of returne nlso produced by Lord JoHN Res.
SBLL, that seluency of above twenty Towns have at this hour a constirepresenting population will, in so that the new scheme for of Thowns, diminish the constituency ly of the larger class one hata Towns like Mere to enter into the details of the smaller it would be fonden that Tavistock, and Knarmsborouge, would be diminished by an average the number of electors Oh but,* says my Lord Jo three-fourths!
not 300 ten pound electurs, a riding commission of the ing parishes as may comple many electors from the of the the © parshes as may complete that number"-will it be be-
lieved that this clumsy and unconstitutional mode of com-
pleting the constituency will not be a rare or accidental circumstance arising out of some local peculiarity, but that it Opplies to the enormous number of EIGHTY-FIVE BOROUGHS OF THR NEW CONSTRUCTION-EIGHTY-FIVE BOROUGHS
are avowedly incapable of exercising this new franchise, are avowedly incapable of exercising this new franchise,
without the assistance of the riding commission of Priny without the assistance of the riding commission of Privy
Councillors! and still more wonderful it appears, that, as we Councillors! and still more wonderful it appears, that, as we
believe, in a majority of these boroughs, but certainly in one belf of them, the adjoining parishes have not houses sufficient to complete the constituency-nay, there are several instances in which THE WHOLE county, if called in, will not have householders enough to make up the constituency of the
boroughs it contains; while, on the other hand, we hesitate boroughs it contains; while, on the other hand, wat on and not to say, that the old horoughs, including even Gatton and
OLD SAREM, und all the places having the smallest number of electors, do yet, in the aggregate, contain TRIPLE THE nUMBER of alectors which the new scheme for represent ing population affords.
And this leads us to the exposure of another of the absurd anomalies of Lord John Russell's Bill. It professes to abolish, ullerly and immediately, All out-Voteis !-
Why, here we have eighty-five new boroughs, which, as we have just shewn, cannot Exist without The CeEA favoured Borough of Downtov happens to have but nine houses of the new electoral rate-to complete it, Two HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE OUT-VOTERS are to be called in; and the Representative
Representative of Downton:
But lest our readers should suspect us of selecting a solitary case, let us look at all the new boronghs in the county
of Wilts-Downton, as we have said, wants 291 out-voters o complete it; Wrstbury has 14 new electors, and wants 286 out-voters; Calne will want 176 out-voters; Marlborough lias 140 , aid will need 160 out-boters; ChipPENHAM will require 120 out-roters; and Devizes will want 55 ; in fact, SAlisbury is the only town in the whole
connty which will have its full number of electors without out-voters; and the number of electoral houses in the whole county of Wills is so small, that we venture to say, that it will be necessary to call in, not only the adjoining parishes,
but that nearly every parish in the county will liave to conunt that nearly every parish in the county will have to
ribute out-cofers to the constituency of the boroughs. The sume is true of CORNWALL, BUCES, aud several ther counties, and there are, as we hare already said, serethe whole county electors sufficient to complete its boroughs. Was there ever such extravagant absurdity-? to profess to bolish out-voters, and yet to double their number, and to adopt a principle of representation as FAIn, FULL, and UNIFOAM, which in the very outset appears to be wholly
innpplicable to so enormots a portion of the whole, as eighty. five boroughs.
And this forsooth, Lord Join Russell calls a due attenion to the proportionate claims of POPULATION.
Now let us see how the claims of l'moperty are at-
ended to.-
tended to.-
In the 85
In the 85 new boronghs to which we have before alluded, we find that the number of electoral houses is ahout 13.000 , 4,400 only above twenty pounds ; so that the lowest class of 4, 0 only ahove twenty pounds; so that the lowest class of
franchise will in 85 boroughs beat every other denomination tranchise will in soroughs bo
Our readers need not be told the class of persons that in-
babit houses between $£ 10$ and $£ 20$ value-but by a sing oincidence we have a very curious anthority to produce on his point.
Some of the supporters of the Reform Bill have introduced nother Bill, which is at this moment before Parliament, and which states that the ten-pound householders are in general
so poor and dhestitute a class, that it is expedient to relieve hein from all payment of rates, and to transfer such pay Thein from all payment of rates, and to transfer such pay-
nents to the laudlords of the houses-in other words, the electors selected by Lord Join Russm in, to represent property, are by legis/ative provisions, admitted to have No
We have gone thro
We have gone through the details of only 85 of the new listricts, but we can venture to assert that when the whole comiry comes to be polled, the lowest class of householders
vill have a considerable majority over all the rest - and thus is, we say again, that property is to be represented. WTIMATE consco the last head of our observations - the we think we need not dilate-the whole legishative power will be thrown into oneclass of electors, namely, the poorest householders and smaller farmers. These are, no doubt, very respectable classes, and ought to be, as they now are, hem not a share, but the whole. They will be not only represented, but mobody else will, and all the great interests
of the State, Land, Funds, Commerce, Colonies and Profesof the State, Land, Funds, Commerce, Colonies and Professions, will all be left at the mercy of one, certainly not the
most enlightened body of men, whose delegates (for they will ease to he representatives) will speak their direct opinions with that uncontrollable precipitancy and imprudence which are inseparable from the immediate expression of popular Aeling, or, we should rather say, popular passion.
Against such a Ilonse of Commons, not only the Ilouse of Lords could afliord no resistance, but, the first time that
it should attempt it, would be swept away by the whirlshould attempt it, wonld be swept hway by the whirh-
vind of unpopularity and intimidation; Hiegentry having no longer any wright in elections, could neither defend their own property nor that of the Chunch. The whole power of
the State would be concentrated in the House of Commons. For a few years we might have the phantom of a Monarchy, which would soon become ridiculous-and soon after, odious
If there be Member of the House of Common who If there be any Member of the House of Commons who ve exhort him not to mistake it for the roice of his consti-uents-we tell him that if there were to be a lissolution tuents-we lell him that if there wwee to be a Dissolntion
to-morrow, he has only to go to the hinstings with the returns, from which we have made the foregoing calculations,
in his hand, and he will satisfy his constituents by evidence hich can be neither contradicted nor controverted, that, in opposing this Bill, he has opposed a nefarious juggle, de-
structive, not merely of the higher branches of the Constiiution, but of the Rights, Priviteges, and Liberties of the People at large一a juggle, which, under the pretence of respecting Property and Population, ren ess, und disregards in the distribution of its favours, the great mass of the Popclation of the Empire
We venture to tell our represelumes
come when they shall be called upon to render an account of be asked, "Were you one of those who consented to disfranchise so large a proportion of the PEOPLE in favour of a smail minority-were you one of those who voted for the
abolition of one class of outroters and the substitution of aholition of one class of outroters and the substitution o those who voted for a visionary scheme which even on the face of it, does not answer its own purposes, and which in its results must destroy that Constitution under which we hare become the greatest, the richest, and the happiest community in the world?
We admit there is a clamour-but bow many clamours has it been our fortune to witness and survire? and we have no hesitation in saying, that of all the clamours which we have seen pass away, the present seems that one, which has the leas foundation in the real sentiments of the People. It is a clamour made by the joint efforts of the Government and of those who are the enemies of all Governunent. We shall lay before our readers a couple of specimens of the mode in which this cry has been excited, and leave them to judge whether, if the sense of the people were really in favour uf
Reform, such organs and such machinery would be necessary. Reform, such organs and such machinery would be necessary.
We copy from the Glasgow Herald a communication from Mr. II UME to the Clerk of Supply for the county of Renfrew:
"Bryanaton-aquare, London, 7 th March, 1831 .
"Mr. Huare having presented a petition for Reform from the Noblemen, Gentlemene, \&ecented of the County of Renfrew, and His
M Cowsty's Ministers having now brught forward a plan for a comM $\operatorname{sisesy}$ 's Ministrrs having now brought forward a plan for a com-
prehennive and efficient Reform, to which there will be kreat oppo-
ition rition Mr. Heme nugrests that public meetings shouid be held
immedintely to petition in favour of their plan, and no otjections to
be stated fo the details, or any demands as to the duration of Parliaments, or voote by baillot, should be made at
ENTIRE CONFIDNCR should be expressed."
We are informed that Mr. HumE has scattered similar in-
stigations through various other parts of the country;-we are glad of it; we do not thiuk that we can bring any argument so strong against Reform, as the fact that Mr. Hume supports it: and we beg our readers to remark the manner in which that worthy and candid Member treats the question. Ile well knows that any one who is for Reform, is for Reform such sentiments would ruin his cause, he modestly invites them to keep their sentiments to themselves, and merely to express in their petitions an entire confidence in His Majesty's Ministers-a confidence which, be it observed, the Ilonourable Gentleman himself so little feels, that he
still sits on the opposition side of the IInuse, and seems to be still sits on the opposition side of the Iouse, and seems to be
as hostite to all the other proceedings of the present Ministry as hostite to all the other proce
as he uas to those of the last.
We beg leave to ask, whether the private secretary of the Prime Minister has not written down into the country, to
reguest, in the most urgent manner, "that every county, request, in the most urgent mamner, "that every county,
town, village, and hamfet, should be instigated to petition, as the only mode of ensuring the victory of the Ministers.' Is it not a well-known fact that the petitioners for Reform are for the most part the same persons who in all the former dificuifiex of the conntry have been always ready to oppose
and rmbarrass the measures of the real friends of the Constitution?
The Members of the Honse of Commons have, up to this time, boldiy and wisely disregarded such factious petitions; what is there in the present aspect of affairs-what is there
in the tone of the petitions-what is there in the real veight of importance of the agitators of the present day, to induce them to swerve from a line of conduct which has mature and well-considered npprobation of the peopie of England?

Tire Ministers are quacks" said sommbody to Mr. IL.Yes," said he-" the EAdiES Alitionpenna

IIs Royal Highness the Duke of SUssex presided on Friday at the Drury- Lane Theatrical Fund Dinner. His
Roonal Ilighness mentioned in his spech, as a curious cirRoyal Ilighness mentioned in his speech, as a ruribus cirMarriage. -We conclude the curiosity of this circumstance risex from the play having made so strong an impression on his Royal Ilighness as to have induced him to perform the principal part in two dramas of the same name.-A very con-
siderable sum of toney was collected for the benefit of the institution.
Sir Cifaries Wetherela culled the Reform Bill, RUsselle's PURGE"-to shew that all parties are agreed upon the nature of the measure, we beg to say, that Lord t. under the circumstances of the country, like a " shower of
ind Mana on the land. ${ }^{*}$ The Doctors quite agree upon the
character of the opening medicine.

We are extremely glad to see that the order for excluding the medical branch of the Royal Nary from Court has beren rescinded. We should have heen even better pleased, if the annonncement of its revocation had been made before the
appeal had been receired, to which it now nppears to be an Maswer
Masters nud Pursers are still under the baun.
The Court Journal of yesterday amounces the approachng marriage of the Duke of ReTlAND with one of the
llonourable Misses Lidonele. - There is not a word of truth Ilonourable
in the report.
In Tuesday's Giazette we find the following announcement "15th Likhit Dragoons-Sccond Lieutenant Devis Bnows from
the half;pay of the Rayal Marines I to be Riding-master I and
We have no doubt of Mr. Brown's skill and competency in the equestrian art, but it is perhaps the first time since The army existed, that the probationary term of a niding-
master's service should have heen passed in the gallant and nmphibious corps whence Mr. Brown enters the 15th nunphibio
Hussars.
A correspondent wishes to know, whether it be true, that Iteniy Martin, Fisg. who has been lately appointed by he LoRD CHANCElLon one of the Masters as to be unable to walk to his chambers without the assistance of two persons?
A corresponilent also wishes to know whether it be true, that the Lord Chancerloor his promised Mr. Boyce
Combe, who is of the age of seventy and upwards, to appoint

Bankruptey Bill.
We are ready to unake every allowavee for the feelings of a Whig who has been excluded from place to make way for Lord GREY's poor relations. But Br JOHN NEWPORT's motion, on Monday night, against the Irish branch of the
United Churelt, was really too bad. The King's GovernUnited Chureli, was really 100 bad. One King's Government was obliged, for the aake of consistency, to support The system ad opted by Minitaters, has hitherto been to ex.
press towarda the Church Establishment the most friendly press towarda the Church Eotablishment the most friendly
feelingz, because they know full well that when the Civil Constitution of the country has been overthrown, the Eccleslastical Constifution will follow as a matter of course.
Deceived by the promises of Ministers, and anxious to court their farour, silly, sordia, worldy y -minded persons, who think only of the loaves and fishes, are-now petitionitg for Reform. But when they perceive that Ministers have their eye upon the revenues of the Church, they will look
about them before they proceed much further. But the about them before they proceed much further. But the
Establishment has, after all, more to fear from these bese, Euprincipled Preferment-hunters than from the united force unprincipled Preferment-huntera than from the united force
of Whigs and Radicala. Their conduct indeed has so disof Whigs and us, that, if our conviction of the uses of our Establishgisted us, hat, if our conviction on thounded on a rock, we stould be inclined to side with its enemies. We cannot, however, shut our eyes to the fact, hat enemies to the Establishment, and most powerful
enemies, are increasing within the pale. Those churchmen enemies, are increasing toithin the pale. Those churchmen
whe adliere to the old Church of England doctrines, and believe in the necessity of our Episcupal succession, are constantly referring us to the Episcopal Church in the United States of $\Lambda$ merica, and in Scotiand, as being, purer and
better than our own and they infer from this, Church thrives more when uuestablished, than when encouraging the unprincipled, by wealth and honours, to
enter into holy orders. We shall not undertake to refute enter into holy orders. We shall not undertake to refute
their argumeuts. But such is clearly the point to which their arguments. But such is clearly the point to which
sach authors as the writer of Letters on the Church. by an sunch autaors as the writer of Letters on hene Church, ery an
Episcopalian, would lead us. They would not, perlaps, have the effect they have had, if they were fairly met and answered. But hrie only ateupt at an answer has been fending the Establishment, clearly shews that his cluurch prisciples are not so sound as those of the writer who attacks IL. The country clergy, io consequeuce, examine more closely the arucles of tuat Review, and find that on somue
of the most important Church of England doctrines it is systematically silent. They conclude, therefore, that the reviewers care more for the Establishment than for the Church, and when they learn that ausung the writers in the British Critic are to be found some of our best preferred divincs, they are naturally offended, and join in the cry that the Church is purer when unshackled by an alliance with the State. We deeply regret that such is the fact. But knowing
from various quarters that such is the fact-knowing that a from rarious quarters that such is the fact-knowing that a vast body of the clergy are ready to act like the non-jurors
in the reign of William III. if our rulers are not careful, we in the reign of William It1. if our rulers are not careful, we
are in duty bound to state it. The mere circumstance that at the present moment some of the Londou divines-if they deserre the title, are devising liberal things to please a
liberal Ministry-is alienating, the minds of the working liberal Ministry-is alienating, the minds of the working
clergy. We raise our warning roice. We shall say no clergy. We raise our warning
more at present-Verbum sat.

## the "russell purge."

One Saitr," a aober-sided cit,
For nine and twenty years
Ild been aflicted with a fit
Cill'd "Boroughmongers' Fears.
Or grievous qualms he long complained,
And arew so wan and thin
And grew so wan and thin,
Nought save the bone and skin.
At length his friends began to $u$ That he should try advice,
And take the tamous "Kussell Purge"
"Twould cure him in a trice.
Twas true the nostrum was preppred
By Doctors Brourunm and Gnev,
By Doctors Broocinas and Gnev,
As arrant quacke an ever dar'd
As arrant quacke an ever dar
To practice in their day.
But then they mention'd divers ills,
Heliev'd by druy or potion,
And instanc'd Doctor Eary's pills,
And St. Jous Lovg'e
Sar
And St. Jous Long's fand diotion
In evil hour the hapleas wigh
Consenting took the stuff,
And swallow'd, as our Galens write,
At least a quantum suf.
It pinch'd and grip'd him sore 'tis true, But priev'd 1 am to say;
T acted, ns such purges $d$,
${ }^{4}$ Ir toos 14 pres


## TO JOIN BULL

 postive and authoritative statement of hie Chancelior or the Exchrajer in his speech on the Timber Duties, thatRed Pine Timber from Cauada is not used in the GovernRed Pine Timber from Canada is not used in the Government Dock-yards.
Sir, There is in every newrspaper of TRIS PResent
weex an advertisement for a tender to supply 1,700 loads, Wegk an advertisement for a tender to supply 1,700 loads,
in Wednesday the $23 d$ inst.

A Memben of the Shipping and
to tile right honourabie the earl grey. My Lord-There once existed a maxim in English Government, to the effect, that the sole responsibility of measures, whether opposed or proposed by the executive,
rested on the Minister. The wladom of this doctrine, my rested on the Mimiser. The wladom of this doctrine, my of it feodangerous to pass unnoticed. Inexperience, to use befallen the measure of your Cabinet, but it cannot excuse the breach of a great constitutional principle; a principle which absolutely excludes cren the iden of personal inter-
or constitutionally be snpposed to exist. I forbear to dwell
loner on this longer on this delieate point; but on the general queation of
Reform, that rnunted measure, that redeeming act of grace, Reform, that rnunted measure, that redeeming act of grace,
and which, like Charity, was to cover a multitude of sins : and which, ike Charity, was to cover a maftitude or sins: on this point,
observations
The measures of your Government, whether of Financial, or Parliamentary Reform, exhibit such a striking and fatai sinilarity, that even your friends, as well as your political
enemies, consider them as already grave, and the cries of pity, and the shouts of derision, which chaunted the death-dirge of the one, will befound practically to attend on the sepulture of the other.
Therefore it is, my Lord, that I quarrel not in detail where all will issue in abortion; and, therefore, I question not the impartiality which selected Taristock, Calne, or Knaresborough, as the cities of refuge for the true Israelites, or impugn the motives which, when you looked on the representation of England, and, beliold, it was corrupt, induced you to spare
these just and perfect boroughs for some future Buckland to these just and perfect boroughs for some future Buckland to point at as the Reliquiar diluviana of an age when the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and every imagioa
of the thoughts of liis heart was ouly evil continually. of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually.
On this decisive step you have suspended not only the duration of your Ministry, but the fate of your country; and he argument, or, rather, declamation, in support of Reform on ar ple, on their most essential interests, is an alarn to the pas-
sions of an excited mob, whose cry may be Reform, but whose hope is revolution, and whose end is plunder.
Your Lordship's predecessors in office advanced far the road of concession to the reasonable petitions of the people, but when they refused to head the maniac spirit of the age, ay thuckle to the baser dross of mob-popularity, i winn no say heir disgrace was determined, but that their honour
was secured. Amid the chaos which ensued, the deserters of all parties gradually coalesced, and you, my Lord, condecended to be the architrave of this poilitical Babel.
But the fate of the minor propositions of your adherents soon manifested that your circuinstances with regurd to the people were becoming desperate, and in utter hopelessiness ny Lord, remeniber, that eren that anchor may come lioine, and the rock which saves the crew may prove the destroyer of their vessel.
You have slanken the stability of the aristocracy by the extension of the democratic principle, and ly the extinction
of the low grades of elective qualification, conpled with the of the low grades of elective qualification, compled with the
invidious live of separation. you have weakened the attachment of the great lody of the democracy. Be not, I entreat your Lordship, he not seduced into the helief that this mea speak advisedly when I say, that they look on it as partial tally disfranchised, in all they see the franclise conferred on those who are an aristocracy to them. The system of experiod, universal suffrage sweeps all before it.
The straw, as Cobbett writes, is being moved, and the contest is now begun which eventually will lie between prostrength, on the other.
In proposing, my Lord, this illusory measure, you have
passed the rubicon of your country's destiny, and, like Crsar, you have nurtured your canse from a Gallic source. That no Euglish Cassar, no second Cromwell, has yet arisen,
the dearth of ability assures us : but, with the banner of misrule flaunting before our cyes, who can say how soon the rigorous despotism of an Autocrat may not he our chosen
refuge from the searcling tyranny of the many. $-1 \mathrm{~nm}, \mathrm{my}$ refure from the searcling tyranny of the many. -1 am, my
Lord, \&c. one of the People.

## TO JOHN BULL,

Str,-Kinowing your warm attachnent to the Ninval service, I think, werhaps, you will not refuse a plance to a
remonstrunce with regard to the nppointments which I hear are to take place. Captain Pigot, who has been in comto have a broad pendant and command; and Captain Misgaye, who has made a fortune, like pigot, iu the Hyperion, which has been lying for I don't know how many typerion, which has been ying for 1 don't know how many
years at sealord on sinilar duty, is to be-or is, for all know -appointed to another frigate.
Now Pigot, though a Whig, is ngood follow in his way fellow, and a T'ory, But what of that? - The northerly foxhunter, when he took his last leap into the Admirally, swore that every man shoull linve his turn and no favour. What principle?-not a hit of it. Ask about this, JoHN,
We used to grumble about Lord Melvilise, and snar ones are gone there sellom come berter: that when the old sure that Sir Cockermouth GnAHAM, as you call him, haite done more to annoy and cripple the service during his short run, than his predecessor did all the time he was in ofice. parliamrnt ileave, some of these fiue nights, come will capswivel the whele gang.- Your's truly
A.s. Post Caipain of Founteen Yeans Standing.
Pis Elhot, the Aduiralty Secretary, dead, or does he live in scotland?-1 never hear a word about him, one way or the oflier.

## parisian correspondence.

Paris, March 17, 1831.
My Dear Bulu-After eight months of "liberty" and Citizen. likely remember, that in the "little week" of July a certain paper called the National, together with all its editors, compositork, and ournal is atill in existence, and is carrying on a flouriahing trade It has thousands of subscribers, and tens of thouenauriahing trade. very clever, lively. and democratic, and has a great deal of induence on the demagoguses of this ill-starred land. This preface pas abseafter necessary, in order to explain to you what is our situation The Cit montha of liberty and Citizen-King Government.
having felt his utter incang got weary of his position, and M. Lafirte mate and republican monarchy, has, during the last week, resolveit on making one more experiment, by chanking his Ministers, the This new Admintranent, and his domeatic and foreign policy This new Administration is called the "Cassum Perin Mlinistry;"
after the name of its clief; and an you will hear a good deal about th

## orderly intentions, it will be sa of the worthice who compoe it

Castion Pemen in poee it.
doneatic tyrant and an ultre. tolerably rieh, very ill-tempered, more moderate than the uitra-L weral in principle, though just non. ome fourteen yeara past he has belonged to the most violent. Pa Liberala, and las conspired as long as that for the overtirow of the Bounbon dynaaty. All of a sudden, however, and to suit the opiniona of his King and master, he has become a Rogalist-but of the Lome Pritip achool, and in a letter just written by him to the Chamber ald Deputies, renouneing his office of President, he eulogises that Chas. ife Casying "that it is devoted to the throne," although all bie $t$ the Interias been a Repablican. This banker is now Buaiste adoption of any treaty of commerce between France and Belion hich shall be injurions to his own interesto for he is and berner coal and iron mines in France, and is sadiy $u$ fraid lest iron and ande rom Mons should arrive to depreciste French prices, and his personal advantagee. For this reason, CAsirir will oppose the
union of Belgium to Franee, unless he could first get out of the seal and iron concern, at aner, any thing ae a politician, francier, or statexman, to obtain for Man $y$ well-merited apprebation ; but he has made a good deal of mopep

 nothor the revolution-at a third Louss Puisup, and at a fourth
 hall find that
in the minorit;
Mershal
Marshal Souts, the Minister of War, created Duke of DApyratis
by that ncoundrel and tyrant Napoleon, forma one of the Alinith of this new Cabinet. Socert is a a very clever man. He lound ${ }^{2}$ qual, however, in the Duke of Weilingros, who drove him bect the
France, by enay but certin stages. Snce then the Marad has
ived in connarative obscurity, thoukh, be it remembered, that swore fidetity to Charlba X., whon he quitted in th
ger, turned a zealous Catholic of the Jestit school, ger, turned a zealous Catholic
a moment's notice, on Lotis


 can last longer than 42 days, and the I.iberals kay thut is 41 dayat
 yir Perier shal cluim two wotes, certainly socis. will protek
arainst it, and the Minister of War and the Minister of the Interle
 vith Tallevnasn on the Chanp de Mars. At that time he wis for a long time with hitn for thr hrart of one of the pretticat githit
Paris. But the priest Locts was nuccess


 harke forture, and as he has newer marricid, he propuses to leave tion
areater part or his fortune to the Admirat me Rigxy, his nephew
coadjutor. The


A liguorish tompue will hance a lecherous tail."
 stickn to his dent niece, who is quite inseparable from the Ninite
of Finance. He would not think of makink a French loun withe
askink her advice-and ahe ankink her adve wound not think of makimk a French lonn witbot
the Duehess of Diso is to old Teturn. is as attentive to her undeg Ande Minister of Marine to pleaste ootd Locis-and so uncle
mephew will pull together the vessel of the
nepher










 tion is more ludirrous than the caricature of the
Waras's train," where four hands high, fix hands, bo
brown, and prey, were all yoked to one inimitable clia

 of arms is a Lion Rampant to represent the terpublican per
bundte of sticks to denote the union and force of tice party
V. Duke of Bordeaux. The end of all this will be, Vinde of sticks to der
will be chanked, thordeaux The endol of all this will tee,
Ture repainted, the pannels r cre many monthe the white llak will waive from Mareillea to
and from Difppe to Notre Dame. Pari Of forcisk news this week, I buve the
Russian army
 army is alout half the number. Some arrankement is
and a keneral amperty and pardon, on condition of sul
the Emperor and Prince Cosstastine. This would be
 Rome, there is atill insubordination; possession of hia stonsent of France, to put the
He has relginm, the Revient
Guard t, He has reviewed the butchers and krocers, call
Guard;" has written a foolish Proclamation guard, has written n foolish Proclamation addrese
Duchy of Luxemboura, and pretends that he will not ob
tocola of Iondon. "Hire" is the word to bring him tocots of ondon. "Fire" is the word to bring him to
and I am alad to hear it announced, that an Englinh arm
4ent to Antwe sent to Antwerp. In SSain, there has been an attempt
rection, but it has failed and, in Portugal. all is trang
order
order. And now adicu! Crge a call of the
the third reading of the Revolution Aill, and
who is absent, make all attend, and all
who is ahaent, make alt attend, and all rote.
nt leat, 600 ouglit to be prement, and then
tole
your affictionate correspondeat.
 "Bit it encted that in eflite electione oror Members to serve in any




 the yearly rental of eleven pounds, 1 am at a 2 ioss to conceive withe
 mpose that bur hen on hivueg rented at ten pound as as aort of
 is the case, these poor people (many of whom during a portion of the
year receive parochial relief) ought to be duly apprised of the inyear receive parochial refer anged to join in the cry of Reform. I have little doubt that a great majority or the the the then pound wonld reject the proffered boon accompanied with such a condition; and in those towns where they now
have the privilege of votink, they would rather be without Reform
altogether than be subjected to the anseesed tax in queation.
Should the extenuion of the inhabited house tax not be in the con-
templation of Ministers. how glaring is their abandonment of the remplation of Ministers, how glaring is their abandonment of the
principle of representing property-and how fatal must be the evenprinciple of representing property and harge a proportion of those
twal consequence to the nation, when so late
who are to impose the taxes are returned to Parliament by men who pay no direct tax whatever, as is at present the ease with
It is true that under the present asytem of admitting pot-wallopers
to send the Members of Parliament from some towns, a great degree of weikht is kiven to popular representation, and with advantage to
be community, because there exists a salutary counterbalance in favour of the reprecesentation of property by means of the close
faroughu. But if this Bill passes into law it will destroy the latter


## Ste,-The manner in which the BULL.

Sta,-Thic manner in which the name of His Majasry has been
introduced into the late drbates in the House of Commonn, in support of th" mpasure of Reform, by the present Whig Ministers,
affords a striking contraat to the conduct pursued by the tame party
 Wan presented to the Lords. having pasaed the House of Comith Earl Temple had a private
Tonter King signified his entire disapprobation of the Bill, and authorised
Lord Trairs to communicate the same to Lord Traple to communicate the same to the individual Lords.
The 17 tho of December finally determined the fate of the Rill. In the mean time some warm debatees took place in the House of Commons
relative to the reports which had been promulgated of the interference
 That to report any opinion or pretended opinion of His Majestr
upon Any Bili or Proceeding depending in either House of Parlia-
ment, with a vietr to influence the votes of the Members, was
 hat chise AND Misnem.
power, in the year 1783.
Now, Air. Editor, if it was any crime to make use of the Kiva's
name, ith a view to infuence the votes of Members of cithier
House of Parliament, at the period referred to, it must be equally House of Parliament, at the period referred to, it must be equally
so at ene present time, when the name of His, NIA Bsis. has been
introduced expressly for the purposes of intinidation. The only diflerence in the two chses appears to be, that, in the former in-
stance, the opinion of His MAFsry happened to be arainat the purt stance, the opinion of His MAJssry happened to be apainst the part
taken by His Whig Ministers ; and, in the latter, His MAJesty is Inted to approve of their proceedings.
merely mention this as an historical
tuch uxe or the information us youray may think feaving fou to make
next Sumeday

## Dean Bult-I am one of Jotin isule unforiun



 poblication; and sincerely do I wiah you may open the eyes of the
public to the tom-folelery of the preeent ahort-lived Cabinetand their man Jack," and be as successful now as you were in the days of
Queen Cano.nse. In Mr. Yars Pep., speeth he compares the
boroush of Tainworth with oromph of Tumworth with those of Tracisiock and CCalne, nnd miny
otject in to be informed why Maldon cannot walk upon the Rame koil
 Calne 461 . Houses of the alinual value of 101 and upwards in lam-


 will of course lose those rikhts to which they were barn. Whe Why
whould this he the case, when the potwallopers of Preston and
Weatminater are allowed to remain? Even supposing the out of Matingter to be cultowed oll to rememein? Even supposing the out-voters
Tavietock and Calne excedd the number of Maldon? Certainly notere Then
 $\underset{\text { Sin-A bold statement circulated by means }}{\text { Sorer }}$



 Which thect is to prescrve the constitution, and that the means by
inhluence of persona produce this effect, are to increase the direct
insed of property, It not
 orders $n$ il the pourer would evidently be to preserve to prie lowest hands contrary to the intention of the legielature, and to give thinem
a great deal more, which like the former, they are but to
 Henry the Sixth, the qualification of a freeholdor was in the time of
shillings, because an annual income of that value wonld then proper ind cecause an annual income of that value wonld then, with
hold alt the necessarica of life, and make the frcesent dis, who pleased, an independent man. A reformer at the pre-
think liave followed thit precedent, preserve the constitution, would i think have followed this precedent, fixine the constitution, would I
that amould which ins practically equivalent to forty shilification at of the
time of Henry the Sixal time of Henry the Sixth, and taken that as a atandard, in eatimating
the relative values of other descriptione of property which should be
admitted as qualifications mitted as qualifications.
Geri has
papular Constitustion thated very justly that the experiment of a more cedoderywhere except in the United States. How it has, buc-
Which there atis aquestion of some inportance. I find wome considerem Which throw considerable light on it in a a work. Iately fund pome remarks
person, mot named,
States, and ferson, mot named, who has resided severk lately published by a
Sates, and apeaks in in the United
nected with them. Heneral very favourably of everything con-


## $\mathbb{Q}_{\text {antinent }}^{R E}$

 Kentuckian, but not the same view, Their manner of spenking,the course they pursue to attain their ende, are toto celo differ-
ont. The first interest with every Member of the Congrese in of course, his own ; the station of a repreaentative is to be the
of stepping-stone to a permanent office. Mis second ohject is to promote the views of his party. the next the intereets of his county,
then of the particular state to which he belongs and finally then of the nation. A A central point of union ceould liardily be expected
thit of the so many conflictink objects. The interests of the dificrent
a midst atates claxh in sucl a manner as not to admit of a ateady aim, such
as is exhibited Whigs and Tories, whereas the Conkress of the United States is an aneembly of brokers, aent by their respective states, not to promote The wellare of the union, but of their own mean and sordid interegts. another a canal, a third to procure a liche house, a fourth an academy or a draf and dumb agylum. These are the important affairs committed to the representatives; it they succeed messenger like, in
the execution of their errands, they are called excellent fellows. The Administration, of course, avails itself of these opportunities,
does all in its power to matters of such vital interest, and is rewarded by correspondings good
oflices in return. The Congress han precisely the appearance of an ollices in return. The Congress hase precisely the appearance of an
excliange. where every one manages his ovrn business to the beat of
bin underatanding, without of his neigtanding, without troubling himself much about the affairs If this be a a true describtion of a . Congress of Representa-
tives." I think, Sir, it might be as well for us to keep our
Parliament "icvery which," says Blacsstoxe, "thoukh chosen by one particular diatrich, when electrd and returned, serves
for the whole realm. For the end of his coming thither in not parti-
cular but cular but keneral: not barely to advantage his constituenta, but the
common wealth ; to advise His Majesty, as anpears from the writ of summon, "re communi consilio super negotizs quibnsdiam errcuis ot Anglicunc concernantiLus." And therefore he is not bound, like a
Deputy in the United I'rovinces, to consult with or take the advice Deputy in the United Provinces, to consult with or take the advice
of his constituenta upon any particular point, unleas he himself thinks it proper or prudent so to do.
them agree with those throries: 1 am afraid our Reformers do tion, and not finding it in practice exactly like what they imazined. hey do not scruple to lay vioient hande on it, to make it correspond wootmaker to reform his foot because it did not fit a theoretical shoe In no instance, except that of the Roman Catholic Question, has of the nation. We linve never heard the people of Manchester or of Gateshead complain that their interests were neglected. Let
take care lent in attempting to redress an imaginary evil we cause real one.- Your obedient gervant, 1831.
Trin. Coll. Cambridge, March 11.18
CLERICALLINTELLIGENCR.

The Req. J. Denererimentrs. Coieridge, L.L.B., Rector of tawhitton,
Cornwall, to the Vicarage of Dewannick, in the eame county. Patron, the King. Mav, M.A.. of Chrint Church, Oxford, to the
The Rev. J.S. Vicarake of IIerne. Kcnt. Patron, Arclibishop of Canterbury.
The Rev. Jaska George Durnas, B.A., to the Vicarage of Newport Paknell, Burks.
The Rev. W. MARsiALL, B.D., to the Rectory of Chickerall, near Weymonth, Dorsebinire.
The Rev Ws. Custigy Leacr. M. A., to the Vicarage of Dil-
ham with Honing, Norlolk. Patron. Bishop of Ely.
 Oxyond, Manch 19.-On Thursday, the following degrees were
conferred:Maeter af Arts.-John Leach, Brasenose.
Machelors of Arts.-Wm. Bromehrat, Scholar of Lincoln ; F. T
. Bayley. Scholar of Pcmbroke. Rev. A. Sayers, St. Niary Hail. Bayley. Scholar of Pembroke i Rev. A. Saycrs, St. Nary Hail. was nominated Public Examiner in Lit. Hum. Thomas Brancher,
 ot that Society to the Jord Bishop of fincoln, on the occasion of
presenting his iordnoip with a piece of plate as a tentimony of their
 Eniversity were present. The plate, a candelabrum of kreat beauty
and maknificence, wax prexcned with an appropriate address from
the sruent aister.

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 That imrition of Darume Lexiecon, which wo devoted to the elluelitanton of Pin-







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 Spanish) Bonde left off nat 164 ?
 DATEST NEWS.
German papers to the 12, inst, have reached us. According to a
 in Waraur iotented to amount to is, 1800 , and there in scarcely a private liouse that does not contain some. These papery do not pive
 yct entered Parms and Mod trea. Nt it itated rom Mayence that the Hee navigation of the Rhine. had yielded to the objections made by
the Prencll Government; nnd it wne considered probable that the


 and Cruiser: mercliantmen, Rockingham, Bedina, a a arorenhip, and Was very prevalent, especially nmong the militury, 35 of whom died which had been named Port Augnstan.
The Comet broupht three primoners, be bing the first convicts trans-
ported drom $S$ Ran River to New South Wales. The crops at New South Wales are represented to be in the most
Tourisling condition.
The election for Common Pleader took place on Friday at Guild-
Mall. The numbers were-lor Mr. Randell, $106 ;$ Mr. Barnaby, 67 ; The Earr of Darnley, whose eudden death was announced at the
Anniversary Dinner of the Benevolent Society of S. Parcick, was
 a Kent. His Lordghip was in the 6 sth year of his age, and had been residing in Wintlian -street. Shlorediteh, was dreadname eatertained of her recovery.
ferm days tince in a gale of wind off the tsle of $W$ Wixht, wand out of the six men who forined her crem. five were drowned., The sixith
 His fine was remitted.
On Friday a mecting of alout sixty of the most influentinl pentle-Bishopopgate-atreet, from which the dectaration and petition anainat the proposed Relorm Bill emanated. The resolutions were clrawn
ep at three ${ }^{\circ}$ 'clock, sid then lay for aignature. At two o'clock yeberday there were ©S5 signatures atrached toit, and also affixed to the
petition; and numbers were crowding the room lor the gaine petition; and numbers were crowding the room for the same
purpose. Both the documents will lie for signature till Monday
The Mayor of Kilkenny has refused to call a meeting in farour of
 eommission. Friday morning, at four orclock, the Blenheim, 74
came out of dock at $W$. On Friday some expert thief carried of from the house of Mr.

 dram out the thingre, and thie io the way in which the robbery io
anpposed to have been effected. Tlie thier has not been discovered ; but eugpicion has fallen on some paupers, who, in the course of the
morning, called at the house to apply to Mr. Planta for some pecuxinry refliet. dcaseribing the enselves as freemen of the town of Hastings,
which Mr. Plantw represents in Purliament. TT Wisplempox-A silocking occurrence took place on in the haluitor congresating on Wimbledon. Common, on the limite of the two paribhes of Wimbledon and Putney, so as 0 move quarters
When disturbed by the parish oficerr. About fise o'clock on Thursday evening, a poor man named Taylor, who was thus encamped with
 same description cance to thic spot, intoxiched and very furious. A ot Taylor down, and continued to prese upon hiin 1ody until he Became nearly dead $A$ nurgeon wan obtsined in the course of the
erening from Wimbledon, but Taylor died at four ocelock on Friday
 the decensed ion native of Egham, in Surrey, where it is said he has PROTTECTOR FTRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 3G, OTG




CDRTCLL, MEDICAL, And GENERAL, LIFE ASSUURANCE




S. Rxiending the sdrantages of LIfe Acoarnge to peronn wubpect to such


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 EAI TY AND HEALTH - ORENETATAL MOTEER-OF




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 on, 1 sth March, 183 I.

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 On the its of Aprill wili be publilibed, in 3 volata amali 8 ro. embellabed with




WFEDDED LIFE in the UPPER RANKS.


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Voc. XI.-No. 537.

## KI







SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1831.




The REV. Hin Grace, the LORD ARCIBBSHOP of YORK.
WNOWDSN, B.D., Incumbent of Horbury, and Resident
 tion, such le fronns as may be desirnux of qualilving themetrea for the Church, without previously graduanting at one of thr Univernitles.
By a recen red as Candidates for








 Inparting. Stict attentionf pald to the cultirntion of the rellg gous prinectples.
ind

'TO NOBSAEMEN and GENTLEMEN, WANTED a Situntion,

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TeEMOVAL.-Mr. HOWAILD, Dentiot, hes removed to
 Gered to the Nothilty and Gientry with the vary mpportait reduction In the


 TURKEY CARPETS.-A large Ansortmuent, of superior quality











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 D BLACK TEA, 3s, Gd. per Ib.-Fireah Supply from the Fine Berblec Coffee
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Sherry
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 RALDM'S GAZETTE.























 Henito

















## TFERALAL PALITMENT

## HOUSE OF LORDS

MOXDAY,
Jord Pluneretr took the oallhs and bis seat.
The Earl of Eldos, in presenting a Diyorce Bill for first reading great importance with referenence to the Scotch Law of Divorce, great importance With recerence to the Scotch Law of Divorce,
vinctlo mation
would recollect that several cases had arisen within the last four o would recollect that several cases had arisen within the hast four marrying in scotland, alter conabitation and This queetion bad bee
the chidren threby became lepitimate
settled in the negative; and it was now fixed that such marriage di settled in the negative ; and it was now fixed that guch narriage dis
not give legitimacy the children. He wished their Lordships
vould further take into their considerntion another queation of great mportance, viz., what term of domicile in Scotland would authorise the Scotch Courta to grant a divorce i vinculo matrimonif. He had
to inform their 1 ordships that it was the declared opinion of the
twelve Judges or Encland that Endividual had been convicted of bigamy for a second marriage in England, after the ceremony of a Scoteh divorce. Their Lordshipe
would see that in this ungetted state of law something ought to be done; for the subjects of the country could not be left in this state of
uncertainty. Ile hoped their Lordships would excuse him for oceu pying their time in calling attention to this important Rubject.
Thie re-commitument or the Bankruptcy Reform Bill was poatpone to the firat Monday after the Easter recess, at the requeet of the
Earl of Eldon, who stated, that by that time the Lord Chiel Baron WEDNESDAY.
On the nccasion of the presentation of a petition by Lord Farnham
from the Sleriff and Corporation of 1) ubfin. praying that the Minis-
terial Reform measure musht not poss into a law, teria Reform measure myint ho phas been requested to mupport thie
The EARL of Ronex said he her pett their case as to its dangers. He very mueh regretted the
outtempt that attempt that had been made to bring about so extensive a chatge
in the eatablished institutions of the country; and he could not but of this measure would le fairly imputab.e to those Statesmen who had
of late of late years exhibited signal instances of inconsiatency and deviation
from thpir own pledkes and public princi, les. Earl Garew had not xpected, in coming down to the House that
evening, that he would have to take part in a digcussion upon the evenink, that he would have to take part in a digcussion upon the
mensure of larlianemery Reform. Chere certainl had been an
understandink that the measure nhould not be diacuased. To this understanding that the measure rhould not le diacuased. To this
underatandimg he was willing to adhere; but, at the same time, he
could not sit and hear a measure which lie had recommended atigma lized as a revolutionnry measure, without opposing to the asssertion equidly positive and equally contident assertion that it was not a
measure of that description. If such bad heen the tendency of the mensure he certainly should not have recommended it. In conclusion lie would merely say, that the Reforms which he advocated was a
Constitutional Reform, one which was intended to give satisfaction
to the people, aud to strengthen and preserve the existing form of Gover
The
The Earl of Ropes said that nothing was further from hia thonshts
thnn to cast reflections upon the public character of the Noble Ear than to cast reflections upon the public character of the Noble Ear
at the head of his Majest's Government. Ife had Iormerly taken nows attack him for the want of it.
Lord CAnsanvos could not allow the statement of the Noble Ear Lord Cansantos could not allow the statement of the Noble Earl
to pass without declaring that, in his opinion the measure of keiorm
whinch had been brouklit forward thy his Majesty's Ministers was a revolutionary meauure. That claracter was inpreseed upon it by
one linf of the thinking peo; गe of Enkland; and all the monicd And trading interents coned the utmost cantion, the utmost delibr Sation,
 was exhibited by bis Majesty's Ministera with rexard to the present
sweping measurf. Tenincercl) hoped that the Bil would be very
much alered hesitution in describing it as a revolutionary measure, and it it ever
came into that floume in Auch a form, it would be turown out. He

ord Cansarvas-liis Nobly Fi ind-
Larl. Carasabrox-lis Noble Friend on the Woolsack did not like
o hear more than one side of a quention.
The lore Chançllon-" No. no, no."-(C'ries of "Order" from
 answer him he should be exccerdingly ylad to hear him. He was well
aware that he should be exposed to the aspaulto of his cauatic wit and eloquence; but crent that he should preler to the irregular mode
of anawering him which his Nobleand Learned Friend seemed disfoued to adopt.
The Minguis of IAxsbowx defended Alinisters from the claarke ,
havina urged the Bill forward with brenthiteay haste, and was convince having urged the Bill forward with brenthlesy hayte, and was convinced
they had not gone besond the line of safety in the measure they had produced.
Lord Cansanvos anid he did not apply the observation of "hresth
|cas hate" to the passing of the Bill through its ataves in the Houm but to the circcumbtance of the Alinistry having brought forward such
a measure after they had been in office onls a few week Ater some further discursion, the petition was read and ordered
to lie on the table. On the occaxion of the presentation of
On the occaxion of the presertation of a petition lyy Earl Grex, in
favour of the Ninisterial Reform $13 i 11$, from the freeholders of the
county of 1)own, lic Slarquis of county of Down, the Marquis of Los bosperay observed, that it
was worth was worthy of little attention, as it did not speak the eense of thic
reapectable part of the counts, but came from a body of Radicals,
known as the indepcndent party. Earl Grev gaid, leasing the pettition to be received by their terd-
alhips as the petition of the county of Down, at a public meeting thips as the petition of the county of Down, at a public mecting
under the presidence of the Iligh Sherifl, he would eay no more than that, whenever the proper priod arrived. He would shew that the
measire of Parlinuestary feform, brought forward under the re-
nponsibility of hins Mnjesty's. Ministere, did not deserve to be stis-
 to the Noble Earl (Farl Grey) or has colleakues the intention to in.
troduce a revolutionary measure. Bat look ink at the menature which
ad been introdured into had been introdured uto anotlier place lie eontd not but consider
that it made an alefratiou in every existing interent in the country.
IIis Grace then explatined the nature of the alteration in the stato of the representation. he eaid, that every existing political itterest
and induence is to be extinguishad - that this extinetion of existing
interests muat uccaion a nterests must occapion actuanke of the men repreacntink the people
in Parliament. which change must lead to an important alteration in
he nature of thic askell for what reason the change was to be made? His Grace then
dimens that the
 of the ppople, nnd its llaznks particularly for its acts in lute years. His
Girace then added that the hail no nore intereat in the quention thain any other individual- - hat he had no infuernce or interest likely. to
be deatroyed or allected by this Bill-hut or the safety and honsur of the country. He had served the King
for nearly hir a century, having been in his service for forty-five
cears, during thirty of which he had seryed His slaje cars, during thirty of which he had served His Mhajesty in places of
arust and confidenec, in the comad much experience; and he owed it to himself, to the House acquire under dischssion ahocid become the law, the date of its passing
would be hile commencrmpnt of the era of the inisfortuncs, the dian grace, and dishonour of the country.
The Petition was then rcal and ordered to lie on the table.
The Maranis of Los mondrary ty.
The Maranis of Los Dondrary took occasion to explain aome misexpressions on hle punpiect of the county of Down Petition, presented
on ITlursday niglt. which he liad not uttered.
shewing that he (Earl Gres), in comtinon with those from whom the
reports went forth to the public. had heen under prror in attrimuting
to the Noble Marquis expressions which he now declared he bad not
 no
MONDAY.
Sir R. Hzron brought up the report of the Committee upon the
Colchesier election, which declared that MIr. Spotitiswode had not Coichesier election, which declared that Air. Spottis wode had no
been duly elected. A new writ was consequently ordered to issue foe that borough.
Mr . WARD appeared at the Bar with the report of the Committee
on the Galway election petition, declaring the sitting member daly electerd Jorn Ruserll then moved the Order of the Day for the secopil
Lord reading of the Reform Bill.
Sir R . Vyvy said that
would never give it in favour of a measure directed againat the fobe ould never give it in favour of a measure directed againat the fow
dation of the fabric of the Constitution. When he eaw around bit
Generala who had fought the batiles and raised the military Generals who had fought the batiles and rained the military glory
the country to the highest pitch of sreatness-when lie salin Commandera, who had preeerved to the country that undignuted it him Judges from abroad, who passe amongst them qualified to
them of the mannera and custome of the various races of $m$ to theese, he saw every complicated conversant with eatherte, these would now have been deprived of sitting there and contribuld some years ago-he was determined to resiat it now, and above aft resist the usque ad nauseam reiterated arguinents of intimidatiop
which it had been supported. He was one of thowe who, seeing Dh seversi large towns and districte had becone populous,
not so at the time when the thought that direct Representatives should be given them, attended to ; nnd it was his intention, nfter thia Bill had been dia
posel
 not prepared to state the words of that resolution at that nomant to hold it so casy as the Gentlemen opposite to improwise Conde
tions, and therefore should not undertake the task of stating Lord who ladt brougbt in the Bill, although he had nearly six monf chanke, and which had sliewed that he had not even made acquainted with the localities in which he made
chankea, he Hhould take warning by the Noble lerd'
not give a plan till he had piven it due consideration it should be surhen. plan

 Str. SLANEY \&poke in support of th
interrupted by cries of "ounstion.
Lord Norneys warned the Government agsinst calculating uppen
popularity in consequence of the Bill which was then under diteng sion. Whatever the pubicic mishth think at the preeent moment be
was sure the time would come when the eyes of the councry would be openel, and the opponents of the meas ure would he thanked for thed xarity, made dee enverate not those who for office, patronake, or popes
lans experiments upon that Conith
tution. which, with all its defect AIr.V. Stcant would occupy the attention of the [Iouse for ody compelled to while he accounted to the House for the vote he ent
transfer night. He had hoped to have been able tranaer his priviteges to annother, but circumstances had prevented
the arangcinent. He had found that he was placed in this dilemet
tlat he must corporation of Banbury, or that le must, in appearuncr, vott aguivg
his own opinions. Hr, should therefore vote araiunt the secof
 and Learned
 the just principles of the Conatitution,
Sir E. Scones gaid, the Bill was fuil
 copyholders and leascholders were allowed to vote? It
found necrsary to hurry the measure, and
lo to le given to the Kirus, and to be carried into eflect throuptot Pcivs Counci, was utterly inconsistent with the prine iples of
Constitution ; mid matk the result, the Kink nikht exerciee be advise. Government had the option of advising it or not. The Cots present had hinthiserto given proot that they were worthy of any sof
contidence. Hecould tindertand heir Budnet; be beyted pardon,
 Ministers ahewed themselves completely unnble to preprate a cop
mon luadset, and could he kive thrm his confidence as to the work of ameasure tike this? On the subject of bribery, the grent
of conplant, there was not a single word in it. Not the s phaces as Preston, he assured the Hon. Alember (Alr. H1unt)
would destroy them at ouce and for ever. What provinion wn
in it
 Thice House adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock, till Tuedny. TLESDAY.
Lord Mahos, in rising to oppose the second reading of the Reform
Bill. protested akainst the House beink called upon to do so until the It was a fallacy to say that they could decide upire was before thef principle. The menkure was moat fallacious, for it would not efided what had bern intended by its fribuers. Ile therefore opposed the
siin; and in in votink acainst it he ehould give bis Inst vote in that
Houme, he should have the consolation of knowing that he bad dove Mr. CAvennism supported the Bill.
 The Prance especially wat atrukgkink from one revolution to anotheh Monimg of the great Edmund Hurke in support of lisis virwe upon this House and mank ind in areraral of the dangers of violent changets
that authority was Lord Bacon. Captain Polmitl would support the second reading of the Bill.too high
Mr. W.
Alr. W. Warn said it fell to his lot to be bound in duty to expreth he had an opportunity of knowing that a large partion of his consif
tuents entertained a very different leeling towards that measure whould not be acting fairly towards Hir Majesty's Govcrnment if
with unfairly towards that portion of his constituents who heir opposition. He had beefp entrusted with a petition
Houve, which was signed by six hundred merch hare, or the city of London, awainst the Bill brought in bs the Dobla Paymaster, and as he had in vain attempted to present, that petivioh
he trusted he whould then be allowed to advert to it. That petioies
hore the signotwien nd had much at stake in the country. It interested those petitionent
nuch to know upon what tenure propery was to be held, and in hoe
ar it was to be consile

Mriat Frovivion was io be mide ore tie proiection of propery, They
 be then purpose of making fin experiment? They complained that tiey








 ming koing on anit ought-alwhys excepting that moral dibasement
 not necessary ' Let them ndopt it in time, and the Constitution

 Corroration ol Tondon, but next day they came lef erverd and pecitioned
 mento on thitweasure. Since he hed had sentio that itouse, nnd before

 and he lidd ovthing to kain or lose by the exprestion of his opinion: of Commons or any untried theory. This menaure introdiced new pritcipeses unk nown to the conestiutiont thouvh hie teet that thooe pomer of the ctrourn; the list Aldmine to prevent the increase of the
 Conn without the infuence or publicpinion, But yen the Gover. Generally

 Sir T. Ccusp approved much of the Bill now before the House,
 could not tupportitit. He mould not voie tor the die difraranclisemements of


 colid five no stifaction ne to that his plan of Reform miphthe be









 yeam past, cenild now turn round and advecte a metorm for

 had becn rijected; and ther corere, whether the menaure so altered Atrryerle which must be continued uxtio the country wag saisfied concelinit th populur demands. But had he never seen hed danget












##  



 tnolonel Durist said it mas utterls impossible for the Houee to go





 of Mr. Fox =- 1 Ithould be h traitor to the King and Lie country


 ing on the 18th of Aprili
 The Resolutions of the Arms Estimntes were reported, and ngreat or willout obaerrationso Th of and the House adjourned at
Thile other
FRIDAY.
Tree enrly part of the evening was taken up in diecussions on the

 the Cliairnan reported progress, and the Report was ordered to be

 the recommendation of a reduction in the expenditurrect inquirr was

 cordiulstin mored
"That itithe opinion of this Com mitere, that in apport of Hin


Arer some discussion, this and the other Resolutions were arreed
to. with the pception of one, which was postponed. -Report on
Standard Novels, Companios to the Wayenley Novels. -
 perr on the lat of April. will contain the whole of Gorwin's cele-
riated story of "Caleb Willams." Amnon the various designs that reading which manifestly distinguishes the present period, the plan
of a carefully edited and niform collection of our best Novels and Romances current during the last sixty or scenty years, that is to
say, subequently to thoee of the soinewlat lax scliool of Fielding, Smoliett, and Sterne, presents pubice claims of no common order.
It has heen too long the custom to regard these latter productions as
exclusively (with the sinkle recent exception or the Wherer Novels) cxclusively (with the sinkle recent exception or the wheriey Novels)
the standard wnrks of fiction of the country, The forthcoming series of dispelling this illusion, and of exhibiting, on a comparison. a
succession of seenes from which life and manners have been equally succession of scenes from which iffe and manners have been equally
well refected, and where wit and humour have been refined by decorum into fit acquaintance for all readere.
New 13006 or THE SkAso - 1 . The Marclimont Papers, illustra-
 $\substack{\text { so } \\ \text { So } \\ \text { Sk }}$ Sketches from Venctian IIstory witl, Murtrations, forming No. XX.
of the Family Library-VII. Colonel Nathew Stewart on Relorm. Soctery ix Hugn Lire.-One of the best drawn characters in the
new Novel of Society; or, the Spring in Tonn, is the enclusive Lady Avon; the crowd of distingusphed characters which the ecever
 Edition, just published by Mesare Colburn and Eenter, of this
most poovular of moorern hintorical biographine, is published with a
series of not lesa than seventeen apirited Enkravings by the firat Artists, embodying the moat extraordinary ineidents in the career of
Fuonaparte, Among which are :-The Redoult nt Brienne-The Battle of the Nile-The Asanult of St. Jcan at Acre-The Revot at
Cairo-The Batte of Aloukir-Napolcon at the Council of Five Hundred. on the 18th Brumaire The Buttle of Marenko-The
Camp at Boulogne-The Eyenink hefore Aunterlitz-The Battle of Austerlitz-The Battle of Jenn-The Death of Marshal Lannes and
the Departure from Fontainhlean, besides Portraits of Napoleon, of the Departure Josep
the Empress Jose obdication.
The Spanish Government has arlopted a definitive measure with thereof will be converted into nnother atork, amounting to a virtual neknowledgment of the whole capital and interegt thercon a accrued.
For this operation, a new emission of twenty millions of rinls of vellon For this operation, a new emission of twenty millions of rinds of vellon
of 3 per cent. Renice, or Annuities, is to take place, and for every
Cortes 13 ond of 1,000 dollars, 200 dollars of the said 3 per cent Rentes will be given, jointly with a certificate or acknowledkment for the
remaining s00 dollars not bearing intercot. Thene certificates are to be divided into forly serien, and every year, on the 2 d January, a
public drawing in Paris is to desibnate the particularserict pube converted into 3 per cent. Rentes, bearing interest from the
ensuing Ist April. M. Aguado in Parin, and Meusra. D'Artiez in Oondon, are the apents lor the conversion, which appears to be determi
juatice.
NEw
 Whittaker and Co. Ave Maria-lane. The Niand Sas and Lakes,-Two most interesting and useful
Maps, now or the first time constracted, of the Inland Seas and larger lakes, shewing their comparative size with the Rivers and
Countries upon thetr Coast, are to be presented next week in Part
XII. of The Family Calinal Allas, which will completc this valuable and brilliant accession to the Library. We are now enabled to calculate the extraordinary comprebengsiveness of this work. It can-
Iains in a volume of The Family Librury size, sios in a volume of The Family Librury size, one hundred Maps,
Rec. Which present, besides severnl important new features, nearly Extensive as that supplied by the senerality of Quarto Atlases. In
ext fact, for facility of relerence, cheapness, and the extreme clearness
and beauts of to enkraving, there is nothing of the kind in existence
which can be compared with it.
 highly renowned a thousand years ago. The teeth particularly are
the first care of the Greek women, of which the pure whitenest, firmp-
negs, ness, and stability are now secured by the recent diccovery by an
Athenian botanist, of the Odonto Tooth. Powder, a pearly dentifrice, of manifold ineatimable virtues, and lately, for a valuable considiceration, has become the aole property acquired of A. Rowland and Son
20 , Hatton-garden. Already hithat the patronase of all the Roya
Fumilies of Europe, and givea fair prease, from unicormaly guceesful experiment of permanent and universal celetwity,
For TIIE Duwina Roosu-Will be submitted turing the weak, to the Nobility and Gentry of London, a maynificent stock of imperial
damask moreena, in all the new splendid colours, such as gold, ponceau, pomona greens, crimson, soarlet, and vardous colours in ailver
drabs, 2 s a yard, or $3 i$. the piece, containing 31 yards; in addition, will be shewn, all the new patterns in printed farnituren, (duty-fren) a choice of several hundred pieces of Brusels carpets, With a grand
collection of Jndia and Britiob silk damasks and tabarets; many cu-
riosities in the German and Britioh cabinet and upholstey claim at riosities in the German and British cabinet and upholatery claim at
once the earriest attention of those ladies that are about fumishing
cithrr their torm or country residences,


 Colonel Armatrontre arcompanied bry bounsel and some crimphainand theman, name warfaret Conoly. atene coliounse iefy tated.

 fraudulent practices to procure money, and had pursued a eyseem Alike ruinous to her hustand and dankerons to berself, to nn extent

 circuation us the nid of others, and to which syir had hersell forged



 was' in the meantime allowed to be at large on her own recognizance.






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are granted to persons of wivaneed age.
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ibe Realdent Director, al 70 , Corabilt.



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CAUTION.


We cannot mossily comply weth tir
 vohat principle tre are th hund over the commumi
to purtiss odirecty interested in the charget; Britunicus refers; but it is un in invariablete rule we weth us to to destroy every communication not nsed-imdeed, it it tecre not, we should be Manp täaable communcections are nawoimaty delyyed.


## JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, March 27.

Their Majesties arrived in town on Tuesday, with the intention of honouring the Itulian Opera with their presence, but the Roynal risit was deferred. His Majrsty held a
Levee on Wednesday, and the Queen a Drawing Room on Thursday.
Sereral alterations in the dresses of the Royal Housebold and the Army have heen made, and are in contemplahas erer admiration, have received a new appointment, in which they appeared at the last Drawing Room, and which gives a norpl
and interesting effect to that ancient Corps. They wore and interesting effect to that ancient Corps. They wore
purple trowsers, seamed with gold, with regulation boots and spurs.
The servants of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg have, by permission of His MAJESTY, assumed the scarlet livery
of the KING's IIousehold-as have all the branclies of the of the KING's IIousehold-as have all the branches of the
Royal Family. Royal Family.
The Coldstream Regiment of Guards are to wear the
Tue Reform Bill has heen rirtualiy lost, by being carried in the House of Commens by a majority of only ane-in by
much the largest Ifouse that ever was assembled-The much the largest House that ever was assembed -The
greatest division that ever hefore occurred, was on the Roman Catholic Question in 1827, when the numbers were 276 and 272 . In so extraordinary and unprecedented an attendance of Members wedinve an additiounl proof that the question itself is umprecedented nad most extraordinary; and fluence of Ministers, and all the clamours of tie people, have been, for the first time in the history of England, brought into combination on one point, we say, thal a majority of even into combination on one point, we say, $h$ hat a majority of even
thirty or forty would have been equivalent to a defeat-but uirty or forty would have been equivnlent to a defeat-but the proposers of the revolutionary refors.
The Ministerial papers, copying, we believe. a list pulblished by the Ministerial bookseller, RingwA, ndlls to its account of the general numbers, that there were 16 members but 26 absent.
The rotes of those absent, the said Ministerial paper thus distributes-

For the Bill.
Supposing this acecount to be correci....... (and we see no reason to donbt it) the realstate of the dirision may be taken to

But this is a rery imperfect view of the real state of the case; many Members in the debate on the second reading, and several others on subsequent occasions, have derlared, that although they were induced from a variety of motives-
(which we confess we cannot at all understand)- to vote (which we confess we cannot at all understand)- to rote
for the second reading, yet are substantially opposed for the secondl rending, yet
to the principle of the Bill.
We have even seem a list of twenty persons, who, in the course of the debates had expressent their intentions of roting against the second reading, but who were nevertheless intheir opinions, but their rotes.
Without entering into the details of the various canses which may hare produced such racillation, we may at least venture to say, that the chief apology made by these gentlewill in the Committee be inore severcly dissected, and more effectually scouted, than it could be ia a debate on the prinWiple. believe the fact to be perfectly true ; allhough we cannot consider it, nor will their constituents consider it, nny excuse for conduct which has had at least the effect of
keeping alive for a few weeks longer the agitation and keeping alive for a few weeks longer the
anxiety which are said to pervade the country
The accident-the singular accident, we may call it-of a majority of one, drew, say the Ministerial papers, great at bate, spoken strenuously agniust the Bill, most unexpectedly tarned round, and on Tuesday night roted for it
the Ministerial papers, the victory, (as lhey are opinion, say call it), is attributable, and he was therefore hailed with loud applauses. We do notenry Mr. Calcraft those applauses
but, if it be true, as has been intimated, that the change of his rote was produced by some bargainbetween him and the Ministry-a astatement which, when suggested by Mr. BANKEs on Weduesday night, was, we think, rather evaded than
denied by Mr. CALCRAFT-we can venture to assure him that he has bartered away his consistency most absurdly and most fruitlessly.
In the first place, he, by this time, sees pretty clearly, that
neither Wareham, nor any other borough, is in the least neituer Wareham, nor any other borough, is in the least
danger of disfranchisement; and secondly, we assure him, danger of disfranchisement; and secondly, we assure him,
that if there be one borough disfranchised in EnglandWhreham will bethatone.

Neither the consciences nor the honour of English geatlemen will brook the success of a paltry juggle-W WR RHAM has been, by the Ministers, placed under the same proscrip-
tion as fitty y tion as firty-nine ol
mast stand or fall.
It would be an armusing exemplification of the purity of ing for a vote sy consenting to preserve Minister trafficking for a vote by consenting to presserve a horough which
it hod already stigmatized as corrup; but whatereer Mr. CalcaAFT and the Ministers may do, we repeat that
any such indvidual compromise the whole House of Commons, and the whole comintry, Whig, Liberal, Radical, Tory, and Ultra Tory, will indignantly and utterly reject.
or violence to carry their measur, we alwars believed; but
we confess we did not expect to have such damning proof as they bare been so good as to afford us.
The ₹ery dny after tue division, official notices from the Lord Chamberiain's department nnnounced that three Members who had roted against the Bil, were dismissed from some offices
Household.
One of these gentlemen had, we helieve, held his office for orry years, through all the changes and vicissitudes of posonal attendance upen the Soverkigy, and leing in nowise of a political nature, hare been always held independently of political parties. It was reserved for the soi-disant friends of the independence and purity of Parliament. to carry Ministerial rengeance, eren
eesses of His MAJEsTY's Houselwold.
But the petty vengeance of petty minds will recoil on themselves. The opiuion and vote of no man of honour will be changed by the impotent terror of such an example,
and the udditional alnse of the Kisa's name which is imand the ndditional aluse of the Kise's name which is im-
plied in such a procreding will encrease the general disgust plied in such a proceeding will encrease the general disgust and indignation of the country.
We sllall not waste the time or
We slall not waste the time of our readers in alluding to the details of the scotch and Irish Biills. which are full of still greater absurdities, if grenter there can be, than those which we have already exposed in the English Reform-we shall neyer arrive at such details-the English Bill will either leaving the chair. If the friends of the Constitution choose to take a division on that, the next stage-or if, in deference Co take a division on that, the next stage-or if, in dererence
to a majority of OXE !! they should choose rather to take the next division on the eirst step of the Bill in committee; we ceasion, the numbers will be about 400 against it, and 90 for it.
But we think it much more probable that the bill will be abandoned-it certainly will if the Ministers can persuade the Sovereign to dissolve the present Parlinment-a step hiey we know they have alreaty discussed, han protest of few of their owu number, who have not yet entirely lost their
senses.
For our parts, if it were not for the state of Ireland, we
should liave no other whijection to a dissolntion than the should lave no other objection to a dissolntion than the
trouble and expruse it would create-the pullic have already begun to see throngh the delusions of this pretended Aeform every day tends lurther to dissipate the mist, and, as sir Ronert leel most truly and forcibly said, :" Members need the Recorm lifll and the prond declaration that they were he Rest the 301 whe pat they wer We have hemrl, indeed, that in some pe
We have henard, imbeed, that in some populous places that he revilion hats been already very strong-Ministers voters their presrent franclise ; bat the young to men of the several citics and towns have found ont that they are doomed to lose all the righlas, which, in so great a proportion of the boroughs, are attained, at present, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage-tlis large class are cen now in the possession possession of the sight of being. if he outlives his father, Loorid of Wonvan and Duke of BeDFond-the right, though dormant, is alive-and althongh not called into action, it exists; and this reversionary right is as vested and as sacred as the nore prominet right of the present possessor.
How many homest and industrious men nre there, the sons of freemen, within a dew months of attaining their majority -how many honest and industrious apprentices are there, are all looking to enjur, when the period shall arrive, the rights which their birth or their servitude may comfer upon them? Are these clains of no ralue? And is the mere accident of their huving completed that period, a month, a they have always considered as a valuable and indefeasible they have a
property?
With regard to lneland, it is currently said about town that when the Ministers consulted Lord Angleses on the subject of a dissolution, his Excellency replied by requesting that when they sent orer the new writs they would also send him over 20,0,Kx) additional troops.
We renture to believe this story, because it is consistent with the temerily and weakness of the present Ministers, and with the sagacity and spirit of the Marguess of ANGLE.SEA, for whose conduct in his Irish adminisiration we entertain great respect: and if it shall turn out that his voice has
checked the rash and headlong impatience of the Reforning Bhecked the rash and headiong impatience of the Reforning nore than the people of Ireland already do.
The Ministers imagined that the menace of a dissolution must have a prodigious effect upon the members of the presee that when the question is between dissolution they no hilation wer man is hime disolution and annihiation, every man, supposing him to act even from personal
notives, would prefer dissolution : "If the Bill be lust," say they, '" we shanll distove"- Very well; but the same place liamen measure, of the men who at present, sit posed, ina area must and will take place, as happens on all dissolutions, the great frame of the IIouse of Commons will continue the

On the other hand, if the Bill were to be carried, the Ministers would not dissolse-No to be sure; they would only AnNIHILATE! The carrying of the Bill mould disfranchise sixity boroughs-mutilate forty-seven-alter the rights
of voting in every coonty, in every city, town, and borough in the empire, and, by such a total alienation of the consticuency, change, of course, the vast majority of the House and those whom they can now only threaten with the trouble and expense of a re-election, wo
death and political annihilation.
The fact is so obvious and 1 man of common sense can hesitate to pronounce the threat of to bis constion to be ha insmling to his understanding as it is

The present Ninistry have over and
lves united upon the keform Oueation Since declared themMajority of ONE, they are called the $\dot{E}$ Enitted Ministry.
The process of picking the Retorm Bill to pieces commenced on Friday last in the House of Conamons, and sereral
important guestions were put to Lord JoHN Resseli
toucling the elastic nature of the electoral privileges granted to certain towns and boroughs. Mr. Jones, of Carmarlhen,
stated that a borough in Wales is to retain its elective privi, stated that a borough in Wales is to retain its electire priviRobrat Peel shewed that Tamworth, loses its Mem ber, because it has not 4,000 inhabitants without takin in two parishes (which would make the population 7,000); of joining to it the adjoining district of Botcood was in that of joining to it the adjoining district of Boicooot was in that
case adopted. Lord JoHN RUSSELL. liowerer, declined giving any explanation, until the Bill was in Committee; and Sir Charles Forbes recommended his Lordslip to withdraw it at once, and endeavour to make up another which Lad some chance of getting out of the Committee. In the Committee on the Civil list the Chancelloa of the Exchequer declined adopting the retrenchments recommended by the Select Committee, and very justly ridiculed the idea of reducing the pmblic exp
paltry sums as those named in the Report.
The most amusing part of this affair, so wonderfully satisfactory to Ministers, is, that the Duke of Wellingtor' Government resigned because the then Opposition carried the appointment of this rery Ciril List Committec against them. The Committee, which the Whigs gained, was ap pointed-and, after six weeks' deliberation, recommend reduction and retrenchment to the amount of $\mathbf{1 1 1 , 5 4 8 - h \text { his }}$ recommendation of their own committee, the appointment of Which alone franserrear he administration of Government to their hands, the now Ministers reject
itsalf, amidst the confusion aod unintelligilitity derelope itsalf, amidst the confusion and unintelligibility of Lord ALTHORPE's oratory. it was most curious to obserre the
rapid departure from the House of almost all rapic departure from the House of almost ail the county and habit of supporting Ministers. Hed the present $O_{\text {pp }}$, closen to serve their successors, as their sucit Opposition they were in Opposition, served chem, and divided upon thi unparalleled piece of conduct, the said Ministers would tig have been in a cast minurity-but Mr, Gouvners, with hat dutiful affection for the Sovereigs, and that honourable regard for consistency, which have marked his whole conduct, and that of his collengues, since they quitted office, supported Lord ALTHORPE in his stbmission io the opinion
uf hispredecessors, und the WHig measure of reduction wi "f hispredecessors, und the WHIG measure of reduction whs scouted unanimously.
$W_{E}$ beg to call the particular atention of our readers, to day, to the letter of our Paris Correspoment-the accoun of the results of the three glinrious dnys should he printed and
circulated by thousauds anuongst the deluited sictius of Euglish Revolutionists-it is at once a striking jicture, and a dreadful warning.
$\qquad$
A songst the other nutherities on the sulbject of Reformthe following pithy bit from Lord (iney himself is not uninteresting.
Lord GREX, in 1s27, after deprecrating, in unmeasured Prms, the indeliency of introducing the häng's name Parliament, said-

Ther question of Reform had not been so uniformly sup ported, nor had it at present the public opinion sostrongly in its farour, as that it should be made a sine $q^{\prime}$ ur non in joining an administration. It was not then because of the Right ton. Gentleman's opposition io Reform
jpeted to him as one opposed io cinil liberty."
This is curious-because if reform had not the pubie pinion strongly in its favour while the Tories were in offiet it appears ns if the country were only convinced of the ment wy of a chnnge in the Constitution when the Goven the lukevarmness of the Noble Earl four years aro-al what follows is, if possible, a still strovger reaton for payity no attention
or opinions
"Those," said his Lordship, "who had done him the honour to attach any importance to his opinions, werl aware that he had for some years been withdrawing himet more and more from a direct interference with the polites
of the country. To take a more active part in public lif of the country. To take a more active part in public lof
was quite out of his intentions.-NON EADEM EST ETLS was quite oul
NoN MENS!
NON MENS!
This, reader, was Lord GiEY's opinion of Reform and
Mr. Jeffeny, of the Scotch Bar, sometime Editor of the Edinburgh Review, haring declined going into an enquiry nhout the proceedings at Cupar, has been declared unduly joiced if the Learned fientleman had had sufficient pluchto go on.
on A Late qUOTATION.
The generous Lord a mob necuse Lhe Judge the Judge for nome relief And calls him " hypocrite and thicf!"
But then 'tis Scripture-thief's the word!
Yet once before we think we've heard
Of one, who though he quotes it, hates it.

## REFORM.

AFten the astounding display of ignorance and ineffif ciency made by Ministers during their oflicinl career, it next to an impossibilty to give them credit for ability ald knowledge suflicient for the judicious management of a meds tions. It becomes, thercfore, a duty to to its very the frothy and silly deciamations of the present law-makers the recorded opinions of men whose names will live in the annals of England for ages after the memory of Sir Cocssg routh Ghaham and Pow Thomson shall have utat passed away. We should acknowiedge, howerer, thed to pamphlet called The Real Character and Tendency of it proposed Reform.

OPINIONS OF PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.
"The Honourable Gentleman is pleased to sny that the roieed this Houre is not the voice of the people, and sets the languge not particularly appointed by the Constitution, the only $r$
the ational mind, the only judges of what ought to be the
of the kingdom; I say, what ought to be, because many lawe are highly semitit
If we were never to pass a law till it obrained the sanction of poputhar approbation, we should never have a settled revenue, to support either the estabisishment of our domestic policy, or to defend invasions of a foreign enemy. The uninformed zealots cho seem animated with an enthusiastic love for their country, gene rally charge us with having aold them to a minister; and we are accused of venality for imposing burdens which we know to be abso utely necessars, and coly of the first property in the state, must is supposed an assembly of the
"We are chosen," continued Mr. Fox, "the delegates of the British electore, for salutary, not pernicious purposes-to guard, not to invade the Constitution; to keep the privileges of the freemen we represend, as wuch within their proper limits as to control any unvar. rantable exertion of the Regaluuthority. We are bound to promote
their the their true interests, in preference to the dearest desires of their hearts;
and the Conetitution makes us the soul arbiters of those interesta, and the Conetitution makes us the soul arbiters of those
notwithatanding the imaginary infallibility of the people."
"Shall we," apks Mr. Fox, "Sacrifice our reason, our honour NEST? and while we are appointed to watch the Hesperian fruit o liberty with
"Perhaps the Honourable Gentleman will tell me, that nothing but the soul of abrurdity could ruspect the people of a deaign against their own liappiness. Sir, I do not euspect the people of any such desipn, but I suspect their capacity to judge of their own happi-arormen-captivated by appearances, while they neglect the moi important essentials, and always ridiculoubly ready to believe, hat those men who have the oreatebt neason, from thein extengive phoperty, to de anxious for the pudhic sapety, are
always concenting meabure for the oppresion of their ow POSTEAITY.
"I atand up for the CONSTITUTION, not for the PEOPLE If the People attempt to invale the Constitution, they are the pnemies or the sattos. Being therefore convinced that we are to do juatice, Whether it is agrecable or diangreeable, I am lor maintaining the
independency of Parliament, and will not he a aEnel to ms King, to my country, or my own heart, for the loudest huzza of an inconside-
rate multitude."
He says, "as to cutting away the Rotten Borougha, I am as much offended as any man, at seeing so many of them under the direc influence of the Crown, or at the disposal of private persons; yet I remedy you propose. I slunll be charged, perhaps, with an unuaual want of political intrepidity, when I nonerthy convess that I an biartled at the idea of so extengith ar ampetation. In the firs
place, I geestion the poweh de jure, of the legislature to disfran hise a number of boroughs upon the general ground of improving the Constitution. I consider it as negivalext to nondisg the panties concernen of tuein yrebiold-of their minthuigut! I say that,
although this birth-right may be forfeited, or the facercise of it sus althoukh this birth-right may be forfeited, or the cacercise of it sus-
pended in perticular cases, it cannor ne takes away ny a genenat pended in particular cases, it cannot me takes away ny a genera
Law roa ary neal on PRETENDED) purpobe of improving the

## For my part," maid that illustriog.

ystem of Parliamentary representation, for that very want of uniormity which is complained of in the petition, and for the variety of ights of election. Iconceive to establish one unifurm righld, wuuld incritathly le to cxclude some impor
of being reyrsented in this Hutse."
"Perrons," continued Mr. Canning, "may look with a critical and microscopic eye into bodies physical or mornh, until doubts arise Man himself is said, by inspired authority, to be fearfully as well a onderfully made ;-the atudy of anatomy, while it leada to the most weneficial discoveries for the detection and cure of physical dispase
ber has yet a tendency in some minds rather to degrate than exalt the opinion of human noture. It appeare surprising to the contemplator
of a skeleton of the louman form, that the eycless akull, the paplesa of a akeleton of the human form, that the eycless skull, the prploges
bones, the assemblage of sinews and cartilages, in which intellect and hones, the assemblage of sinews and cartilages, in which intellect and volition have ceased to reside; that this piece of mechanism should pprchension, so like a God,--a creature formed atter the image of the Divinity, to whom Providence

## -subinme defit: e:empmque tueri

So, in considering too curiously the composition of the IIonse and the diflerent processes through which it is composed, not those procesees alone which are emphatically considered as pollution and
corruption, but those also which rankamong the noblest excreises of ersonal frcedom, the canvasses, the conflicts, the controverices, d (what is inseparabie from them) the vituperations and excessen pe surpriared to behold a dissector of political constitutions might wel which, whatever may be ite other all seriously deny that it comprehende as mnch of intellectual ahility and of moral integrity, as was ever brought together in the civilized rorid. Nay, to an unlearned spectator, undertaking, for civilized ime, an anatomical examination of the House of Commons, those parts of it which, according to theory, are its beautice, must appear most particularly its atains; for while the members returned for burgage-tenure seate, or through other obscure and noiseless modes cised, their pass into the House of Commons unnoticed and uncriticised, their talenta unqueetioned, and their reputation unassailed very sice and candidate comes there loaded with the imputation o senting any class of persote but for mixing with not only for repre . but for mixing with them as a membe
"The first effect of a Reform which should convert all elections into popular ones, would probably be to ensure a congregation of constituente would have pronounced sentence of condemnation and if it be so very hard, that there are now a great number of persons the do not directly exercise the elective franchise, and who are therefore reprecented by peraons whom others have chosen for
them, would this matter be much mended when two-fiths of the people of England should be represented, not only without their choice, but against their will, $\rightarrow$ not only hy the individual whom they bad not eelected, but by those whom they had declared utterly
of total, and seeing the difics:-"Dreading, therefore, the danger partial alteration, 1 objeet to this as well as the unprotitableness of onstitution of the House of Commo step toveards a change in the entertains them, I ispored to impute an ill motive to any man who conviction of the posaibility of resuch a man to be as sincere in hin out risking the tranquillity of che countrs, as I am change, withof aftbipting to carticaitlity, and of thb tremennous danger
the world, as well as Ior our own satety, LET Us aE catitious AN
Firgi. Other nationa, excited by the example of the liberty whic this country bas long possessed, have attempted to copy our Constiution; and some of them have shot beyond it, in the fierceness or
their pursuit, I grudge not to other nations that share of libert which they may acquire : in the name of God, let them enjoy it but, let us warn them that they luse not the object of their desires,
by the very eagerness with which they attempt to grasp it. InRe by the very eagerness with which they attempt to grasp it. Inne.
nitons and Conseavato so of rational freedom, let us, while others are seeking it, in reatleasness and trouble, be a ateady and shining light to guide their course; not a wandering meteor to bewilder and ead them
Let it not be thought that this is an unfiendly or disheartening coungel to those who are either struggling under the pressure of harah governments, or exulting in the novelty of sudden emancipation. It he aober much rather to those who, cradled and educated amide cheober blessings of the British Contitution, paxt for other tions-other than are compatible with a just eatitity of civi Rights, of with the necessany restraints of bocial onligations. Of some of whom it may be eaid, in the language which Dryden puts They would be free na nature firet made men
Gre the base Laws of servitude began;
When, wild in woods, the noble eavage $r$
Noble and swelling sentimente !-but sech as cannot pe renucen into practice. Grand ideas!-but which must be qualified and adjusted by a compromise between the aspiringe of individuals and a
due concern for the general tranquillity-muet be subdued, and chastened by reason and experience, before they can be directed to any useful end.
$\boldsymbol{A}$ search after abstract perfection in Governmente may produce the historian, and to be celebrated by the poet; but such perfection ig Not an onect of heanonable fusait, necavaz it is not one ob POSSHBLE ATTAINMENT ; AND NEVER YET DID A PASBIONATR BTRLGGLE arfer an adsolctely tiattainadle object, pail to de paoductive "Our lot," continues Mr. Canning, "is happily cast in the temperate zone of freedom, the clime best suited to the development of the mies, qualities of the human race-to the cultivation of their facul--a clime the security, as well as the impruvement of their virtue variations which purify while they agitate the atmosplere that we breathe. Lit de ne sgisidle of the advantage which it is ov lasie of gexiline hagerty, that fine fhom heaien, of which oun CONSTITUTION IS THE HOLY DEIOEITOHY; AND LET EE NOT, YOR

Besides these, we have the distinct testimony
Besides these, we have the distinel testimony of Lord
ohn Rrsseli himself as quoted argiust hing IOOBERT PEEL-that of Lord Meled against hin by Sif net-that of Sir James Mackintosh, a veteran patriotand of Mr. Henry, now Lord Brovgham: for these, we regret we have not sulficient space in this Number, but we nust contrive to exhibit the printed, published, andrecorded
views of Mr. Conbett upon the subject, with which we must to-day conclude :- conBett.
"The same visionary delusion seems to have pervaded all Reformers
"all ages; they do not consider what cun be done, but what they "all ages; they do not consider what cun be done, but what they over whicther a Reporn whil cost ties moae tuin it is wontio being, an they think, desirable. the mocuns are fotally disregarded. If the first Fnexch Reronsmens had counted the cood, I Ido not chink they were vilains or insots enough to have puraued their plan as
they did: do these people calculate? Certainly not; thiry will not ake man as they find him, and kovern him upon principles eatabliebed by experience; they, will have him to be a 'faultless monater that
the world ne'er saw,' and wish to povern him according to a syatem "'Ther wns, and never can be, brought into practice"
"The waking drenme of the Reronsitins," continues Connetr "would be of no more consequence than those of the night, were
they not generally pursued withinn unjuatifiable degree of onstisacy nd inthiate, and even VILLLAINY; and did they not, being always haflic every eflort of Ickal power. Thus it happened in England, in the reign of Cuanles the Fibst, and thus it has been ever since."

That a Panliamentary Refons," continues Conbritr, "was the hestrul oy whe the notorious that changing the form of government, and destroying the distinctions in society, have introduced all the troubles in Europe INad the fobs of covernaent in France continutid what it had
heen for twelve or thirteen hundred yeare, would their lieen for twelve or thirteen hundred yeare. would their tnount.ra
cever have existed? To hazard an assertion like this, a man must $b$ cer have existed? To hazard an assertion
an ideot, or he must think his readers ao."
'Here we have Mr. Connetr's written, printed, and published equent upon the alteration in thoubles which overran France, consequent upon the alteration in the form of her govermment, and the
lestruction of distinctions in society. On the 22d of February, 1831, this present year, few days ago, he in fact says this
"Why is France troubled, tormented, and consulsed in thi and why is there a pretender to the throne of Pronce? France there is A throne for him to have pretension to ; and as ? Because
theng throne shall exist there will be always some despicable creature or other, some dotard, some driveller, some hall ideot, some child, or something or another, to agitate, convulse, ret together by the cars and render misernble that great nation; there always being a numerou rew ready to shed a prople's blood, or to cause them to shed ench ther's blocd, rather than forego the desire to live upon the fruit of ools enough to do that; if they had been such ridiculous anses as to crect !a throne and create a royal family, they would never bave
known any thing of freedom any more from that hour," "There thing of reedom any more from that hour.
law the, ade the present throne remedy but that of repealing ought to be done, and doue it will $b$. Themmon sense says that it government, a system efficient and cheap.'

## 'While giving Mr. Cobbett's present vie

is impossible to resist the temptation of of the results of Refors remoter date, when he eays'-"In the days of youth and ignorance, I was led to beliere that comfort, freedom and virtue, were exclusively the lot of nzpubicicise. A very short trial convinced me of my error admonished me to repent of my folly, and urged me to compensatefor "O injustice of the opinions I had conceived."
"Once more under the safeguard of that Sovereign who watched over me in my infancy, I feel an irresiatible desire to communicate
to my countrymen the fruit of my experience, to show them the injucious and degrading consequences of discontentment, maiovalty well as the ATION, to convince them that they are the freent as well as the happiest of the human race; and, above all, to warn them
ageinst the arta of those ambitious and renpidiove demacoges, who
ould willingly reduce them to a level with the cheated slaves, in the bearing of whose yoke I have had the mortification to share. Our readers will now perceive what are the real opinions
of the great reformers of the day: a small specimen of Lord Gney's views will be found in another part of our paper.
We are authorised to state that Mr. C. G. WYNNE,
Member for Caernarvonshire, voted against the secon reading of the Reform Bill. The Honourable Gentleman is set down in the Lists of the dirision as absent.
Mr. GlynNe EARLE Welay, also reported, in the pubFREDERICK BARt, voted against the Bill,
How is this? Here are the names of three Honourable Gentlemen to be added to the List of opponents to this Bill,
and yet the published List as it stands, without them, gives only a Majority of ONE.
It should seem that the tellers must have been remiss, and that the decision was, in fact, against the Bill; however, we would not deprive Ministers of the gratifying display of their popularity for the world; their glorious Majority will stand
for ages recorded.
THE character of Lord GREY's Government has been most consistently maintained to the very last. He began by
taking care of NUMBER ONE, and Number ONE is hit last resource. How long it will serve him we cannot pretend to say.
UPON A SCANDALOUS SIORY WHICH HAS FOUND ITS WAT A Silyer Stick 'tis underatood A Silver Stick, Lis underetood,
But sure we know that Colonel Wood
Is stick enough already.
QUIZ:
THE work of innovation is in progress. Mr. Fowele Buxton has given notice of a motion for Tuesday, which
has avowedly for its ohject the EXTINCTION of SlaveryIt becomes the duty of every man connected with our colonial interests to make a stand ngainst this announced spolia-
tion. We wish we were able to give some extracts from short letter which has been recently published, addressed to Lord Godrnich. It is powerful and convincing; but we trust that it is not necessary to say a word at this time of day to awaken the friends of the country to the danger of families. lose us our colonial possessions; and while it worke his serious destruction to the comntry herself, render the blacks the most miserable creatures under the Sun.
The following appears in yesterday ${ }^{1}$ s Court Journal:"Previous to the evening appointed for the second readnis of the
Reform 1311 , a very numerous meeting of the Tory interest, hended by the principal menbers of the late Administration, assembled at
the mannion of the EX. Secretary of State for Foreign Alfairs, and
continued in deliberation for two or tliree cvenings, continued in deliberation for two or tiree evenings, and for seve-
ral unccessive hours. At neighbouring Police extabhalinient, the whole of the Police Officers were kept in attendance until a late hour
at night, and wwithout liaving any knowledge of , the cause of their
beink kept on duty- A circumatance very unualal., Put that. and that together.-It is clear by the statement
Phition of the Court Journal, the information of which is altcatge correct (particularly concerning the private views and conversations of His Majesty), that it was expected by the
Ministers that the Tories would be violent.-We envy the Ministers that the Tories would be violent.-We envy the
said Ministers the possession of such adrocates as they have. PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

My Dear Beli-At length the spirit of revolution 24, 183I. caln-and the makers of revolutiona to mect with siznal and wellmerited punishment. From the month of Juiy to the month of February the lovers of revolution had it all their own way. As the monster procefded
snid by the Russian Minister of Finance to the Polish Miniater, that each courier broughtnews of such inportance that that which appeared member that amidat all thia conrulsion and terror, i prenched the loctrine of "Give the Liberals rope enough, and they will ham themselves !" And now we have just arrived at this point, when disgusted with themselves and with each other, the revolutioniste are seek ing to check their own proceedings and to return to the nood
ald road of religion, order, and peace. Let us now, my dear bued old road of religion, order, and peace. Let us now, my dear Bul. $L_{-}$ look at the position of the revolutions and the revolutionists in the
difierent countries in Europe-let us see what theke men and neasures have effected-whincalamities they have brought on the orld, and the reproaches and punishment which await them in order In France the following is a correct picture of the state of olution, its rgents and its dupes. The revolution was made recanaille, but they did not prolit by it. As aoon as Lafitte, Penier Barrot, Mangetin, and Co. perceived that the canaille had obtained the abdication of Chanles X . and the Duke d'Antouleme they came forward to establish order : and old Lavayettie placed himself at their head. The Duke of Orlenss was known to be wealthy and ambitious, and nccordingly he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the kingdom, and after warde citizen King. The canaille had never ream't of this, but old Lafyreres was duped to believe that republican institutions were King kissed Lafayetre, and the gaping crowd exclaimed, "See how these men love one snother.
A little while after, old Laparette brcame really the Kisg. IIe named Prefects and Mayors, Officers and Generale, and zot all his Mont Blanc, and a very nice himself, a very grand Hotel in the Rue Lapayettr was coaxed and tickled until the trial of the Ex-Miniatere of Charles X. was over; for Lovis Philip had been told by Pbzzo di Bonco that if their lives were taken awsy, Russin would make war upon France, and therefore Louss Pribir said he must hold on with Laphyetts until the Ex-Ministers' trial whs over, as he was resolved that none of them should undergo capital punishment. Those who impute this determination of Lours Prinir to any other motive
than that of his resolution not to offend Russia, and lose his crown than that of his resolution not to offend Russia, and lose his crownp
know nothing at all about the matter. In order to keep LaFavitre however from having it all his own way, Lovis Prilir took care to ave a controuling Minietry, and Guizot and Co. looked after the rights of
canaille.
At length the trial of the Ex-Ministers arrived. Lapafertre and ore party were fattered and kissed, dined and breakfasted in gr ikle, every day of their lives; and Lours Pailip said nohody
like Lapirirte, and the poor old gentleman sald never was the Kino like Lovia Philip. Now and then, however, the canaille with his white horse to appease them; and we must do the o man the justice to say, that he pretty generally succeeded.
the time of the trial Laramirz had enough to do to preser
and when the canuille perceived that their Chier was in favour ol the rion-capital punishment of the Ex-Ministers, the rebels said that
they were betrayed. The Judgment of the Chamber of Peers was received with indignation and disapprobation by all parties. The royalists thought it much too severe, and the canaille thought it not one half enough so. The consequence was, that there were mobs and arrests, firing at National Guards, breaking into private fhouses, of the Fauxbourgs, and Loeris Philif, for the third time, owed his civic crown to the Commander in. Clief of the National Guards.-
Tbis popular commotion soon however became subdued, and Lovis Paicip and lis party set about plotting how they could get rid of Lapayztre without exciting a general convusion. The Citizen King aoon found out the way of doing this in the Chamber of Deputie
old Lafayette, to avoid being turned out of office, resigned.
To avoid the appearance of a conspirscy, Locis Pailir publighed a proclamation toall France, in which he eulogized Lapaistres as his dear resignation. The canaille now took very good care to accept his they apprehended that they were to be tricked out of their muchdeaired liberty and equalits; but still, as Lapirte, who gave them bread and winc, gunpowder and shot, swords and pikes, in July, to kill the King's troops and invigorate their own souls, was still in the Ministry, se well as Dupost, Barbot, \&ec. \&e., they left their cause in their hands, and shouted from morning to night for their republican institutions. To breat nuisances by Lours Paup and his parts, and therelore a aystem of juggling snd chicanery was resorted to, to get rid of all the republicans except Lafitte. This was soon done, and Lafitte and Merilhou were the only two who remained in office. Before however some of them quitted, they tried to get up a sort of
drama at the Church of St. Germain I'Auxerrois, and because a few hundred respectable royaliets went to eay their prayers according to the dictates of their conseiences, M. Baude thought it would be a sobd opportunity for making a republin row, and itreby cononc ing Louis Philip that the canaille were not to be humbugged out of eeret-and Lovia Patur and his party now torned round, abseci M. Baude, the republicans, and every one who did not arree with be Orleans party, and turned out the remaining partisanu ot the revoation of July. Lafitre, who had in the mean time borrowed money of Lotts Philip which hecould notrepay, was now playued nightand day or "the money," for "security," and so fortb, and at length, after a vailed upon to give in bis resignation, which was immediately accepted! Thus the last representative of the camaille has been turned out, and Locis PriLip io no longer Citizen King, but the Chief of the Orleane party. The canaille still ask for their republican institutions, but the answer is, you are "agitators ;"-they ask for trade, and the answer is, "cease answer is, "remain quiet, and we shall see what can "ocupation,", -and they ask, " what have we got by the revolution?" and the answer is, "Louis Philip, King of the Prench!"-and then the anaille turn up their noses, and say, "When they say this, Louns Prilir and his agents call them traitorg-and about two thousend of thein are in prison.
Thus you perceive the canaille hate gained nothing dy thenevoneed, wine, and employment. They ane findina this oct-and when once they feel their loss, and know the extent of their disapWell then, toho has gained by the revolution ?
Well then, taho has gained by the revolution f Not the honour and
lory of the Freneb nation-lor, as to Belgium, France is oblig glory of the Freneb nation-lor, as to Belgium, France is obliged to subunit to the orders of the oulier Powers in Europe-as to ltaly, destroyed before her eyes-as to Poland, France is obliged to allow the very men she excited toresolution to be exterminated by Russian King Fermisand, tho has demanded that all Spanish refugees in this country shall be compelled to reside in certain towne far removed from the frontiers! Well, then, who has gained by the
revolution? Not the fundholders, for the 3 per cents, which revolution Not the fundholders, for the 3 per cents, which
wotre at 84 , are noto at 52 . Not the proprictors of land or houses, for new tures to a lurge amount are just imposed on them-whilst the proprietors of hovses, eeprecially in Paris, have haif of their apart rom the capital. Well, then, who has gained by the reoolution $\boldsymbol{p}$ Not the merchant, for his ships are idle-there 18 no commerce, and Not the manufactarer, for his looms are unemployed -the workmen are living on the savings of their former yearb, and the women and
children are dependant on the mercy and charity of those who are Aboyalist proprietors of funded or landed property-for remember atways, that in Prance the Liberals are paupers! Who, then, has and, as I shewed you in a recent letter, they are not tok are ruined and, as shewed sou in a recent letter, they are not taking enough pences. Who, then, hus gained by the revolution 9 Not the ower of thestres and places of public amusement, for the disasters of the last six months have so changed the habits and dispositions, as well as the circumatances, of the middling classes, that the thentres are now never one-third full; and it is even in contemplation to shut up some of the houses nitogether. Who, then, has gained by the French retoolufion $P$ No one but Louts Philip and his party-but how long
they will preserve the advantages they have obtained I cannot pretend to determine. As far as may be possible to preserve chem b a mekn, truckling policy, both at home and abroad, they will be revernment, by foreign powers, it can prevent a declarntion of aguinst the new French dynasty, you may rely upon it that no refusal will be made, and that it will be only "to ask and liave." Let not then England sield one point about the 1Belgian question. If the British Government shall inalst upon replacing on the throne of Bel. sinm King Wilsiasi of Holland, or his son, the Prince of Onanoe,
France will not and dare not sny No! Nas, even if England ehall require the reunion of Belgium with Hollend, and that in the Pays Bas everything shall be replaced on the same footing as it was in
August last, France will hesitate, threaten, and fret-but that is all; Azgust last, France will hesitate, threaten, and fret-but that is all;
for Lours Phictp will sacrifice Belgium and everything else for the for lours Phitip wil
sake of the crown.
the victims of Jesuita at the Belgian recolation! The Belgians are the victims of Jesuits and priests on the one hand, and of French lution for the sake of overtarning a Protestant King, and the French emissarics urged on the revolution for the sake of oecuring the union
of Brlgium to France. The canaille in Belgium made the revolumber of September. They were told, that if they made barricades and fired at the Prince of Omanae and the Duth thoops, that they noould hatue cheup breut, no taxes, and plenty of happiness and golld in this
wompd; and the priesto promieed the young men and the roung wonth ubsolution for all their peccadilloe and "mistakes" - -and the old men and women an escape from purgatory altowesher, if they
would but aidalat to overturn the "tyrant" vho governed them. So

canaille were told that they should have clienp bread, they underatood and at least threch the sound-bat now they have no bread at all, then they have got a Regent-an old man, who had lived up two pair of stairs at a chandler's shop, and who puts on a blue frock smock to who he is Regent But the canaike ask what a Regent "Time was," ays the labourer, "that I had also a hundred florins in my chest at ome, and a bottle of furo per day, but now potatoes and water are my tand. The furns are deserted. The healthy, happy population of six monthe ano, are now sickly pauperd snd murder-
ous marauders; and 11 assure you that sil the Belgiana who arrive in this capital, come with broken hearts, wreteled prospects, lution yet come to its end. King Williax is about to march with $100 .(000$ troops, to put down he rebels. As they will not come to any arrangement they will be abdued by force, and they will soon find out how dangerous a thing Prince.
In Srais, as you well know, attempts have been recently made to excite revolution, but the leaders have been shot-the bands of mislso, the pleasing task of congratulating your readers on the aecooition of the Cortes Boxngratuai Majeaty Kina Fenpicivo VII This measure could not indeed have been anticipated, and this concession is most gencrous and noble. The revolutionists will now be viewed with horror by all holders of Spanish Rentes-and those who liave desired to behold the Peninsula in revolution, in hopes of thereby obtaining the recognition of their Cortes Bonde, will from
 evolutioniste,
 and brighter times than those which bave transpired during the few In Italy the revolutionsare put down! The Austrians have entered Modena, Bologna, Parma, snd all the Roman Statee. At the approach of an armed force, those who for a moment had absumed pow
oflice have taken to Aigbt, and order io nearly reestablished.
Do not, then, my dear BriL, kive way to melancloly and leas to despair. The race is not atways to the swift; and better is he who putteth od the armour than he who putteth it on. The revolu-
ions on the Continent have le ions on the Continent have began to be suppressed and destroyed, Corth, no longer be pleaded. Advocate, then, with reneweed vigour,
he cause of Church and Suate, order and peace, and whilst you cat the culse of Church and State, order and peace, and whilst you cath
honestly, support " Relorm" do not kive way to the spirit of " revo-
lution."-Adieu, my dear Buth nssure yourself of the regard of ution."-Adieu, my dear BuLL
your aflectionate Correapondent
IT is with great pleasure we submit a correct report of the excellent speech of M
testable Reform Bill.
testable Reform Bill.
Mr. W. Baxkes-I pro
Mr. W. Baxkes-I protest ngainst any conclusion being drawn
rom the opponents of the Bill not dividing on the firat stage; it was but a deffrencence due to the petitionsand thic excitement tage it it was
not to repect all consideration of the measure; but now that that triate excrcising otir individual judgments, and we have the precedent of
the Administration itself for this course, since they have made these
petitions and this clamour only thicir point to etart from; ;nd when


 ment, and would embark in this yoyage of discoyers, (bekging pardon
of the First Lord of the Admiralty for n nautical allusion), 1 would look to aee that $m$ y veskel was ateered nnd manned lyy practical men,
good navigators, men of experience and success-(Chers) -but if, at good navigrters, men of experience and succest
shore every period, those benches were filled by an Administration, whose every measure nhd project was a railure, at that diatant and
lypothtical period, the mind of naan mu t be very differently con-
atituted from what it is now tituted rom what it is now if any reasonable being khoud truse
bimself to such conductors. No, Sir, 1 would not choose then lor my gnidesthrough the obecurity, thoukht they shonld be furnibhed
with "that new and burnished article" of the Noble Paymaster,
which will,
 (Lurgher)-and accordingly I Iobserve that, as to the proviaiona of
this meaure, all find fault with it aye even those who snpport it in the main, exactly in proportion it, nye, even those local and precine inpportition
whicli they possess; for what BAys the Member for Waterlord, upon Which they possess; for what sase the Member for Waterlord, upon
whose support we have heard the Gove cally 1 confers, as it appears to me? He thanks you, in thie name of
Enkland, from the botiom of his heart, but then hic candidly tells jout that he ke crvour, but then of Eind; for Scotland, he thanks you with legs; but then, when he comes tho Ireland-Ireland of whiclinna man
can be a better judge than himself-lie tells you plainly that it in un ust and abominable- (Cheers)-and so say movt of ite nupportrr
speaking of their reapective neighbourhoodn. I will, therefore, cona

 have failed to observe the neatness nad opulent appearance of Dor
chester, our county town, unless indeed (which there is but too mucl
reason to fear) lin thinda were cloned reason to fear) his binde were closed fast thus early; it has never
been a manufacturing place, but has an amluent and respectable popeen a manufacturing place, but has an amuent and respectable po-
pulation, and is rather on the increase than the dectine. B; this
popula
 tives struck of fron the list or that counts, and not one added, s
that if gratitude is thref felt, it must he on the princinie of It is the Brapest be the Godst, for whint they take nway?",
It is the laryest county which receires no additiond Members, nay,
 and from Nottinglaungliire, soptracting the populatem of Newark
Baesethaw, and Nottinghnm, the remainder vill be only 104,349
 Ayain, compared with Cumberiand (with which the First Lord of the
dumiraty is better acquainted) when the represented places are de-
ducted, there remain only 124 , 4 , si

 Hbout the line that has been drown, and it will be confessed at leas
that ther
 and no wher county. Now, Sir, I think, even the Mrmbers for those
two counties, the Ciancelloo of the Exebequer and the First Lord of
the Admiralty the Admiralty, will admit, that these are singular and lucky acci-
dents, similar, a little, to that of Malton, where, like the place re dents, similar, a little, to that of Malton, where, like the place rec.
corded in Seripture, "peraviventure thre werefive found, It should
suve the city,"-(Lumghter.) Whet
 made ; we added two Members to that county by a vote of this
House, and it ie an object of this Bill to do that very provision awsy
two are now two are now to be uiven to eech of the RRidingse, so that the Weet
Which has nearly sow,000 moulh is to have no more than the Eagt or the North, whiccl, both added together, do not amount to one-
hall of that population. If such gross disproportion previousy ex-
isted, it might be borne, but all this is to be set up on the principle of symmetry and proportion; nnd with atich results, so plaring, so
obvious, where synunctry and numerical proportion are the professed obvious, where synunetry and numerical proportion are the professed
object, what perinaneececan be hoped for or expected E ETon if the
schines of Bullut and Universal Suplrage should nubside, "ill not, cuis any persoa dream or imagine that the theorixto will not atempt torectify and square these anomalies? And surely no greate
inconvenience can be conceived, than that a deilberatise asseubly



 tectual faculities, than to pass our ives in declating tiocrive the our inull could

 have oound proselyter; when theor is one on toot, there ceat hemo
 House when he, point ting to some of hiy And \&reat eaked which they pooseas and the notid namee they bexi





 somewhat indibicretion, but similar in effict and prinioph
 proscription, in confiscation, in exile, and nome of them in contewis
rued the day when they had lent a hand to propel an enkine whit
they could neither stop, nor moderate. nor direct, till it had beras down before it every trace of their izstitutions and every semblat or hope of their frecdom;- - (Cheers.)-Do we live at an early
infant period of the world ? No, our ptate lias lonk reached its min-
 atill the hod upon my shoulder from the building of Habel, 1 madis
then indeed call about me a little knot of fellow worknen (ouel m our come same lanyuave) and run un an shige litle cons duced to he theoriste and inventors-we have the examples beforta which sll times have conspired to praise and all nations to coll
shall not the British Constitution be our muolel: This Pat
 are morbid parox ysme with slates ns with men | lutl whirn we see wot far advanced in yeaza krowing restless at last in him hathitation, ${ }^{\text {al }}$
fiading that narrow and inconvenient which sulliced for his forefatbers and his own better days; altering, pulink down, moving and rt
noving, are we not apt to suppect that it is the restlestenem decline and dotage, and to surmipet hat his end is not far off? Wodt
to God thnt with our body politic the analowy may not hold, and tw decay, and the forerune and reconstraction be not the symptom onstitutional extinction!!-(INX)
dheers.)

## Sta,-I shall be much obliged by bour ing

 your obedient aervant, $\begin{aligned} & \text { C. W. G. WYNNE, } \\ & \text { March } 26,1831 \text {. }\end{aligned}$ Member for the County of Carnarnas Member for the

see:-
In In2!
Lancahhire wns
Northumberland
$1,0,9 . N 9$
190.965
297.673

 Northumberland should return 4 Members, and Durh
return 4 Members.-Or, if Northumberland and Durham e
10 Men

 84,188
 Of course it ie presumed to be inconsitatent with the rule of the me case may be - al inough other town, and even the samm streets, would omell them out far beyond those respective nuinbers- that they should he entitled to preserve.
 member- and to certain other praces in Durham four new members-



 8,685
7

24,820
11,767 14,725
$\substack{11,642 \\ 7,641}$ 24,189

The three parishes containing
Thus, not only do we tind that the $\ddot{\text { enf }}$ nfranclisement of parrishes is
33,911 hotended, but that hiree parisishes (sufficientiy contiguous, I admit, butetill three purrishes) gre lumped together, in the last-mentioned case, to torture out a just fication for kiving tito Members to them. parieh in which Clitheroe, in I Destcashire, is situated, with $84,1 / 88$

 perish in which Clitheroe stands contains. Buf. it is, doubtless,
perfectly consitetent with the rule of the Noble Jord that it should bersoctly and, therefore, nobody can raise a question as to its imparThe Noble Paymaster of the Forces has aloo told us that he means to facilitate the siving of votes in counties, by not making people
travel so far with that object. Perhaysthe has, in his mercy, deter-
mined that the good people of the parish of Whalley, in which Cined that the good people of the parish of Whatiley, in whith
one Meromber inatead of two. As thatr their trouble, by having only
representation now atande, there is not within twenty miles on any represente of Clitheroe, a single cember, except for that place ; and it the Bill were to pass as now
proposed, there would only he turo Members (one for Clitheroe and country, of, nt least, $a$ thousand square miles in extent wealthy upon the horders of the counties of Northumblerland zund Durham, roposed Bill, include places returning nine Members to Parlisment. The Who doubts the impurtiality of all this.
The amongit his rules, has, I
that 10, ©00 inhabitants shall be the minimum of population to entitle been laid down, that all towns possessink that population shot nill bo represented--ht least that is a posir insing that population shand be i phave jut shewn
hoir few of the single towns in the countice of Northumberinnd and I liave just described, it is progosed that they shall olitain a great ceasion or representation in Parliament. I can well conceive, and ward the present measire, which haa been designated by Members still I find thet the Noble LNord and his learned law adviser both
declare the 13ill was five or six weke before them. previously to its being launched wefore the public. I would then, if previously to its
of the Here a member
return of a whee. (which 1 neither ann, nor have I ever voted for the places in the conty of Eancaster as in it he ever heard of such and Bury? II his Lordship were to sRy hens had noch Itale, Oldhan, should then
take the liberty of informing him that the population of
take the liberty of intorming him
The town of Rochatale, in 152,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Addof the parish of Rochdnle } \\
& \text { That the population of the town of Oldinm was } \\
& \text { And of the parish of gldham }
\end{aligned}
$$

$13,4,43$
21,662

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { And of the parish of pldham } \\
& \text { That the population of the } \\
& \text { And of tue parishof of Bury. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$1,00253,510$ 10,2031 in the county of Laer point out to his Loorlahip several other towns whose parishes conxiderably exceed 20,000 , which he has touilly
overlooked in his inpurtial present purpose to shew, that in the cunnties of Durham and Northumberland, the union of several towns and parishere is necevsary to make up an amonint of population sulficient to entitle such placen
to send one or two representhtives to Parliament. Not any one of equal to the emmilest of the three parishes in the county of Lancenster Which I have just referred to; and that, in point of lact, it is propused
 laud which are proposed to be enfranchised by the Bill now before These statements, one and nill, rest on the same foundation as that
unon vhith itie piopased Biil is protessedly founded-the Parlinlies open heiore me. Will any then, aresume we quent write, impartiality or a me. maxure why man, is of so sond an extraction, with so
notable $n$ kodfather nas the Noble Lord? How then cat With then can so humble
 supposed that, beccuse the ripid impar fiality ? Can it be for a mouent of the Treasury and his cour-
teons, hut yellow, counties of Northombin-law, happent to bee closels connected with the Will any one venture to secially favoured in the proposed measure? repral which yenture to tay that in the reneal of the Coal duty (a
leardnes, had a merdialy approve) my Lord DURHAM, or his colGlass (winich nobody er. that in the proposed removal of the dupty on Norif quantitity of glase made in England happens to come from coy poanibitity have had any other view than the general bencfit and measureser? -or, if 1 might travel for a moment into other finatind
 Mrees interested in the llussia trade, that, in removing the duty on 1 , ceruainly, will not hazard ans, he had any private or selfith motiven? is imposeifile to prevent impressions positive assertions. But, ns it rev to couless, it does appear to me somewhat singular that all the am
circumstanees should happen to be coincter criain particular counties,-particular ciases, and particular perliapa, be the preceding illustration of facts exiends, it may not, unnatural in one to nelvance it, who nubscribes Lundon, 23 d Sarch, 1831. CLERICHL INTELLIGENCK.
The Rev. Whefrinatian Mars.

 Kide Rev. Rickargampton. Patron, Earl of Westmprlaud.
The Ale Patron, the Kinsis, of Old Radnor, to We Vicarawe
The Rev. Thonss Loveday, B.D. Fellow of Magdalen College,

Oxford, to ilie Re
College oxprod.
The Rev. CHA Stratton Audley, Oxiord. Patroun, Dean and Chispter of Clrisis The Rev., Wr. P. Willitys, of New Radnor, to the Vicarage of Nant
mellan. Patron, the King,
 The Ref. Jons Guthonks, M.A. of Kirkby Longdale, Formerly
Fellow of Jeus Coll., Camb, and late Vicar of Tarvin, Cheeblire.
The The Rev. Ggo. CLAvrox Teswyson, LL.D. Rector of Bennisworth, Oxpoad. March 25.- Preachers.-Rev. Mr. Hughes. Trinity Coll.
Sunday mornink at St. Mary's Rev. Mr. Thomas, Christ Church College, Sunday atternoon at St. Mary's; Rev. Mr. Veyie, Good


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 AEAR Jurt puin












 this year







We received, last night, through the Prussian State Gazette of the
 Sormer journal to place in the most favourable fight the operations of Wiebitach lad, in conefquence of the breaking up of the ice on the
Tietols. been prevented from reaping the advantage of hia victory


 aelves at thrir heed. It is also the declared intention of he Noblee,
and of the Government, to give, after the termination of the war, and or the Government, to give, after the termination of the
30 ortions of land to all those enkaged in the defence of Poland.

 Which the Committee had come: they were-that the sititing Member, Biverpool, that the whole election was void that the petition was not frivolous or vexatious, and that the opposition to the petition was
Mot rrivolous or vexatious. To which the Comnite added, sa
and Frose bribery and treating had prevniled during the last election at in Pariiament during the present Parliament. The proceedinus zearIy 100.009 . expended during the election. wy the Committee that the Lord Advocate was not duly elected that
Captain 0 givvie oughit to have been returned, and that the petitions tor and akainst were eneither frivolouss nor vexatious. We preive by the Bristol Gazette, that at the melancholy loss of
the Frolic steam veasel, between 70 and 80 person
 dren and seven others, utiknown, all'trom Tenby; eighteen snilore
 one do. Irom Boulstone; one; , do. Trom Picton Cantle, three run-
 con and dideat dhugliter-nill from Millford; his body found, and the Was the Ness pands. on the Glamorgansbíre coast, a slort diatance Form Crowtrilgc. It is impossible to describe the grief prevailing in
the town of theverodwest.
A Pril nurtrait of Cooper. the celecrated Novelist, will embelligh the April number of the Nete Monthly Mapazine. Among the dietin-
anished literary men of the present day whoee portraits are now fucEessively appearing in the above-mentioned popular periodical, there




 and all bookselierfor whom may br had. Sco. hanard, price il.



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S. Omplaing and parchosing Aunnitites.

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 D. Divill





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A Vifow of the Hitator of Prornceoniting viciumet.







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## Voi. XI.-No. 538.


















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SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1831.







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London . 3 Mh March, 19,31,

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 SHAWLS and SILKS. WOOLLATTS', N3, Holliorn-Hill


 The EIne hat ito bet pleaved to conffr the loonour of Knlathood upon




ANKRUPTCY BNLAROBD



 Sind


IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

## MONDAY.

 measurre
Lordh Durham, Plunkett, Broushem, and Earl Gres, severally addressed the Houn in support of the meapure. fixel ppinion that Parlisment cuxlit not and was not justified in clanking the present with justice and principle, any mnre deprive boroughs of the right of
gendiuk Repreesentativen to Parliamnt, unlese delinguency were
 He adnitted there were circumatances whicll, mind.kit eet the betler oi other cives circumbstances



 pubic in any wny the public mikht dessirs, hee could no juvice on the wishmed to tood that he had the power to convince the Noint He Earl


 Goa. far, and therefore lie opposed th rush measure of the present The motion was then agreed to without a division ; and the House
adjourned at hall-past two orclock. Earl Gaev ptated that he evenidd prois
Earl Gary ptated that he thoubd propose that the Ilonse should
adijourn Irom to-morrow untilthe lith of $A$ pril. In point or form

 verf to
mprow, and that their Lordethips would neet again on the leth of

 Friend (harl Greycticion explained dhat he had requested lios Noble minten Gurd Friday ore ithad been the prictice of the House to adjourn






were. Then, ay w that House yititippon Friday, and upon the SaturJyy and Monday Tollowing,
Judken On Circuit nat alwage upon Good Fridesy, with the expeption of two hours that they wente Church, and a ways upon the Saturday
and Monday


##  Witnessed Examinasion Bill , the Protibition Whe Canada Lando Bil; and dz Private Billa.

The Archbiethop of CAnTEazBary wished to put a question to the
Noble And Learned Lord on the Woolsack, with the view of seutiug

 The Lord Cuswesuic
The Lord Cus Mces.Lor waid he was very glad of the opportunity
aftorded him by the question of the moxt Rev. Prelate to oet him. aelf right. The House was to sit, undoubtedils, on Saturday and
Monday next but not on Good Friday. He knew vers well how the Monday next, but not on Good Friday. He knew vers well tow the
mitake had arinen. He had mentioned, in the course of hio obervas. tions last niglt, the praccice of the Courts of Law to sit on Good
Friday ; and heice it had been inferred that he meant to juatify that House aittink on that day, ,iereas he only meant to justify its sitting The Archbienop of C Cstre
 both dectaring that we was in as satce or mind perlectly competent to with hiie office wan ever discharged without his direction or concur reace. Their Lordshipo were ware that obaervationg bad been in
circulation respectin the improper distribution of the patronage on circulation respecting the improper distribution of the patronage of
the Risht Rev. Prelate since his illness. He held in hisig hand a list their Lorduhipa with the names; ; it might perhaps be sufficient for their Lordships to know that out of nine preferments two only were
naide to members of the Right Rev. Prelate's family. This was The Losp Chascelcon expreseed his antisfaction at the statement HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## MONDA

Mr. Govilunnx reported drom the Forfar Election Committee, that he Lord Advocate was not duly returned for the Forfar Diatrict o
 Mr. Bessr reported from the Liverpool Election Committee thin Mr Mevert at the election, and that the election was void.
 suspended. Lewis bromght in a Bill to regulate the Sale of Coals in
 Col. Tuinst rosp on the second reading or the Elections in Irelani Bill, and observed, as a digsolution of Parliament might occur. hid
wished to press the Mill forward. He was unxious to base the bill
Mr. STANLEE said he fhould not ofier any opposition to the Bill.
Mr. BANEY objected to The knilery w. ineleared for a division, but the house didd not divide. Mr. G. .. Monf pregnuted n netition from the Corporation of
Duitina


 Lord Alartone, to make way for Mr. P. Buxton's motion on the
 Mn Eland.-Rteand a first time, and odered to be read a second time Mr. Lir Lisirox post poned the Conmittee on the Payment or Whgen The Reprort of supply for 1 lic
die llesolutions were abred



 of mone in which was, A recemanendat on that hor the futher all rraite
 the nutoption of thr recommendation, uk deprivink the Crown of one
of its tumon important prerobatives, the Repurt was received, and UArd Panamesurvex presented the pection of the University of Cam-
 Mk kuond order in thr state, nnd who might be expected to show
 period of gestation. It mas now nine day凶, not monthy, wince the

 present imet wakson, it oukht to have arrived anoner. With the

 prayer, from the ncichlhuring University of Gomer.mtreet, no doubt
they woudd have had it by the swiftest omnibus. The distance from Cambrilke wat not trat-about 52 miles ; yet-
Nine times the
ppace that mean
the period which the sreat poet allowed an aunticient lor tumbling
from one world into another, had the petition taken


 ikned th the Govevernnenton of whicct he wasa a ment measure brough
 Litled to the utmost respect. -Ond part of the Bill opinions wers en-
 Wile the members of Proketant England were to be diminithed.and

Althoumh Presbyterian Seoland might not wend Presbyterian bera to Parliament under the nemp plan, it would send represenan metme

 abolition of that church must depend on the exertions of it tro
suaportere
Colonel Wood said, the reason he had voted for the second readio of the Reform Biil was, because he did not think hit right to cued diong vettimation of the sulject
 would permit bim to state a few circumatances with respect topthe
miatory of that history of it. He was desirous, a week back, to say something
answer to the obserrations which fell from the Member for Notige hamshire (Mr. Lumley), but wha not able to catch the Speaker'sege
He was gind the same obeervations were repeated upon the prevel occasion, ai he had thu an opportunity of answering them. He wi
at Cambridge upon protessional businese when the nature of the phen posed measure betame known there. There was then some tat
about a Meeting on the subject but it was thought better to waktul
the Bill was belore them. Now, if the Members of the Univenity
 them. The Petition did not purport to be the petition of all whe
Members of the Unlicrosity but only of the "Undersigned Resides. petitioning in conspquence of the decieion to which a majority of the House came on the subject of the timber duties. Thit was a give
mistake because in fact the notice for holding the meeting was to the University press three hours before the decision on that ind dutiea was known. It was never intended that it should be the petis
tion of the non-resident Members, Is was not usual for them to ann upon such occasions. He recollected only one instance of if
and that was upon the question of the Cntholic Relier Bil. The number or non-rexident Members who did po down was only fonr, itar
it could not be expected that notice of the intention of meeting meld have reached them all. With respect to the Petition itself, nothits
could be more moderate in its tone. They would have voted onf hacch more stronge if they were so strongly opposed to al changes
had been represented. that those who signed it were not persons opposed to all chansh
merely because it wean chance. They merel spoke of the Billisu After some further discussion the Petition was received, and ordered to be printed.
Lord Pala ERATON
resident in the University of Cambridge, in fravour of the Reform who had estine Lord ssid the petition was nisned by gentemen conviction that the Bill was calculated to secire The petition was receetived, and ordered to be printed.
 ion of the Report of the Committee upon Pecuniary Penalies. Ather A few words from Mr. Goulburn, the question was postponed
o the 12 th of April. The Chanceilor of the Exchequer postponed the Conimittee of Adjourned to the 12 th of April.
The King's Secret, in threc vola., we are requested to state me
published on Thursday last, nnd mas be bad at thic principal libraite
nd booksellers ; of whon also may be procurecl



 Tre A vacancy in the Hank Diriction' in conseqtently declared


 idential conmunication. IBut that every view of (the sphne question,
or event, may be at the commant of the reader, the Dinclish Editiar



 was created a 1 Buronet in 1 Nos, with remainder to hid nephet,
Malph Prance. Est. who surceds Sir Massh in his title and


 oflicer, who is in no way connected with the planterx, nnd is there
fore impartial. We had prepared a lonk exract, but want of row
comprls us to drfer it till a future number. In the mean time we bet
 On or or lesk hurt, but not perionsly.
On Tuexday last, thic or Sliso for St. Juhn's, New Brunswick, with, Davis, reared ond Iadies are particularly recominended to avail themselves of uine Rowlinn's Katvon, to preserve the complexion trom the in
elliects of the dust and heat. It produces a delightful and
conluest


 majesty and beauty of the various animala, birds, and reptiles, throughout, have long been a theme of general admiration.
whole is in fact unique, and will be found to amply gratify th
 London Coffec-house. It Was discovered next morning the he wol
poinon during the night. The stomach-pamp was resorted to, buth expird under the application; The label in bis hat benrs
of Leach, Reading, Berks;" and lis linen is'marked "W

## Kuarros.-John Lee and Assizes.

Kixagros.- John Lee and Florence Mecarthy were capitally in-
dicted for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of John Tremdicted for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of John Trem-
bley, on the ist of February, and stealing therein eight sovereigne, bloy, on the lst of February, and atealing therein eight sovereigne,
and a quantity of linen andother articles. Mr. Clarken conducted
the case for the prosecution, and called the following witneases :and a quantithe prosecution, and called the following witneases :
the case for the
Sarali Trembles, the progecutor'' wife, stated, that she lived at
 sovereigns in a cabinet, which was secured by one of Bramnb's paten
locks. She left the house and her infant chind in the care of Eliza-
beth Turner. Slie received information that a burglary had been committed, and returned home. After hearing the statement of
Eliz. Turner, she went into her bed-room, and the first thing she examined was her cabinet, and found that the ten sovereigne bad sketeton keys. Elizabeth Turner stated that after the last witness o'clock she heard a noise in an adjoining room, and presently saw n
man entering by the folding doors, who, on seeing witness, pulled something over his face. She screamed out, and the man
eaid, "D-n your cyee, hoid your tongue-if you be quiet, I won't
hurt a hair of your head., The man then went up atnirs, and
witness then gnve a second alarm; ahortly after a knock was witness then guve a second alarm; ahortly after a knock was
heard at the foor. and witnese aaid, "Thank God, my friends are
come, they arc outside-l expect my sister and my brother." The prieoner had clarke of the toor, gave an alarm to Lee, and they both
made off. The id ntity of the prisoners was proved by circumstances made off. The id ntity of the priseners was proved by circumstances
which left no dout. The prisoners, in defence, attempted to prove and th, Jut wiled. Mr. Raron Garrow summed up the evidence,
and the Jury wihout any hesitation, returned $n$ verdict of GuiltyDeath auainat both prigoners.
John Everail, alias Henry
was convicted on four diflerentiadictments of receiving eatolen gang, and sentenced to seven years' transportation on each indictment, Warwick--Capper v. Appill.-This was an action of libel. The
defendant, it appeared, had been a creditor to the ano defendant, it appeared, had been a creditor to the amount of 121, of a person named Downing, who had become insolvent, and againnt
whom the Ilainkitif(an Attorney) was cmployed to sue out a com-
miksion of bankrupt. The defendant wrote to Mr. Robins, of Stourbridge, who was a creditor to the amount of 7001. or so0)., the following letter:-
 If was contended that the defendant being himself a creditior, a rixht to complain to another creditne of the conduct of the plaintifl,
 Luke Sadler, ased 17, were indicted tor having, on the nibht of the
13 th of Jannary, set fire to a stack of corn, the property of William Tanlor of Shrfield. The JJury returned a verdict of Guilty against
Yeardly and Sudler, and acquited Brailslord. Williann Downing, aged $1 /$, was then putt to the bar, and indicted
for laving wiffully and maliciously wet fire to a barn at Entwistle,
 actions of the prisoner during several years palet, which leff no doubt
of his insanity, and the Jury acquitted lim on that ground. Covertr.-P. Likfanswas convicted of stabbing his brother-in-
law, with intent to do him some arievous bodily harm. It appeared that the prisoner's wife separated from thim and went to respide with the prosecutor and her mother, at Foleshill, near Coventry. The
prisoncr, on the day laid in the indictment, attempted to force her
oltt of her mothery
 from his pocket and stabbed him, Sentence of death was recurded
akainst him.

MoNTuiv Agniculitural Reronr. - The variable state of the
weather stijl continuink, much impediment hay oocurred to the weather still continuing, much impediment has occurred to the
Spting culturc, which nevertheiesp penerall, will not be very beck.
ward, except npon the heaviet and wetlest goils, upor those of a
more favourahle description, a laudable expedition has been use more favourahle description, a laudable expedition bass been used,
assurink a somewhat eariy sced senson. Here the farmers seem to
have profited by unfortunate experimnce. They laive hat before their eeges the striking difilierence between the carly and the latter sown
whents; the one a flourishing and luxuriant crop fiom cold and dronkht; the other, in many parts, scarcely visible
until the conmencement of the present month the plants ngparing puny and stnryed, nbontinding with bare patcehee, trom the deppedn.
tions of insectite vermin. wire-worms, slags, and arubs. Salt, from six to twenty bumbels per acre, has iuvariably, according to custom
on the occesion during the last halr century, been warmly recom.
mended from the Press as the cheapeat and most eflective remedy, mended from the Press as the cheapest and mont elfective remedy,
and
ealt, - Dromalhly is so, when sudden rains do not occur to dilute the
Masine for April.
 lonk dibcussions, that as the Charter of $18 \%$ does not recoanise the
Citholic relligion As ue religion of the state, pricets, particularly
i! they no longer exercise their sucred functions, may contract narriace Thurvidas, thout two o'elock in the afternonn, a kentleman was
Onivins a spirited horse in a stanhope alonk the New road at a quick

 comins sliphtly in contuct with one of them by only just grazinorse lis
shoulder, knocked lim down, and the horse, vehicle and all, passed




 the building walled to the chair, and atter statng the objects to which
of tharoun. diated atconsideredie the Heve. Mr. Cunningham, Vicar
 Cox. who enumerated 36 institutions in London, which were sup
ported by annual aubscif ptions and ocensional contributions; and all
culogised the new culogised the new building as admirably calculnted for the purposes
intended.
buidening had been erected for cons the puratulasea of the relizion, charity, and buidding had been erected for the purposea of relipion, charity, and
science the ne the parent, the next the dhughter, nind the that tue
handmaid. He considered that he would be a great philanthropist handmaid. He considered that lie would be a great philanthropist
who could eflect a union between religion and science. The Mleeting
then separated. Fatal. Aceroents on the Rarliway. -On Saturday lagt, as some
workmen were employed makimk a: additional or side-line of ruil-
 thrown of the way, and the fireman, who jumped off thatender, was
unfortunately killed on the spot.-Another aceident occurred on the evenink of the same day. An the - Another aecident occurred on the
chester, at half-pant aeven 0 'clock, thing dark lying across one of the rails. He did not perceive the
object till his cnime was too near to be stopped belore rumnink wiver it. It proved to be the body of a man, who had fallen down in a fit.train of carriakes near Livicrpool had his leys crusting to get olt a
the whecla passing over thing. Tie was intoxicated at the time, and
had ent got upon thie carriage without the knowledge of the superintendhouse of Mresday morning between one and two o'lock, the sugar-
to be on fire. Ther, in Osborne-street, Whitechayel,wasdiscovered is supposed from thic c ver, wheated stiginated of the stove drying-rooun, as to the phtire buiding. How ver, by the timely arcival of time fire

(From MaE Belle Assemblice.)
 Very shoort beroet eleeve, cover part with a manaharon, composeded of
three rows of blond lace. The dress is trimmed round the border three rows of blond lace. The dresa is trimmed round the border,
up the front of the skirt, and acrose the corsage, with a wreath com-
posed of three rows of posd united ret regular distancen by an ornament of ribbon resembling
and a flower, with ita foliage. The head-dress is a blue, crape toque,
mounted on a gold net, and trimmed with a profusion of white ostrich feathert falling in dinerent directions. Necklace and pearls. Eveniva Dress. - A dress of rose colonred moxsteline de Soie ;
thie corsage sitting close to the shape nand trimmed round the bust
with a row of palimettes, composed of robe-coloured ribbon, with with a row of palinattes, composed of robe-coloured ribbon, with a
naeud formed of cut ends on each sioulder. Béret sleeves very full,
with the with the plaits reversed. The gkirt is trimmed with white and rose-
coloured sauze ribbon, draped is la Leontime ; these ornaments are finished by a amall knot of the two ribbons at the bottom of each,
and by another of the aigretto form at the top. The head-dress is a beret composed of crimson and green sauze. Enr-rings,
and braceltets of dead gold; the lutter have pearl clasps.
The Limerick Chronicle gives an alarminn, and we fear but too true
picture, of the state of the county of Clare, where, it tays, there is no secure, or che state or buman life, or protection for private, property, either by day or night. It adds, that a derp-1aid conspiracy lias been formed - The and that outrages of every kind are nikhtly committed. "Humplaress v. Pratt" involving a very inportant question with respect to Sherifls. It anpeared that a plaintiff had pointed out to a
Sherifit of the county of Kilkenny, in whose hande he deposited a writ certain proprty which was anbsequently, however, proved not to be,
as stated to limm by the plaintifi, the property of the dofendant. The real owner of the property brought an action of trespass againat the
Sherifi, and recovered 50 . damakes, which, with couts, anlounted 689. The Sherifl in his turn broukht an action against the plaintiff'
on the writ, who had induced him, ly his false representation, to seize the property, and he obtained a judament to the full anount.The Irish Court of Exchequer and the Exchequer Chamber refused,
to disturb that verdict, and the House of Peers now affirmed their judgment. service for a year and a half to come: the repairs on the beautifit
exterior of the building are nearly completed, the rear of the edifice presenting asinular appearance in arehitcetural embellishment to the facald.
A lifil has just been introduced into the House of Lords, to dis-
eolve the marriage of Granty Hales Culcratt, Ese. a firat time on Tuesday, and is to be read a second time on the 13 h of Aprim ; and their Lordshipa are or dered to be summened the leon.
$A$ Court of Aldermen was held on Tuestay at Guildhall to proceed further in the consider wation of the petitions for and nkainst swearing Mr. Scnes into the ollice of Aldernian for the Ward of Portyokn.-
Mr . Alley, in a very long appect, nyuued against the power of the Court to act in the matter,-Mr. Bodkin having replied, the Court
over-ruled Mr. Alles s objection, and directed Mr. Bodkin to proced
in the examination and examined as to Mr. Scalce's ake, and his being bound as an apprentice before he was fourtecn yearn old. The examination wan
continued till half. past four o'clock, whey fhe further consideration of

D the DISEASES and INJURIES of ARTERIES, with the

 thETRILA, helng the Sulatance of that pnit of the Lecturee on the Dipeaten, UNDER THE SUPERINTBNDENCR OF THE SOCRTY PUR THE
LIFPUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.










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 A BHORT INSTRUCTION Imo CHRISTIAN RELIGION: belng a Cate

The THBOLOGICAL WORKS of the Most Rererend JOHN SHARP, D.D.
late Arehhitho ir York





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 ir There in much thur poctleal spirit daplayed in this ralume, and passages of Pablibhed by Blackie, Fullarton, and Co., Glasgow : and Slmpkln and Mar-
Nhall. London.


| George Pinckard, M. D. Ghairman. |  |
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| Rer.J. Lumarlale, B.il | Johun Dixon, E |
|  | Jnmes Klublewhil |
| 0.6 |  |
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| A. Chichreter. Erq. 31,P. | Anhly Smilth, M. D. |
| J. Chomeriey, M.D. | And |
| Thomss Davis, Esq. | Geop |







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and counterfeit.

To COREESPDNDENTS.




## JOHNBULL.

## LONDON, APRIL 3.

His Majesty came to Tuwn on Wednesday, and held a Leree at St. James's Palace.
The KING returned to Windsor in the afternoon.
Tue examination ot the Reform Bill, since it has been printed and generally circulated, has produced exactly the
effect we anticipated-in addition to the anomalies, the absurdities, the impracticabilities, and the impossibibitities which it contains, and which we have already taken leave to avalyze and expose; new, and in the eyes of the people, eren more flagrant faults than those, have developed themselves. The people begin to discover, that, while the tendency of the Bill on the one hand is to degrade and debase the Kingly
Goverument, by throwing an undur influence iuto the hands Goverument, by throwing an undue influence iuto the hands
of one class of meu, its positive eflects ou the other is to of one class of men, its positive effects ou the other is to
deprive thousauds of unullending persons not only of their deprive thousauds of unollending persons not only of their
present number of tepresentatives, but to rob them of rights present number of tepresentatives, but to rob them of rights
minerent and indefeasible, and of which, it is the opinion of inkerent and indefeasible, and of which, it is the opinion or
the highest law nuthority-we mean er ufficio-in the counThe nighest anw nuthority - we mean or officio-in the
try, no act of Parliament cau legally disporsess them.
try, no act of Pariament cau legally dispossess them. the Goverument, at least the object of those who are ready at every turn to take advantage of passing erents, to con-
summate their parricidal intentions agaiust the perce of the summate their parricidal intentions agaiust the perce of the
country-nobody cau pretend to doubt. Indeed, we find the
Ministerial papers anticipatiug the period, when, Ministerial papera suticipatiug the periool, whend we Reform
Biil, having hecome the law of the land, the nobility stripped Bill, haring become the law of the land, , he nobility stripped
to the last rag, of their rank and authority, will find too late that the faull has been all their own. We see the Times-
the Ministerial organ- no longer ngo than Friday usiug these the Ministerial organ-no longer ago than Friday using these
C. We tell the British Pollendes, that the Throne, not
THE PARLIAMENT is founded on nomiuation-on nomi" THE PARLIAMENT, is founded on noiniuation-ON Nomi-
" NATION BY THE PROPLE OF ENGLAND-THE HOUSE

This we see printed and published in the leading Ministerial journal; and we find, moreover-at least in the report
-that at the Kent county mecting, Sir Johs -that at the Kent county meeting, Sir Johs Tyldes,
 " soon get rid of such gentry as these."
A thousand other instunces might be quoted to prove not
only what the Bill is intended and expected by the wieced on)y what the Bill is intended and expected by the wicked their iutentions and expectations in its belalf.
In Elinburgh, symptoms of a revolutionary ferling have exhibited themselves-at least, we find in yesterday's Times
an account of riotings and depredations being conmitted, which the Magistracy, out of fear, were obliged to appear to sanction and approve. In Ediuburgh," says the Times of yesterday, in an extract, we believe, from a Scots paper-
"In Edinburgh, the populace KEPT POssession or THR "sTRRETS all night, and the nuthorities, once or twice hav"ing attenpted to interfere, were compelled to desist-the
"houses attacked were principally those of the known or "supposed opponents of the Bilit."
At Glasgow, the tri-coloured Alag was seen floating from Windows and climeney-tops- the fligies of Mr. CAMPBELL, tion, miver for the city, was burut amidst helish execra-
tions, and the effigy of the editor of the Glasgow Herald was hung a la lanterne.
" It should be added, that at Edinburgh, the Post-office " and the Stampp-affece were 'superbly y lightted with coloured
" lamps'-crouns, stars, and the initials of our Gracious " lamps'-crowns, stars, and the initials of our Giracious
"Sovereign, were the only devices."-Devices indeed!crowns, stars, and tri-coloured flags, jumbled with loyalists burnt in effigy, and the vietims of consistency dangled by proxy at the lamp-pust. At Dundee similar outrages have
been committed by the nadicals trinmphant. been committed by the Radicals trimmphant.
Let us for a moment pause, while contemplating these awful incongruities, to borrow from Cobnett oue pithy
observation. observation.
Cobbett
" while they are endeavouring to " writain and Ireland to revolt agninst the people of Great "foss great Gdelity to their country, and loynity to their "fexs great Grdelity to their country, and loynity to their
" Kikg; they PRETEND to have nothing in siew lut the "good, the honvur. the permanent glory of the cmpire;" gey propose to "anend pend not destroy: to make the proo.
" pio truly happy, and His Gracious MAsESTY truly grat - Do say\& Cobpert in the 7 thacious volume of the Regry truly great., Can any description of conduct and circumstances be more applicalbe to the present moment than this $3-$ nt a period
when, by the most indecent use of the King's name and the most reckless use of his royal authority, it is made to appear, not only that the Sovereigs is a party to the
tremendons change proposed, but tlat it forms part of our tremendons change proposed, but that it forms purt of our
loyally and obecticince to the Monarch to nphold it. And yet, we are told that the Bill, if passed, will get rid of such gentry as the mulility; that the Marquesses and Dukes.
when stripped to the last rag of their dignity and authoWhen stripped to the last rag of their dignity and autho-
rity, will bad out too tate that they have caused their nen destruction; and, in addlition to all this, we are informed, that the Throne of England is founded upon the nominatioe
of the PEOPLE, in uchase humds oll parcer is henceforth to be

To THE Crown but
House of Delegates.
The
The fears of the timid have beea worked upon by an apprehession that the rejection of the Biir woald cause isturbances and revolt; ; and the greater purt of the rats who voted
for the second reading, acted under the pitiable impression of for the second reading, heted under the pitiable impression of
their personal alarm. But let us louk at the cousequences of their personalalich the patulace of Edinburgh have given such early proof; they celebrated their triumph by taking and early proof; they celebrated their triumph of tan
holding posession of the streets of the northera metropolis, by repelling the mayistrates, by beating back the authorities, and by ureaking their rengeance on their overthrown opponeents. This then is a specimen of what is to be expected from
the success of the measure, and justifies, to the fultest extent possible, the hints, predictions, promises, and llireats of the loyal snpporters and constitutional aldvocates of Reform. Enough has becn snid before, and now sufficient has been shown to satisfy those who hare property to lose, who have
houses to be plundcred, who have wives to be sacrificed, and houses to be plundcred, who have wives to be sacrificed, and
daughters to be violated, that the fear which ought to be daughters to be violated, that the fear which ought to be
excited is not for the consequencrs which may accrue from excited is not for the consequences which may accrue from
the disappointment of the Reformers, but from those which the disappointment of the Reformers, but from those which
MUST INEVITABLY FOLLOW THE REALIZATION OF MUST INEVITABLY FOLLOW TM,
THEIR HOPES ASD INTENTIONS.

The picture drawn last week, by our Paris correspondent, of the state of Frnnce after the glorious lays of July, will, we chink, serve most admirably for contemplation- the lower
orders in Paris are absolntely ruined-additional taxes are orders
proposed to to the nmount of forty-six millions and a half, and a poan of fifty millions-which they cannot raise-and all this resulting from an extra expenditure since the glorious revolution, of $90,755,458$ francs, making a total deficiencr, under the new system, of $310.755,458$, and in addition to this, the Finance Minister lias demanded of the Chamber $\boldsymbol{H}$ law, authorizing the King, during the vacation, and while the Chambers are necessary-by-what will our readers thiak? A Royal orpinance
These are the fruits of the glorious rerolution in France, and it should never be forgotten that that revolution took place in order to secure to the people liberties, not one half so extensive as those which every Euglishnan enjoys in per-
fection, without any change or revolntion at all-The height fection, without any change or revolintion at all-The height
of a Frenchman's ambition, as a revolutionist, was to be nearly as free as an Einglishman is at this moment-can anything in the world then be so mad as Englishmen, who would sacrifice the entire liberty which they enjoy under a Constitution that has made their country the pride and envy of the world, for the chance of falling into miseries such of
afflict unhappy France, without the remotest possibility of increasing their comforts or bettering their condition.
Is there any Englishman so besotted an ass as to believe that a Reformed Parliament will make bread cheaper or beer cheaper-certainly the new principle will not make beer cheaper-certainly the new principle wift not make
honse rent cheaper, for every landlord whohas wit enongh to see his own interest will forthwith raise his rent to an electoral rate, and that rate will necessarily encrense the burthens upon
the tenant. Without illegal measures, and unconstitutional The tenamt. Without illegal measures, and unconstitutional and revolutionary proceedings, one Parliament can do no
more than another for the country. As a proof of this, take the late change of Ministers as a type of the change of Representatives, und see what has happened since the accession
of the cconomists to office. They declare that the retrenchments which they proposed when they did not know anything about them, are, now that they do know something abont and haring beaten their ndersaries ont of office by obtaining a Committec to cut down the Civil List, prove to the ing a committec to cut down the Civil list, prove to the country the justice of their predecessors in refusing surha
Committee, by themselees dectining to act upon its suggestions.
Let men calmly look round them-let them consider of Belgium, and ask themselves why they should lend their hand to the unsettling and overthrowing a fabric which has stood for ages, and a system of Govermment as pure
and as free as is consistent with human nature, and human and as free as is consistent with human nature, and human
institutions-let them cast back their regards to the mstitutions-let them cast back their regards to the
great Revolntion in France, in which the King, first flattered and cajoled, at last was MURDERED; when the Quern, the idol of all who knew her, was butchered on the scaffold-let them, we say, consider these things, and ask whets wer, in the ouset of French Reform, such terrible resuts were anticipatet-and for one moment again, let us
quote ConBett, the whiter of the People, on this very subject:-
ry sulject:
Ile says-
Ile says-" The same visionary delusion seems to have pervaded all Rerormers in all ages. They do not consider what can be tone, but what they think ought to be
done; they have no calculating principle to discover done; they have no calculating principle to discover
whether a Reronm will cost more than it is worth or "not; they do not sit down to count the cost, but the object being, us they thinh, desirable, the menns are tutally disregarded. If the first French Rerormers had counted the cost, I do not think they were viluaiss or idiots enough to have pursued their plan as they did."
The results of their labours having been inade evident, the plea of a want of experience must now be futile-the beacon which they pursued, and only to steer clear of the course the solicitations of those, who, either deceived themselves or anxious to decrive others. attempt to make a distinction between the two systetns, and blind themselves and their
followers to the fact, that the propesed ReFons in followers to the fact, that the proposed Reform, in its present shape. must eventually produce levolution
Sir Henry ParNELL is appointed Secretary at War, in the room of Mr. Cimarles WYines, who resigned the office for the was riolently opposed to Radical Reform, and WATKIS, who voted for it.
We are extremely glad that Sir IIenny Parnell is appointed, because we had serious apprehensions that this Secretaryship would have been the reward of Mr. Cal-
crafr's desertion-Sir Henry pabnell besides being an able man, has the merit-which we consider at this time very high praise-of being consistent.
Sir Henry's pronosed leave which was issued with regard to Sir IENR Y's proposed leave of absence and the assistance
he was to receive in his financial tour, will, we presume, now rescinded ?
THE MHEquess of CiEVELAND is one of the supporters of Reform(as it is calied)-so is Mr. Lord Adrocate JEFFRRY
--indeed he is the father of the Scotch Reform Bill
find the fol
Thursday:-
Thursday:-

 his return Mr. J. WiLtame, at present on Circuit, would accept the
Chiltern Hundrede, and create a vacancy for the Learned Lord."
This is good This is good-equal to Lord Anglesea's introduction to the House of Comunons of Mr. SHIEL, as representatire of one of his Lordsbip's boroughs, in order that his services in
favour of Reform might not be lost. We nerer heard of any animals, excepting pigs, sufficiently stupid to cut their own throats while swimming-and certainly, we never heard of any persons, excepting these Noble Lords, who make use of the patronage they possess, not only for the purpose of destroying it, but of proving the truth of the assertion made by their opponents, that talent without influence, can alone find its way into Parliament by means of close bornughs. Some
persous, however, give their Lordships credit for deeper persous, however, give their Lordships credit for deeper
finesse, and think that they bare returned these new Mem. bers to exhibit a practical illustration of the absurdity and mischierousness of the system they oppose.
It is certainly a rery curious circuinstance, and we do not of the Reform measure are persons rejected by large con of the Reform measure are persons rejected by large con-
stituencies, and introduced into Parliament for close boroughs.
Lord John Russell, the mover of the English Reform Bill, was beaten at Bedford, in the very teeth of his noble father's personal influence, and the influence of his property in the neighbourhood-a defeat which has excited pendence, in the house of Woburn. In order to sive Lord JOHN RUSSELL the power of proposing the disfranchisement of sixty wnofiending boroughs, his Lordship was put into Parliament for his father's borough of TAviswock. The Honourable Groffry Stanley, the mover of the
Irish Reform Bill, having accepted ilie office of Irish Secretary, vacated his seat for Preston, where the influence of the Ilonourable Gentleman's noble father was supposed to pre-
dominate-at Preston the IIonourable Groffry dominate-at Preston the IIonourable Gkoffry stanler
was beaten. by Mr. IIUNT, the man of the people. Mr. Geoffry Stanley thus defeated, remained for some time tranquillizing Ircland by adoptiug the recorded measures proposed
mently the provisions of an Act of Parliament, which he had, menlly the provisions of an Act of Pariament, which he had,
with all the potency of his somall influence, opposed in its progress through the House of Commons. In order to give land, he was put into the Ilouse of Commons as representative for the Royal borough of Wismson !
The Lord Advocate, Mr. Jkffrfy, the mover of the Scoteh Reform measure, having stood an electiot-the particulars of which we cannot trust ourselves to detail, insstrouble truthels held to be a libel, and we do not case rendered familiar by the proceedings of the Committee, by which this patriotic Gentleman has been dectared exnoly electen. This decision, to which Mr. Jeffies readily assented, without renturing to go farther into his case, as he
might have done if he had thought fit, leaves the Learned Gentleman incapacitated to carry forward his important mes-sure-to give him the opportunity of supporting thr purity
of Parliament, and the overthrow of Lordly influence in the of Parliament, and the overthrow of Lordly influence in the
Iouse of Commons, Lord Cleveland is to put him in for Wouse of Commons, hori clevrland is to put him in for
Winclissa, the lhorongh which had for years the honuurd returning Mr. Bhovginas to Parliament, who, deteated thrice in his attempts upon a comnty would never hat
in Parliament at all, if it had not been by such means.
in Pariament at ant, if these, reader, are the great advocntes for meForin and pURification : and Mr. EWart (declnred by a Commitee guily of bribery and corruption at Liverpool), and Mir.
O'Gonman Ma and others, their collengues and compeers, are the supporters of these mefonmens and purifigrs.
This is amusing, if nothing more.
FROM THE HUE AND CRY
TO MERCHANTS, BANKERS, AND OTHERS CONCERNED. Notice is hereby given, that a Bill, dated Durhamif
Mareh 2, drawn by John Russale, in favour of himsedf and partners, on Jons Bull, and accepted under protest, at the hitherto respectable house of Sutton and Co., No. $l_{r}$ Palace-yard, and in case of need, at Messiss. Earh, Bakon, and Co., corner of Abingdon at the miderte will be dishonoured on the lsth day of April, the consered,
tion having been found to be illegal, and, it is suspected fraudulent.
The said Bill is endorsed by many respectable individuals, and it is much feared that the abovenamed Joun Russshb has involved the firm for which he draws, in engagements beyond their power to reilerm, and that the whole concers will, in consequence, fail. Persons concerned are therefor
advised to be upou their guard in all dealings with them.
It may be recollected, that at the time when that most extensive reduction was made in the expenditure of the country, by which the office of anditor of the Civil List irt abolisherd-by which, according to some accounts, one han-
dred and fifty-two pounds a-ycur were saced to the country, dred and fifty-two pounds a-ycar wre saved to the conntry,
and, nccording to others, one hundred and fifty-four added to and, nccording to others, one hundred and filty-four added
its disbursements- Lord A LTHORP made some observations on the insufficiency of Mr. Robent Wand's services as auditor, the duties of which oftice, his Lordship was reported to have said, were, in Mr. Ward's time, all perlormed by deputy.
That this was not the fact, Mr. Wand distinctly statedr not only behind Lord AhTHonr's back, but to Lord ab
THORP himself, disclaiming any intention of attributing THORP himself, disclaiming any intention of attribum of
wifnu falsehood to his Lordship, but blaming, in terms of strong, and, we must say, just indignation, the want of cat-
tion exhibited by his Lordship, in adopting calnmnies and tion exhibited by his Lordship, in adopting calumnies and misrepresentations came went- Whence thos disclose, but it is not our object, at this moment, to do so.
Upon Mr. Waris's application to Lo
the subject, Lord Althorp exhibited that Altionp on which never objects to do justice where injury has been unintentionally inflicted, and accordingly his Lordship agreed to explain, whenerer called upon in the Honse of Cominons, that he never intended to blame Mr. Wan n. that he nerer intended to hurt Mr. WARn's fcelings, and that he nedies intented to say that Mr. Ward did not perform the dords's
which were required from him, and that his Lordslips
performed at all. not exactly tallying with a report of Lord ALTHORP's observatious which appeared in the Times newspaper, and which his Lordship at the time admitted to be
eorrect, was perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Ward, and accordingly, on Monday night last, in reply to questions put to his Lordship by Mr. GoulnURN and the Hon. General PHIPPS his Lordship stated that "he did clearly exempt Mr. Wand from anything like an imputation of neglecting his duties, or of not having RFFICIENTLY DISCHARGED all that the office in thich he was placed imposed upon him;" and his Lord ship moreover added anexpression of regren his Lordship hould on a former occasion have fallen from his Lordship which could
or neglect."
or neglect.
Of this explanation, to which Mr. Ward had a right, and which most completely satisfies him, the Ministerial Radical newspapers take no notice whatever in their Parliamentary deports. journal.
We think it due to the maintenance of the character of Lord Althorp, as well as to that of M
the real state of the case generally public.
Some of the smaller fry of Ministerial Papers have opened ehas actually put in force his threat of ejecting such of is tenants at Stamford as opposed his wishes at the las election. There is hardly any word coarse enough in the tions or the ultimate projects of the party; for one of these Gentlemen declares, that when the glorious system of Reform shall have stripped the Nobility of the last rag of their rank and influence, the time will have arrived when they may too late repent, but yet be perf
have brought the ruin upon themselves.
We think the writers of these articles quite right in the principles they assert and maintain, and certainly Lord amount to uncoustitutional, power over his dependants, and no doubt the present Government will be greatly obliged to their adherents for the way in which they bespatter his Lordslip for such very improper conduct; for our own parts, whateret our private feelings might be on the subject, we should be inclined to let Lord EXETER pass scot free, secing that the Ministers themselres, the Liberal, Constitutional
Ministers, who scorn anything like coercive or undue in. luence, have done precisely the same thing within the ane week; hut in a more direct, and certainly more unonslitutional manner; since the actual votes of Members n Parliament have been adduced as the cause of the disnissal of those Members from offices which they have held or years, and which have no connexion whatever with their ariamentary ciuties or opinions
Mr. Calvert, who for nearly forty years has been Scperson holding the Chamberlainship, an actice, to the person holding the Chamberlainship, an actire, assidu-
ous, and blameless servant, is dismissed on account of his vote against Reform. Mr. IIorace Srymoun. one of the Officers of the IIousehold, is dismissed for the same renson; and Captain Meynell, nother Officer of the Honsehold, is, for the snme reasm, also dismisscd.
What but the same principle as that aeted upon by the Marquis of Exeter has turned these Gentlemen adrift, and deprived them of their situations-? indeed, the case is infinitely stronger, because their dismissals are not the pomishments for disagreeing as to the merits of a Candidate men for conscientiously coting in the

## My Lord Ex

My Lord EXRTRR may say to a man who opposes him at assuredly, as the Duke of Newcastie sail, which and most has been wilfully misinterpreted, a lundlord may do what be likes with his own-that is to say, with lis houses, and may let them or not as he chooses, and to what person he chooses; but the other affair is widely different. The persons whom the Ministers have thought fit to turn out of the King's Honsehold are deprived of their salaries and their offices for having given their votes upon a great national
question; and, besides the immediate impropriety of the question; and, besides the immediate impropriety of the
measure, it affords an agreeable prospect of what may be measure, it affords an agreeable prospect of what may be
expected of members in a Parliament reformed according to expected of members in a Parliam
the plan of the present Ministers.
Amongst the numerous splendid and interesting works at present in progress, that of the new series of Pompeiana,
with notes by sir Wiliam Gell, ranks extremely highwe have received the greatest gratification from the literary part of the publication, as well as the embellishments, which are beautifilly executed, and bear strong internal evidence of correctness. Notbing perhaps can be more exciting than these restorations of long hidden antiquities, and nothing, at the same time, much more depressing-for, all the pomp,
and pride, nad vanity of the moderns, sink into insignificance, by the exhibition of taste, elegance and splendour, Which is here made; and which verifies by existing objects, the somewhat trite anxiom, that there is "nothing new
under the sun."

## REFORM MEETINGS.

Amongst all the shifts and expedients adopted by the leaders of the mob at the present moment, none are more general than misrepresentations of the real nature and chaspondents for whom we have the highest respect, and on
whose reracity whose reracity our readers may plate the firmest reliance, accounts so totally at variance with those published by the liberals and revolutionists, that we feel it our duty to subinit some of them to the public.
A correspondent from Berkshire writes as follows-
The Berkwhire County Merting (as it was ealled) was advertised in
one paper only, there being three published in the county, held three days after the appearance of such notice county, and was by about fifteen or at most twenty county gentry and clergy, about
fifty yeomen, and great proportion of whom were Dissenters, and who on the following day were the most active promoters of the petitions from the following Of the lower orders it is believed there were nene within the fiall, and certainly none round the doors, the town exhiliting the same
state state of quiet as on ordinary occasions. Of the seven persons who
spoke in spoke in favour of the measure, were Measrs. Hallett and Goodlake,
who, having who, having notoriously mismanaged their ourn allairs, gaturally
senting phyeician, who, having no patients of the ordinary description
himself, lends his asgi, Nicholson, the Ex-Master of to the body politic; and the Rev. about two years aince, resigned his situation rather than wait the eesult of an inquiry into his conduct then pending.
By these genulemen,
By these gentemen, and a lew othera, amonyst whom was the lat paper, an Address to IIis Majesty, and Petitions to both Houses of paper, an Address to Ilis Majesty, and Petitions to both Houses on
Parliament, were voted in the name of the county, and presented on Wednesday last by our present Roman Catholic Sherif.'

We are, Sir, your obedient
ANTI-HUMBUGIANS.
A correspondent from Somersetshiresends us the following SOMERSETSHIRE COUNTY NEETING.
Sin,-As I have no doubt great reliance will be placed by many of the newspapers on the late gathering at Bridgwater, and many false
statemente and exaggerations circulated ns to what will doubtless be nick-named a county meeting, it is a duty 1 owe the public, to tel hem, through the medium of your conatitutional paper, the truth, and nothing but the truth. In fact, Sir, it was nothing more or lese than a Taunton job; planned, digested, matured, and supported in and by the inhabitants of that borough only; for, if we except the elite and the rubbish of the Taunton potwallopers, the rabble of
Bridswater, a few loiterera who lounged sbout in the offing, and two Bridgwater, a few loiterers who lounged about in the offing, and two
or three personal friends of Mesbrs. Gordos nnd Havxisa Lee, the Members for Tregony and Wells, the town and market place of Bridgwater would have presented nothing different from the every ay intercourse. It was in vain I looked on the hustings, or below hem, for the gentry, the yeomanry, the farmera, or the inhabitant the Freeholders und luhabitants was called by the Sherif, wis public farce can only be characterised as a triumphant failure, by the rue friends of their country.
In fact, Sir, the Somersetshire men look with great suspicion on this Reform Question; they have always been strictly constitutionnl, old-fashioned Chorch and King men, and not denying the existence
of abuses, and anxious to see them remedied by regular and not by evolutionary meane-begin to think $i$
"Better to bear the ills they have
Than fly to others that they know not
Of course, the amendment proposed by Mr. Gornon, and ably ononded by Mr. Escott, whe not for a moment listened to-an could Mr. Goanos obtain a hearing for a fifth part of what he intended to say-his quotation of that fine and patriotic stanza of
"The wretch that would a ty tynnt own,
And the twin wretch lis brother.
Wha dy place the mob nbove thes throne.
Mas they be together,"
The interference of the High Sherifl, his threat to dissolve the meeting, were of no avail-clamour and bullying prevailed, and he was not suffered to say a word more. But, Sir, no assertions of mine
can give a fairer description or character of this meeting, than the fact of the petition being entrusted to the protection of Mr. Hust, in prefercnice to Mr. Sasprono. The proposition was carried
by such a decided majority, as to be inpossible to doubt the sense of the meeting. Mr. Sas bronn, even was not low sense of the mecting. Mr. SAsprond, even was not low
enough in the scale of politics for the vieurs and oljects of this
assembly. should instantly resign, and accept the Chiltern Humicesesson unanimously agreed to; with only one dissenting voice-the Rev.
Mr. Wicliass, of Bleaden, "it should never be saiden, who instantly stepped forward, saying. Dicsexson werthout one freeholder standing forward to vindice him." This alone was sullicient to rouse the former elamour and by the Sheriff the question should not be put by him. Theac facts
bill will give the public some idea of what may otherwise po forth as a county meeting ; but we may as well assert, that a row in St. Giles': represents the good sense, talent, character, and property of the metropolis, as call this outrakeous nod congregated rabble a mecting
of the counts of Somerset.-1 remuin. Sir, very respectuly your,
A FaEEhoLDEa or Sonecst.
March 30, 1831 .
From these details, the character and nature of these assemblies may be tolerably appreciated.

DEATI OF TIE EARI, OF COVENTRY
We regret to announce the decease of the Rikht IIon. Geonge, sewhip died at Coventry House, Piecadilly, at nineo'clock on Saturday night. The Noble Earl was Lord Lieutenant and Custor Rotulorum of the county of Worcester, and Recorder of the City; he was also High Steward of the borough of Tewkesbury. His Lordship was in his 73 d year, having been born $A$ pril $28,17,5$. . He succeeded his
father in his tities and eatates Sept. 3, 1s00. The Earl was wioe married; his first wife was Catherisb Henley, daushter of Rongit, the lirst Earl of Northington, who died Jan. 9, 1779,
caving no issuc. He married, secondly, Petay, the daughter of Sir A. Pircheiss, of Streatham, Surrey, by whom he had issue Geonge William, (born Oct. 16, 17:4); Avausta Makia, (married to Major-
Gencral Sir Willovghay Cotron); Geongin ried to M. W. Binxes, Emp.) ; Johs; Thomas IIenny; Jane Emins, (marricd to James Goniso, Emq.); Wimolam James; Banasa,
 Garsiex, Bart.)-His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estatee upwards of filty ins, his eldest son.-The late Earl having been arcident while bunting), was necessarily precluded from taking that prominent part in public affiairs for whlich his talents and station qua-
lified him. He was an accomplished lified him. He was an accomplislied gentleman ; in his classical at-
tainments he was equalled by fev. In private life his qualities entainments he was equalled by few. In private life his qualities en-
deared him to hisfamily, hisfriends, nnd hisdependents. Theaffectionnte husband and father, the sincere friend, the kind master-cannot soon be forgotten. To his tenants he was a liberal landlord, and to
the poor a kind protector. One peculiar feature in his character was that Christian charity which rendered him always ready to forsive an injury, and to overlook an oflence. He was ever distinguished for hospitality and munificence.

PARISIAN CORRESPONEINCE.
My near Buli,-The Liberale are frantis, 30 th March, 1831. Mr nesr Buli,-The Liberals are frantic! Inotead of building
rchways and bridges, the Government of the Citizen King will have crect mad-houses, for the Librrals, one and all, are getting downJuly, and that now the Citizen King will not allow them to plunder. Some are mad with rage to think that they were bumbugged out of a real monarchy for a fictitious one, when they were promised a Lepublic. Some are mad with disappointment, to find that the men be appealed to, called to offinge, and invited to the Government to support a bastard monarchy-an illegitimate Government. Some are mad with horror at the idea of a general war, which is nowr con-
sidered as nearer than ever and which mny end in the total sabver-
sion of this "best of republics!" Some are mad at the thought of hree to pay . Rentes, which cost them 85 , at the horrible price of $47!$ and five per cents. which cost them 110 , at the still more horrible price of 77!! In fact, there are so many causes for their madness, that in a very short time we may
every other house a lunatic asyluin.
But if the Liberals are frantic the Royalists are sad. They do not indulge in excessive grief, because the end of all this mummery must arrive; it is imposeible that France will much longer eaumit to be gress be by tevestand charlatank; and, if che censorship of the produced our ruin will secure our salvation.
The Royalists are sad-lat. Because they find the interests of France sacrificed to private considerations and party purposes. d, Because they find the private properties of respectable citizens in less than eight monthe deteriorated 50 per cent.! 3d, Because 00 prosecutions are ause they see care now going on against the jou hourable men violently entered by the armed police, under the pretext of diacovering conspiracies whlch never exist, and searching for papers which city in the kingdom, respectable and virtuous families driven by fear rom their native places, and compelled to seek for asylums in foreign lands. 6th, Because they see commerce ruined-trade completely destroyed-manulactories everywhere closed, and the local overnments of Paris and other cities obliged to nake loans in order o employ thousands and tens of thonsands of workmen, who would otherwise starve for want of the common necessaries of life. 7th, Because they see that the expenditure of France is so immense and aristocracy sacrificed on the revolutionary altar. 8ih, Because they perceive intestine divisions in every province of France, and party pirit raging so hiyh that raminies are divided-social interests and civilized life borne away in the torrent of universal desolation. 9ib, Becauee they perceive priests afraid of performing their religious religion, he signs and emblems of the Cat the frantic and infuriated cries of an insane and atheistical population. 10th. Because they percoive that the Liberale who govern us ure so little in harmony ven with themselves, that they are planning the destruction of eack other. 11th, Because they perceive that, not content with bringing France in foreign conflict; and 12th, because France is without allies-even without the alliance, the real, honest, true alliance of would join the side of France if Europe were to arm against her And now let me ask you, my dear BeLi, it you can feel the mallest surprise that the Royalists are sad? They looked
ndeed to England-but they can look no longer. They hat in Gieat Britain they might find an ark in they hope or a whelter from the storm. But here, also, they are mis: wnoke, and to all established practice, the revolutionary Bill of Relorm is to be persevered in, thongh but one voice voted in favour of the measure. I any but one voice, because there were many opposed to it an in fuyour of it except one. Dark then, inderd, is the horizon ; threatening, indeed, is the storm; and you will indubitably join in the prayer of the kood, honest, virtuous
French royalists, that from this mass of inigery und woe some good
 dreadful calamities which threaten to overwhelm us in civil and foreikn war, bankruptey, nnarchy, and ruin.
That you mny not however consider my picture too hix.hly coloured nor the fears of the royalists exagserated, let me announce to you
ome facts in which you may rely, and by which you will be add ionally confirmed in may res, and baye for sons waintained, that the Liberals are traitors, and that revolutions and Fact 1.-The Presionent of the and ataina,
Fact 1.- Fhe Prsident of the Council of Ministers has announced hat Austrian troops had entered Bologna, in Italy, in defiance of will declare war. As it is generally believed that Austria will continue to laugh heartily at all French protestations, a war with Austria tinue to haugh heartily a
is considered as certain.
Facr 2. - Notwithstanding the numerous declarations of $\mathrm{L}_{\lambda}$ reasury Co., and all the other men since the revolution, that the Finance has examined the Treasury, and finds that it is in Deb Five Hundien Millions of Frases; and that, in the event of war, a sum equally large will be at once demanded
Fscr, 3 .-Notwithatanding the promises made
he revolution, and ane makers of new Government that the found out that Lowa Puecs in his lite Cole of ave during the five lant months of the year $1 \mathrm{~N}^{3} 0$ inore than Nise Mlit tons of Fnancs, and which old Baron Lotis has promised to give him back agnin out of the Treasury ! Nine Milliona in live
Fact 4.-Notwithatanding the assuraneces of all the Ministera since
 gal anl constitutional, the Finance Committee have found out tha he consent of the Cliambers, and has even granted money to MiFAcT to ornament and improve their residences
Fact 5.-Notwithstanding the vast integrity and great honesty and incorruptible independence of Mister Lafitte, who bave away win and cartridges to the workmen in July, the Finance Committee have found out that at a moment when the Treasury is bankrupt-
when new loans and new taxes are obliged to be resorted to-and when all the interests of France are in a state of suffering quite impossible to describe, that this same Mister Lafirte has actually obtained Five Millions or Frases by roynl ordinance, and without tained Five Milliows or Fassea by roynh ordinance, and without
the consent of the Chamberk, for an indemnity to him and his condederates for the losses sustained ty the long ago forgotten Haytian Iinistry The Manticsac Ministry would not pay it! The Villel. it! The Gulzor Ministry, and the Broolie Ministry, would not pay it! But Mister Lavirte, from motives of patriotism and philanthrops, presented to Locts Pminra a royal ordinance, which the latter ajgned; and so the former paid himself! This is a spe-
cimen of the honesty and honour, and virtue and patriotism, of moFern revolutionista
Fact 6.-Notwithstanding the assurances of the Guizor and La-
itre Ministrics, that Thirty Milions or Puascs, if lent to minmerce, would raise commerce to ita former or Pate of prosperity, the Finance Cominittee have found out that the whole hat been lent-
that commerce has in no respect improved-and that LAFITTB took care to appropriate the advances madeo in such a manner as that a
persons who owed him money should obtain help a and then, instea of siving the owed the mones. dic presented them theirdishonourcd lith
exchange or receipts in exchange or receipts in full of all demands from La pitrs, and Co. I
t really makes one's blood freeze in one's velins to hear such men
auded as patriots by a cajolied and ignorant, a servile or porchaed auded as patriots by a cajolied and ignerant, a servile or purch mened
press. Now, however, our eyes are open, and Mister Lapitite has found his level.
Fact 7 .

 Cereived with heclamptione on hia going to shad reterning trom the




 them. 10 - Associations lave becen formed in thirty. -ividepartments:


 hot




 the cook.1.1xiu, (,) of $M$. Cunisas has beer natually arreated and dent





 Montevilier the parties heve alre edy comet to blows. One man has






















$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { have it that his Majsty Don MhouEL is about } \\
& \text { to the Duchess of Bearey What next? And now, } \\
& \text { adicu till next week, your very aflectionate cort } \\
& \text { P. H. }
\end{aligned}
$$

To the following Pelition, setting forth in plain but carnest terms the wretched state of oppression and unhappiness in which the slave population it the Colonies exist, we most readily give a place-impartinlity demands it, and we do not hesitate to admit our perfect conviction of the truth of all the allegations the said Petition contuins.
The humble Petition of the undersigned "Quaca," a Negro Slates.
Shewert,
That your prtitioner is descended from African parenta, but was
born in the Colony of Denierarm on the coast of South Aluerica, and born in the Colony of Denuerara, on the const of South Aluerica, and
in now th. slave or bonduman of Myn Heer van Sprachenburgh, a planter in the said Colong, where he is employed hy him in the cul--
tivation of sukar on hix plantation called Work and Reat, situate on the east coast of the said Colony.
That your Petitioner is obli
except Saturdays and Sundays, from the houra of sun- rise to sun set, that is to say, from the hours of six to six, with the intermission of
only two hours carh day. for meale and repose, except only two hours ench day. for menls and repose, except when set on
pieceework thy akreement with the overseer or manaper, when even
Hen your Prtitioner is seldon sble to leave work for the day before three o'clock.
That your Petitioner receives no wages for this labour, but merely.
permision to reside with his family in a sparate cot age or tene-
 oblised to cutivate, with his own hands or his family's, a smali fower
garden in front, with a curtilage and place belind for the rearing
of pige pouliy, and of piger, pouly, and veg ctables for sate.
That your Petitioner is only further
 chipfy or plantaink, enit fibh, indian corn, yums, ricc, \&c. in propor-
tion to the number of the members thereor, topether with clothnk,
blankets, \&ec. yearly; but is never allowed wine, except when in the
sick. sick-house, but merely rum off the cstate. gratis, in ordinary lalour.
That your Petitionce is obliged to purclase many other That your Petitioner is obliged to purcliase many other little ne-
cessary counforts out of the produce of his own savinks rom the rale
of fruit,

 conpl, are scarce, and has nothing besidea from lis master but clothing
food, lo!gink, and medicine.
That jour leetioner has



 compensastion as in your wisdom may oeem meet. or children are in-
That sour peitioner, whinn himelt for wifite
dieposed, is not alloned chione his own doctor, bat is obliged




 mecocrer retarded.
That your Petitioner's children, at the early age of oix or seven
years, are employed to pick coton and coffee Iroum the bush in crop

inc climate.
if hot that Patitioner, by the lave of setllement in the sid Colons, ia not at liberty to remove from one parish or dixtrict to another with
hia mife or wives and cbildren without the consent of tie manager or
That your Petitionpr. in attending Divine Serviee, is frequently
oblised to contribute to the wanto of the Minieter from his ory
 that the erresent overser on the estate has improperly interfered
with and atcempted to dincourawe and put dowe with and attempted to dincourave and put down the practice of going
in cluurch on the Lord's Day
with super ine blue coals,



 out of their own litule peculium nnd savings, and nothing charged to
the eetate beyond the rum, ruit, ougar, \&c. consumed on the occasion ihat your Prtitioner has heen frequenty haraseed and annosed by unpleasant and inpertinent enquiriest on the part of the manager or
overserr of the extate, with reapect to the monry that he hus deposited

 grandmothr of hessed memory, and his eldest aon Kishohoo, by h his
first wife Quantiono, they Inluely insimuating that pour Peetioner.
 atlirns the contrary orthe same to be true, , and llint lie las lonegetly
acquired this hy thr producr of lis poultry yard, figerey, and other
 another inatance of the improper imterference on the part of the
overneer, with these workink and akriciletural claxese of the colony,
 to thr relief of their sufiering white brethren in Eurype. of the same
class, t was returned to him, and the subscription discourukedlys the
 incested a manall portion of his, muxings in tive purchase of a little
property contikuours io his master's, on which he hass placed a cww







That your Petitioner subthits thiseco your Honourable House as a


rakink legal addice on the occasion.
Your Petitioner further ntate


 himerif, with no one to wait upon lim ana provile lor his wante but
an od newress. or ore of his children or grandeliildren, or perlhaps
 Ongs, arr humbly sinmitted to the eomsideration or sour Honourable
Ilouse. in the lope that in your early wisalom you will devise some


 of your Peritioner and bis class from the sulferance of such evils as
have leen hiherby faith And your Peditioner, as in duty bound,

- Sce Mr. Fowell Buxton's molrest requeat to the Chuncellor or

 TO JOUN BULL.
Sir,-As you have given in your publication of this week additional publicity to the opinions of JUNIUS against Revo-
lutionary Reform, I omit the passage which I lad ind quonation, and proceed at once to offer a few comments on quoiation, anil proceed at once to offer a fer comments on
the arguments of Juxius as opposed to this tremendous
On this
On this point, the name of Junivs carries with it more and his political tecumen it is in rain to deny; questioned had triumphantly played his part in the waters of strife, from the venom of whose sarcasm no station gave sanctuary, -and from the litterness of whose reproof no error was ex when he perceived the current setting into the whirlpol ar crolutionary Reform.
His opinions may be disputed-his arguments may be im-ougnen-buthis memory canuot bearraigned as the champion of corruption, and the taunt of interested motives will at lenst fall innoectoon on the name of Junius.
The sagacity of JUniUs clearly foresaw the unlimited The influence of the Crown; and yet, in his wonl give to entered into the mind of man to distil even from the alembic of political alcllymy anything half so dangerous, and withal
so luticrous, as the special commission of Privy Concel who are to follow in the train of this well-digested sclems
when Would that the dormant spirit of some embryo Cervantes Reform - these literal Riders to the Bill, -and may he immortalize the day, and the hour, in which this chosen
chivalry of Rudiculism sets fo
the windmills of corruption
For argu In mala.
Fiency of the mat sake my suthority supposes that the expe. words, the questionable right of the representative to deastoy his immediate constituent-are undonbted; still, obsercm JUNIDS, "you will find an insurmountable difficulty in, he execution. When all your instruments of amputation $\begin{aligned} & \text { ane }\end{aligned}$ prepared-when the unhappy patient lies bound at yof rule will you direct the operation ? When yon propose ic cut away the rotten parts, can you tell us what parts ars perfectly sound? Are there any certain limits in fact, or Theory, to inform you at what point you must stop, at what But if Junios had lived in
e would have learned radically to arrest perilous deception, Bercalston ere it affects the vitals of Tavistock, and that the corruption which expediency throws to the dogs at Malmesbury, a little chloride of lime will disinfect at Calne.
In short, he would have seen that each Tory franchise was de
sound.
Let us, however, carefully guard against the imputation of JUNVS as hosthe to the principle of Refona like the beautiful experiment of the transtusion of the bloo, enablupart a portion of new heath into the ennsifution, State so to bear its infirmities-And are the physicians of the blood, even granting its impurity, is the life-and hew ellocally hazarduns is any experiment which materially interfirm
vith the action of the old system, without the possiblity of insuring the successful operation of the new
Great is the risk which must attend so copious a bloodletting; and this is the ground on which Juvivs oppowe ny sweeping disfranchisement.
Tre opposes it also, as a spoliation of the freeholds, of the ranking far above the theft of Iscaniot, happily accond with the notable character of Barabras:-Now Babas as was a robber !
Under all the circumstances of the case, it is generally expected that the Ministry will accept the hint so courteons
expressed, and that the voice of the casting unit, which sang the disprace of a violent death, will prove the vor cygnesd the dying Reform Bill. I am, Sir, \&c. ONE OF THE PEOPLB.


## TO JOHN BULL.

Sir-You gave insertion, itu your last number, to a few obsermetimy which I made, with a view of slewing the rigid impartiality cxhibited by his Majesty's Ministers in the proposed arrangeng
of the elective franchise in the three counties of Iancaster, Nortyp ferland, and Durham. I am inclined to beg for a corner of.jp next number to furnish, in as abort a apace as possible, the confige ion of my statement, deduced, in a great deprec, Irom what it at ported, in certnin papers, to have been, on Monlay niglit, ntted
by one of those Ministers, in an assembly to which I cannot met paricularly refer. My anthority for this is that veracious, andiud, impartial jourlal, The Times, a paper from which i kay find my Lord Dunhas is stated to have used language to the fiof ink efficet :-

 asink, that the plan of
for. havin\& property for its
by all classes of tiv public.
I have heard it more than once stated, that, nlthough Lor
Rusprit was to bring this measure lefore the public, the were cliefly the hands'work of Lord Dunasm. "Our plan" peated ad nauseam, are tole rable evidence of the truth of ment. With regard to the permaneney of the measure, su
xisted, it will be more than his Lordghip, or many of his collengith either expect or wieh.
 emedy by borouglis, the population of which wan undre 2,000 , co
few electorn that they pronosed to lop them ofl, but becau evils of the close borough nominee syntem. This was the rest
why he fixed upon the Population Returns of g21, and not froe of stachment to a particulhr numer or theory
Say you вo, my Noble Lordi Nous verrons. The messurf pervade the whole measure. If not, then are we left an the mepyd my Lord Duniasy and his colleagues, to deal out their plane mik specimen. Will his Loridehip contend, where an imakinary $\dagger$ that obe drawn in awn, which incluces what is call streets, which may not lappen to come within the limite imaginary line, onght to lie excluded from all bencfit of the in the pending Bill? Will his Jordship allirg, that. in th plies to the part fechnically called the borough-and that generally, does not derive any of the benefit of the rikht of
Or, is his Lordship prepared to assert, that he has prishes- $\mathbf{v e n}$ in the plural-for the enjoyment of the el
chise, in many of the places fixed upon to send new m maintain, without the fear of contrudiction, that his Lord answer any one of these questions in the affirmative.
what then becomes of the consistency of the mesaure? In the copy of the Bill, now before me, the first clause tion. Now, Sir, of those sixty. I find five, which, in accor treated. I contend that one of the number ought to have in pornce
 are to lose each one member. Adopting ayain, as the basis of my
argunient, the principle of my Lord Privy Seal, I contend that, if regard be bad to common honesty in the adjuetment of this measure, not one of the following eleren borouglis ougbt to be touched by inasmuch as every parish has more 1821
In Lancashire-Clitheroe had,
Thie parish of Whalley In Lancashire-Clitheroe had, in
The paribh of Whalley
In Cumberland-COckermouth
The parieh of Brigham
(Query - What will they eay to
In Cornwall - Heloton pad
The parish of Wendron
a Cornwall-Helaton had The parish of Wendron

## Truro The parighes ö 5 St. Clement's and Kenwön unite with the parish of Truro in the heartorthe to with the parish of Truro in the heart or the town, and coniderable parts of both those parishes conntitute bono fide a larke portion or the town of Truro, which dues not contain so small a number of inhabitants an <br> And the three parishee, so united Fierefordehire-Leominster lind <br> The parigh of Leominster In Hampehire-Lymington had <br> Thie parish of Boldre <br> In Yorkhhir parish of Morpeth <br> In Yorkahire-Nurthallerton had <br> In Witahire-Warish of Northa

3,213
3,790 2,671
2,712 2,7і2 2,7i2 6,864
lative defgrees of imporunce or the two counties of Lanconeter and have them, if not to either of population or property? He shal fect confirmation of all my statements, and the utter demolition of his own fallacious representations. In doing this I will place all the requisite numbers in jurta-position, under the heade of the two connties.

The Population of the two Counties, by the
Census of 1801 , was The Members then returned were
Being an encrease of numbera since 1801 of $\because \ddot{ }$
The average encrease of all England being
$143-5$ per cent
$143-5$ per cent
The Menters returned, as before
Being an encrease of numbers since 1811 of

## 6,000

In Buckinghamelieh ol Westbury $\ddot{\square}$
In Staflordshire and Warwickslife-Tamworith had $\quad \ddot{*}$
Or he parish or Tamworth .. .. ..
Or the foreguing eleven parishes it will be seen that seven have a larger population than Thvistock-nine of them have a greater nume-
ber than Calne-and all of them more than Malton,-the population er than Calne-and all of them more than Maiton,-Members) stands hue, in the census of 1821 :-

Taviatock-Borough and parish had
The parish of Tavistock
Calium-Borough and pa
Liberty of Bowood
The parish
Ther Malton - Parish of of Calne
Parish of St. Michnel's Leonard's The two pariehe
Now, I have no particular reason for referring to placea under 4,005 inmediate patronage of the Duke of Benpond; or the Marquis of
Laxsdowsp, or Earl Fitzwrluism ; but, since they have been brought forward else ahere, I cannot help remarking how singularly it happens, that, as in the case of the county which givee its high-
sounding title to my Iord Privy Seal, whoec intereste I havealready ounding title to my Lord Privy Seal, whoec intereste I have already shewn to be so sednlously provided for, so, in the cases of the said
Duke, Marquis, and Earl-who have, among them, the patronage of
five boroughs, returning nine membera-only one solitary litule place (Highan Ferrers, with 877 inbabitants), is to lose its one solitary ittle member-the little nurseling of Lord Goderica-the noble son of that sui-disant champion of his order, the still more noble Pre mier! This surely must be the unit-ed Ministry you told us of. Set me, bowever, hefore I dismiss this part of the question,
seriously ask my Lord Durnas, and my Lord Jons Russela, both or either, if, in their cokitations upon their miserable plan, they had any reasons-and, if any. what reanons-for passing by the borough of Banbury, in Oxfordshire, and Bewilley, in Worcesterahire? I find, by the census, that these two places stand thus reco
Banbury- Dorongh and parish had
Hamlet of Neithrop The pariah of Banbury
Bewdley-I horonah
Rewdley- Thoronkh
The parish of Ribbeatord
3,25

## 5,483 $4,5493-4$

Tin
The Membera proposed to be returned Thking the Population of Yorkshire in its
separate Ridink, the two Countiea of Lancas
ter and Durham stand in the order of Poputer and Durham stand in the ord
lation of the Engliah Counties as
And in the classification of the territorial e
of the Counties of England they stand
second. Twent

In the order of Assessment to the Tax on Real
Property among all the Counties of England, Property among all the Counties of England,
as they atood in 1815 , Lancater and Durham
were
The amount of Real Propetty asersed to the Second. Twenty-
Property Tax in 1815 was
And the other than Real Property
other than Real Property was pven in a much
Rrearer Ratio in favour of Lancaster and
Durham, though the precise amounts cannot
be here otated.
The total numb
1823 wha
1823 was
The number of House
en

The number of Houses nasessed at a Rental of
fi50, and upwards, was
Tie amount of such
from $£ 20$ upwarde
Persons returned as qualified to serve as Jurorts
$\ddot{ }$

## 2,308

in 1824
inher numb
Societies in 1815 The amount of money expended for the Relief
of Paupers in 1882 . 3 was The amount paid for Church, Militia, and
other Rates in 1 P33-4, was other Rates in 1223-4, was -To whichever of the foregoing items attention $£ 132,647 \quad \ldots 15,224$ of Lancaster over Durham, in al the supcrior position of the county -a position not only commensurate with the respective numbers of the population, but, with the exception of one or two items, poing on in an infinitely preater ratio than such numbers indicate-thus demonstrating the existence of a greater amount of actual and general. Lancaster over that highly-faroured county with which my Lord Dentans "has the honour of being connected.
Need I say one word more to exhibit the vausted impartiality of his Majestr's present Ministers in its true colours? I cannot hope to change the opinions or conduct of men who have acted through-
out the whole of their short career of office, in a manner which estublishes nguinat thein an obtuarnebs ol intellect almost unparalleled in the history of this country; and who, as a last resource to maintain heir placrs, have greedily courted the auta populario-n breeze raised by themeel ven-although I fear they are little prepared to "direct the storm' which they mas thas have created. If, however, all warning be lost on those individuals, let the greaterbodies, of which the
form so unworthy a part, remember, that, in the words of Srits,

Deliberundum est din,

a lancastrian. that the two hatinn instance of devintion had stood alone-athough, even then, no adequate ex cuse could have bren oficre. -it mikht have been conmidered an the been pursued, either of arosx neylect, or of still more uross partiality throughout the whole aystem, I am justinied in assuming, that men fit to hold even subordinate offices, much less to direct the affairs of this great country. Iknow not whether 1 feel more diggust at the darink effrontery of the men who do anch thinks, or at the lamentable I hope not wilfol-blindness of the inembers who are found capable of supporting and sanctioning such a course of proceedink. Lord Dunnas is further reported to have said-"It had been
stated that he had used his oficial imfuence in favour of the count Btated that he hud used his oflicial influence in favour of the county
with which he had the honour of heink connetid, in procurit $k$ for it
 could summon to his aid could express his contempt at the baveness
orthis ininuation. nor conld he fud words tor pprpsa hiss pits for thi
under
 I cannot conceive that such bouncing lankuage as that could be intended to refer to no obscare a person as myself. Obscure I may be, but not structy anoiymous-since you nre in powession of my real
name and nddress. 13ut, supposing it were so, I should say, that if 1 were a Member of a certain assembly, and were to meet his Lordship, face to lace, in diseusxion, my lanpuage would le something
stronger and more intellizible than mere insinuation; and with the plainger and more intellizible that mere insinuation; and with the
I stated in my last letter, viewed throush the Plain facts which I stated in my last letter, viewed through the
medium of plain common senae, in one scale, his Lordahip's hikhsounding words of "pits," and "ineffablecontempt," and all his
reasoning and assertion to weikhing but asd assertion to boot, when placed in the other, would His Lardship is further reported to have said-"Then, with respect to the three toums in that county", (Durhain) "thich innuld return
Atemlers unter the .Minisfrrial plan of Reform, all he need say tous, that their population was far above the line of population and property uchich had been, ufter due comsideration, fixed upon as the basis of Again-"The next question was turens.
here ngain, Ministient to hestow the choice of representatives: and tor the measure of an efficient and indeppendent repreaentation., Once more-"It tras in that spirit that Ministers had brought
forward the present Bill, and had taken the population and wealth of
the country us its I can scarcely concei
ever have been made-or, if they have, of assertions such as these can the men who make them-and those who aflect composition must be your readers reler to my letter in your last number; where I have demonstrated, beyond the possibility of donbtor cavil, that the popu18 members, and ine, consisting of $1,052.859$, is to be provided with 18 members, and. Durlinm, with only one-fifth of that number, or 201,673
inliabitants, is to hive 10 membera; that the " three fouvers" an aqgregate population of $69, \times 67$-are to return fist parishes, with Whilst three tovens in Lancashire, pach of theturn four members; been, after due consid he line of population and property thich has representation to the large towne"," and being parts of eatending a emits population of thon of 148,102 -or, about three-fourthy of the single member to reprecent thelr Durhame-are to be left without a
$D_{0 e s}$ the Noble Lord rent thelr important Interests !

## TO JOHN BULL.

Sth. - There is one consideration arising out of the proposed $R_{c}$
orin which I do not recullect to our powerful exinsitions of the folly and wickedness of thint
 apreponderatink indluence at clections for citics and boroughs. It i whious that the least wentithy of the houschold res will form a con-
siderable majority of the entire class who will hecome entited to
the elective franchise, for the poorest is invarially the larecet por. the elective franchise, for the poorest is in wariably the lantecet por.
tion of every class ; and, of the poorer hoonseholders, who with



 alienated Minister, the very individuals who, in the character of
smanl hounchotere, will poescess nearly the whole strength of the
clans in citieg and wormats. clans in cities and berouphs.
Another point alyo strikes me - Hia Masespry's Ministers profess instance of the cir want of candour, or of the thir pronenegn to blunder as frreholders for the counties ; but liy the proposed Biil) lords (forming a very considernble class) will he disfranchined, and
the franchise conferred on their less wealthy tenants. In short, this the franchise conferred on their lesas wenlthy tenants. In short, this,
like every other chanke proposed, is to have the efect of transerring power from the comparatively rich to the comparatively poor. (io
urant that our intitutions may be able to revist the systematic Mrant that our institutions may be able to ropist the systematic a
tacks of a Ministry which, Alluouph balfed in their wild and nelar ous attempts to cripple our Colonica, and to injure our publie credit,
are yet allowed with impunity to force on a meagure, which will imm pair the Church, re-construct, by way of refine ininent, that House of
Commona, which Tord GnEy limself has tlesignated as the noblest
 criking horror and diwmay into a consti I remain, Sir, yours, obedientiy,
caUSIDICUS.
lemple,
P.S. Can you furm any calculation of the extent to which Sectarian,
and most prominently Unitarian, influence has been exerted in getting up petitions and meetiniss on the subject of Reform? It would be

In reply to this last paragraph, we beg to say that we have, in many instans , the names of pedioners marked as relates to their religions persuasion, and invariably the
great majority of the petitioners are Dissenters, Sectarians, great majority
and Papists.
The Rev. T. Jee, M. A. late of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, Viear
of Thaxted, Essex, Iate Tutor to Lord De TABEE, the Hon. Mr. LeicEsizR,Sir Avocstus Hennirea, \&c. has been appointed by the
Hon. W. Lowa Weinaser, Tutor to his second won, who has juat
left Eton.
 advacee han Appen
Altane the the
Ano
 Lecture, \&e. Printed for Lnngman and Co., Paternoter. row.


|  ARTS, LANOUAGE. Nnd LITRRA'URE of that Rnee. Tranalated fromitro Germin of C. O. MULLER, Protenar in the Untveralty of Goutingen; by HENRY TUFNEL, Eqq. aid GEO. CORNBWALL LEWIS, Eqq., Student o Cbriat Chareb. <br> The profound and varied atholarahlp of Profentor Maller is well knowa to <br>  <br>  Doile rnce, hut alxo on innumerabic partiges of clasilcal antlquity, aid auagee of all the carlier tatata and tribec of direcee, tinat we forget the comewhat oryer; weening holdert on the unweerried induatry and grent knowiedge. <br> "The transiation bad the signal ad ratiggo of being carpfully revined, corrected; and in many liuportant paritculars erlarged hy Mr. Moller himzelf, beforti went to presk, so as, In fact: to form n new, and much Improved, edilion of the ariginal work. Thene volumen are embellifiued with three mapb. Thete, toge. ther, a Gord a complete geogranbleal riew of Anclent Greece: and, from Inspes- <br>  And fulteren of detail, thiry ilvali, if not excel, all otber mapt of the same regiona: -New Montlidy Mag. Aprll, 1831. <br> BGCKH'S PUBLIC ECONOMY of Al'HENS. 2 rola. 8 Evo . 11.6 . Jolin Murrav, Albemarle-street. <br> Juat pollichmen, with Woond.cuto, 2 vole, post 8 vo. 16 n . <br> A. YEAR in SPAIN. By A YOUNO AMMERICAN. Nonthy Muanzine. <br> Th lis yarticulartiy dellighiful to meet with a work like thas, whilch gived us an <br>  whith eren the leat informed reader can lardy fail to be plenked."-Monthly Review. <br> "A livefy and pleatant work, refecting great credtt on itt author, and a a fording <br>  arr, hy no means, masters of."-New Mmathly Mag. Apill, is31. <br> "it It indeed the pleasantest baok of the kind we ever remil."-Euglishman |
| :---: |
|  |  |


 "This is a bork of semathle essays on rarious toplen on polltilest econome. very



TEUT.COLONEL MA TrHEW STEWART'S REMARKS





## 






The MARCHMONT PAPBRS. PAllted by Bir George Robe. 3 wils. 8vo. 369 SOUTIIEY'S LIVES of UNPRUCATED POETS
c)

 Cruiliank ilife OF NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE


- Bourriemnrin Nemonir of Napolen.".
"We have gurselven reaped no Inconsiderable plearuire frum a














CITY-SATURDAY EvEniso.
There has been some agitation in the Consol Market this weok,






The letters from Calcutte tutate that a berautiful camelepopard is on
itg way to Englend; it was put on borrd the Lady Macnaghten,

 change ehd fallen to 2.2. The Emperor
ourney, accolnpanied ty the Empress.
The Middiegex Grand Jury have returned a true bill aggingt a
gentleman of some property, named French, for the alleged oflence of gentleman of some proprerts, named French, for the anleged onfence of

 numerous others, the nuthors of which are unknown, but all of which
 feeters. They are cridently in a dieguised hand, and Abound with mis-ppellings. Monday evening last, on the arrival of the news of the ercond rendink
of the feform Bill. during which sone serious rinta orcurred and it was not till four o'clock on Tuesday mornink that the streets were Cleared. A Areat number of the windows of the Town. house were
broke, hut the huidting is otherwise uninjured. Several of the
 bew, ${ }^{2}$ I. ${ }^{2}$
 one day is named for the Aotic An and Orders, nyan on them them will or cuny seyeral days. The English Reform Bill, (or insta,

 Piccadilly, frr interment in the family valle at Croome in Worcess:
tershire. The funcral procession letz Piccadilly in the following orde

 Beauclimm, Sir Roger Gresley, Mr. Goding. Mr. J, iliftr, Colonel

 on Tuedad, where the to boy will he it in watate till Tluredas, when
the funcral will take place.
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 Contaimhige BOURRIENNES LIFE OPF BONAPARTB.

 cluding Volneme of Dr FHOMPSON'S HISTOR of CH EMISTRY.
Henry Colburn and Hehard Bentley, New Burlington- treet.



 Nienm Vessels-Nortorit Rital Shell-Reciewn and Critical Notices: Major


Juat publabied, by Henry Coiburn aud Pifhard Bentiey, New Barilhgton-atreet.
CAPTAIN BEECHEY'S VOYAGE to the PACIFIC and
WRDDED LIFE in the UPPER RANKS. In 2 vols, poit ero.

the premien: to tols poof sio.
 THE TLiLEEMES.
That Ortave Euition of nunckillitits travels among the be. THE Youxg deke. In 3 vols. BIII By Author of "Vivian Gres."

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 Contrexts:-I. A Story of Gor Apili, BeN. Quen Bese. By the Eitrick Sliepheri-


 $\frac{\text { and } \mathrm{T} \text {. Cadrit, Strand, Landon. }}{\text { Poit Tilalt UF Plogessioll WI LSON. }}$





TUIE, WESTMINSTER REVIFW, No. XXVIII. containing the




$\overline{\mathbf{w}}$







ZADY CUMMING GORDON.-The April Number of 1





 On the 31ut of March was publishol, prise 2s. Gd., the Firat Number of
THE ENGLISIMAN' MAGZINE, with a heautiful Engrav-






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## M

 NERAL SUCCEDANEUM FOR FILLING DECAYED




TEETH-Mr. AONESN. Surfeon- Dentiot to their Rop




















On Friday lant, the lady of Mr. Thoonas, Sutton, sollcitor, Surreydent On thie 2ath of Minrch, at the Virarige of St. Margaret, Lefleeter, the mald




 ter, the Rev. W. G. Cookenify, to Mine Angno:



## 

# JOHN 

Vol. XI.-No. 539.

## 

## Al math hill he joyous day



How fow knu
My plaint id no one: inty $\ddot{0}$ meses:

## O fear not for me Reor ond tbit Sill <br> 


What anemete that thougstaiai

 evanatlo blasche








The Dem Dent




Tiizsin to deck thy brow with partr, (2.20 ditlon)
MEDAME VESTRIS' NELV SONGS in THE GRENADIER.




Hari, Orendier Quadrille

Harti' Ropal Gallonader Arra med arighto



Hant Senth set, Trum Dee Frefechute



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The Mootier

 The filatrim Fatilitr $\underset{\substack{\text { Come Sina } \\ \text { Thine hroak } \\ \text { Silan } \\ \hline}}{ }$ Silent ortier Ye., Inell por wh
 THE PRESS

 PLActiop

THE MOUNNA1N, The SEQQPRL to the "Captire Knight," written and



SUNDAY, APRIL, 10, 1831.

M RS. NYDERSUN Land ile Ronour to anounce to the Nobility




 PR RITISH INSTITUTION, PAll-Mall.-The GALLERY Ior the Ehiling. Cotalngue One Shilling.


A YOUNG CLERGYMAN, Curate of one of the Parislies in a A Inrge town, convrifintly iltuated for interchurne with Londen and Oxford,
 A lad $\overline{\text { An }}$ well educatedy and well monnected, is anxious to







HEMOVAL-Mr. HOWARD, Dentiat, has removed to
TYHE, ASSUCIATION Gor thie ENCOURAGEMENT O LITEE-


VHE ANNIVERSARY DINDERSEX HOSPITAL, 10th April
At the Thint hed hounc Tarern, SE, Jamer taiteret, on THURSDAY, the Tricket, One Gultere ench, may bo had at the Thaiched Houar: and at the
ALBX. SlipoD BNE

Tbe Hon. Mr. Jnatice 'PARE.
VICE-PRESIDENTS
Lord Buhhnp of
Lord Sentey
Hon. Barihole
vicE-PRES
 Thir Clarimes Price, Rart.
Mnemaryien, Beq.


 Dinner to be on the Table at Six otilick.
STEWAR
The Miglit It

Ref. Holert Bden
WFilinm



 clarge any
vided for.

By Order of the Commitifefín PRINCR. Sec.
 Preache An the Chapel of the Honplal, on WEDNESDAY N EXT, April 13th
by the RIght Reverend the LORD BINFOP of BRISTOL, before tho

His Rogal Highuent the DUKE or'OLOOCESTER;
Hisk Grace the Liord Arelbbtoton of Canlerbory
His Giraer the Duke of Wellington
The Most Nothle the Manquis of Hertiond
The Moet Nobe tlie Marquis of Bristol
The Mot Nobe He Marquit of Bristol




She Uno Mr. Justice Park
Sir Cluarien Cockerell, Qart. M,P.
Smmel Thortorn,







##  <br> 

Orgood Henbary, Esq.
Trumas Mears, Brq.
Oeom





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 POYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,
 rerrdover to the Contraction for the Baililing, the Cominitee entreat the coN-
riABUTIONS of the amuent, $f 2,500$ belng yot watiog to complete the con-

 Ustry, the Commituee carnently beg thirlr cong

 BERKSHIILE DECLARATION:- The underaigned Nobility Berks, conaldering that Hre alliodgen, unamimity of public opinion on the meritis of
 Rand that meazure with any midtrut or appre
on Mis sporant pubject, do therefore deelare,
Thant, they are deeply wenailient the erceclence of the Conetitation under whlch.


 Thileth are not nufficlently prorided against by the exiating inv That the in are of opinion,

 That, they cannot thut apprehend, fhat, nnleent the meanoie lately introduced
into the Houne of Commona be cureluily conidered and materially reduced in



 enjoy and thrse who shali be deprived of the eliective ranehise;
That, they Iear that the quanilacallon of ten poande rent, which in consequenee

 Iteelf, wherely the stability of all Uovernment might be further endengered
For tirese and other conalderations the underalaned are convinopat that the



 An SGDON, WYynhm Home
AMERACK, South Hill Park BARNiNGTON, Decket Houne, Sliri ROKR 1 Y Sandlefand Prlory
JOIIN HEN WALSH, Warfield Park CHARLES SAX MOAIS XIMBNBS, Bear Place
WILLAAM CONGREVE,Aldermaton
Hinnaf Tliomias dupfibld, Marelam PIIILIP PUSEY, Pung House
RICHARD BKNYON DE BEAU Vort, Englefield Howe
willi, AM MOUNT, Wrang Place
 RgDERICK PaGe Speen Hill
CHARLES SAWYER, Bray CHARIES SAWYERR, Bray
DANIBE WAKEFIBLD. Harehatch
RENJAMIN MOILAND, Sliematead RENJMNMOMA,AND, Slieepstead
ASKEW HILLCOAT, WHkingham
 WIILLIAM WISE, Reallink
Whilam MORIAND. Weat IIsey ENRYCURTIS CHERRY, Darg GRORGB IIENRTY CHERRY, Den
ford House IRCTON ROSR, Reading
CHARLES ARCHER HOUDLON, THOMAS GHE JOIN WILLITS. Hangerford Hoone
JOHN HAYARD SOUTHEBY Cartwell Honse
ir RNRY MARTIN, Bart., Lockinge IMENRY Martin
HENRY WEYLAND POWELL,
 OHA PRARSE, M.P. Chillon L.odrg
CHARLES WAPSARE, Eat Hen JAAIES FORBES JOWETT, Kings.

 AMES COLE, dito
CiChARD 日ADCOCK, dito


JAMES LEVERE, Tr, ditto
THMNS MOSS , IIt
WILLIAM JONES, dito TAM CAULDREY, ditto
HENRY GOLDING, dito
THOMA IANOTH, dito
WM. HUSSBY dill THOMAS COLLINGWOOD, ditto

GBORGE COX
PETER RICKMA THOMAK BIRKETT
RICHARD TULL RICHARD TULL.
HENRY TULL
 ROBRRT HORNER
WILIAMISTONE
W. T. WILLIANS KDWARD GODDARD RDWARD TULL
EDWARD SHERWOOD
GBOROR THOMAS ANS

AS, Rear Admiral, CHARIDES BIRCH
HENRY
WENTY HANMER, Wargrave
SBYMOUR BLACKSTONE,
Cavle Priory . DARLEY ORiffith, Padworth Hounce
House
HEWRLL, Bart. Wick Hilt LLOYD DUKINFIELD, Bart. FarR. thing Cotron, clerk, Denebworth
 wliace boam PalaEr, Upper LamEnWard bouverie, Colembllt WILLIAM nouvenie pusky
I. M. BANBURY, Malator Mout C. HOPRNNS, Jun. Carertham
DMUND YOSTER, Clewer remef. Rearling, Mcar of SL. Law-
IENAY STBVENS, Clerk, Bredifeld ItENRY CLIVE, Barkham
It it HUNTER, Brach Hill DDWARD GidLDANG, Marden Er-
lelph
ABIES KRTCHINGS, Vlear, War-

 RICHARD COTRBRRL, AHIO
FRBDERICK HERVEY FULLER, HRXRY T, MICHLEM, Hurles


 W. ROOKE, C. B. Marting Hearbe
VIlearage LOWTHIAN, Thacham
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| THE HENENUE. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th April 1836, and 5th April 1831, shemin $\mu$ the Increase or Deerease under each head thereof. |  |  |  |  |
| Customs <br> Exelse. <br> Stampz. <br> Tont Ofice. <br> Taxes <br> Miseellisaeous. | $\begin{gathered} \text { yeartended Aprils, } \\ \text { 1830. } 1831 . \end{gathered}$ |  | Inereace. | Decreas. |
|  | 16$16,104,880$17440,832$6,643,435$1389.000$4,903,163$421.769 | 16, $\underset{3}{\boldsymbol{L}} 8.49$ $16,060,614$ $1,350,011$ 4,961025 271,466 | 430,565 | $x$ |
|  |  |  |  | 1,371.290 |
|  |  |  |  | 173860 |
|  |  |  |  | 229880 |
|  |  |  | 60,860 .... | 150,303 |
|  | 46,804,061 ${ }_{\text {45,759,14 }}$ |  | 494,425 | 1,697,779 |
| Deduet Increase . |  |  |  | 69,425 |
|  |  |  | 1,134.947 |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Quaro. ended Aprilb, } \\ 1830.1 \\ 1831 .\end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  | Inerease. | Decreace. |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 6 \\ 3,518,522 \\ 3,199,70 \\ 1,698,759 \\ 37,000 \\ 374,903 \\ 49,693 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} L \\ 826,169 \\ 39, j 10 \\ 8,000 \\ 19,380 \\ 11,014 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9,105,637 | 8,385,329 | 194,804 | 985,173 |
| Dedaet Ine | ease |  | ...... | 194,804 |
|  |  |  |  | 40,309 |

T. M'Gill alias Henry Angustus Tournage, was indicted for having
married Misa Elizabeth Campbell, his firet wife being still alive. The proof of his first marriage and that his wife was living, having which amounted simply to this, that she had met him in a Padding: ton omnibus, had afterwards aecomppanied him to the play, and that
she married him after three weeka' courtelip. Two objections were bee married him after three weeksa' courthinip. Two objections were
urged to the indictment by Mr. Adolphus, the prisoner's counsel ;
firgt, that the prosecutriss name was Elizabeth : Sarab," being omitted, not only in the indictment but in the marriage certificate; and second, the fact of the marriape taking place by license
instead of banns, as required by the Marriage Act, where the consent of the parents or guardians was not obtained. In fact, the marriage was buth invalid and clandestine. These were held to be fatal, and
the prisoner was aciuitted, the Iearned Judke hinting that the offence was a very serious one, and if convicted that he should cerThe Lord Advocate was on Wednerday elec
Sir R. Fermes iscarielt.
Sir R. Fersuson is returned for the city of Londonderry,
Mr. Maghew was returned for Colchester on Thursday last, Sir W. Curtis declining the contest

At the termination of the Colcheater election, the mob ruahed
upon the hustinge, and with the fury of madmen they in upon the huatings, and with the fury of madmen they in a few
ininuten tore them to pieces, ainidst the most tremendous At one time it was feared that the affray would be attended with serious consequences, but the constables evinced great forbearance,
which was evidentl's the most prudent course nnder alt circumatances. Che have not heard that any one was seriousls injured

By the death of Mr. Walter Burrell, a vacancv occurs in the ParSir Fserton Brydges will start as a candidate for the county of
Sis. Kent at the approaching disolution of Parliament.
as the one bearing this title, actlom comes no extraordinary n work, novel writing age. That it is the production of a high, as well as of
an able hand. is manifest. The author has touched his an able hand. is manitest. The author lias touched his portraits
with the pencil of a master; and has deepened the slinges and broadened the likenesses with; and holdneess and sheil which ensble the reader to decide nt once the individuality of every sketch. The papes
of The Premier may be desiknated a literary picture sallers icnat our cye where you wilh, and it falls on some " Iamiliar face." What. lington, Cannink, Peel, Hroughmm, Hume, or many others, in these
highly-wrought volumes i Onited Kingdum. Out of more than fify barrinters on the Midland Circuit, elerent
only sikned the petition in favour of the plan of Reforin introduced by IIs Maijenty M, Ministere.
No. LXXXIX. of the Qurterly Revieno will be published next weck. - It will contain Articles: 1. On the West-India Question-
2. On the Reform Question-3. On Mr. Malthus nd Mrr, Madler's views or-Population and Emigration-A. Captain Beechey's Preent
Voynge round the Worl - 5 , On Sanscrit Poetry, and the Hindu
Druma-6. Captain Basil Hiall's Life and Proteasional Adventures, jut published-7. Herochell on Iliysical Scicnce-8. Jones on Rent-
9. Buouaroti's account of Robespierre, Babeul, and the Frencl
 ary mays still le purchased.
STrye or Georaz THE Fountr.-The Gresham Sub-Committce have determined on the immediate crecion of a Statue of His late
Mnjenty Georke the Fourth in one of the (now) few vacant niches in
the quadrankle of the Roval Exchanke. the quadrankle of the Royal Exchanke.
Preparations are making for nlacigs the ntatue of the Duke of York on a pedestal, it is said, of 35 tect hiphl, in the centre between
the two fighte of atpns which nre to constitute the opening into the
Park at the end of Waterloo-place.
 Vivian Grey, will we are aithorized to state, certuinly be publialied
early in April. To exhibit he career of a young Peer of large fortune, from his coming of age to hit marriage, is the purpose of the
writer; ndd orcasion is therel) piven him to unveil many seenes of pplendid dissipation, sud to ehew in their true colours many charia-
tana in different apherrs of society who si the present moment London, and prey on the young, the wealthy, and the unsuspecting. Socierr.-The publication of the new novel of Sociely, or the
spring in Town, npprars to have excined n considerable sensation in the hikher circles. It iaperhaps among the beat specimens of what
are called Tales or fashiomable tife. that han apperared aince the popular novel of Almash's. Report has already ascribed it to more Tre Author or the King's Socrimp.-The prevalent rumour that
The King's Secret is trom thr pen of Mir. Power, the celebrated I ris) Comedian, and author of the popular novel of "The Lost Hecir,",
nppars to be confirmed by the Piterary Gazette of Saturdiay lust.
"Mr. Power," otserves the editer, "is assuredly making himepli as high and popular a name in literature as upon the ptage. The
interest of tinis work is as well sustained as its mystery, and the,
story is as orikinal as it is interesting We inold story is as original as it is interestinks. We hold "The King s, Siccref,",
rontinues the editor, "to be anongs the very best of our historic The tinited Service, Journal has its present number enlivened by
several of thoser spirited papers, comnemorative of higl persent several of those gisited papers, commemorative of high personal
adventure nnd achirvement, which have aained for this periodiral


 nibect of durlling atd its aluses is likewise recurred to in the
prearnt number, and fumishes matter for some ourious remarks and
correct A fire broke ont. on Thuraday afternoon, in the cellar under the
Thop of Mr. Holdsworth, oil and coleurman, Shadwell Hixh-street. Thu ower part of tif houer was destroyed, tonether with the greater
portion of the atock. but the ndjoining bulldings were saved. On Monday night last, between nine nnd ten orclock, a
rekret to stalr. took place on the premises of Arr. Hexp atock. near Whitchurch. The out-buildings were olserved of The be.
on fire in the "n fire in three places and the whole of thicm were consumed. The
dwelling-house took Gre, but, providentially, its spiead was pre-
vented. Weare aorry ta





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dueted from the sum assured.


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 VOLUME XXIIIT ol thii woik which completee KENIL






 LETRER To the Nivilite Hovi ivid TENTRDEN,































 Win


of A Mondar Entition (for the Country) is publighed at Three
-'Cleck in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Lateot News.

## JOHN BOLL.

## LONDON, APril 10.

Their Majesties are in good health.
His Royal Highness the Duke of $G 10$ His Royal Highness
indisposed, but is better.
We congratulate $\overline{\text { the cuuntry on the obvious progress that }}$ the public mind is making towards its natural state of good
sense. Every man who las read the History of England, 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, the habit of going mad;-we should rather say, that noisy,
dissatisfied, revolutionary class, which call themselves the dissatisfied, revolutionary class, which call themselves the
PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, and to which, for the time being, People of englaxd, and to which, for the time being,
the patient and quiet majority of the nation are contented the patient and qui
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 17 so, closely followed by the Irish and English Associations for Partiamentary Reform, Corresponding Society and Reform Club of 1790.
About' 1809 the evidence on Colonel DESP
spiracy shewed what the state of one portion of the public spiracy shewed what the state of one portion of the public
mind was at that time, although the detection of that mind was at that time, although the detection of that
bloody design, and the sudden renewal of the war, prevented any general agitation.
which Despard's hurder, to observe the pretences under 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 DESPARD said, a regular organization through the whole country; particularly in Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and every great town in the kingdom; ; intended to nurder the
King, by the discharge at his coach of a cannon loaded with grape and chain slot, 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,
" $\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{n}$ them, let them get out of the way!"-adding, " that it would play h-1l with the houses about the Treasury!"What do you say to that, my Lord Melbourne?
These eonsiderations are importaut-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 perfect indifference as to the at
miseries of the consequences, are
characteristies of the reformers.
characteristies of the reformers.
This conspiracy, however, as we have said, did not burst out into a general iusanity, but the liability of what is called the public mind to periodical inflammation, was soon after Wardle and Maryanne Clarke.
That wretched suborner of a shameless prostitute was complimented with the freedom of the City of London, pre-
sented to him, we believe, in a gold box; certainly wilh a sented to him, we beliere, 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 bodics and associations, all over the kingdom, who presented Colonel Warnle 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 ti
We will venture to assert hat he survivors of the WarDLEITES will be found in every county, city, and town, to
be now the chief partizans and promoters of the Revolution be Now the chief partizans and promoters of the Rev
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 signalized themselves by
their hatred of Royalty in every slanpe, became, all at once, their hatred of Royalty in every sliape, became, all at once,
the enthusiastic partisans of a $(Q U E E N$, Her MAJEsTY succeeded to GWillim Lioyd Ward
of one devoted class of her subjects.
Then were there the saine excitement, the same meetings, the same trumpeters-do you remember it Mr. Editor of the
Times? cessions, in short every species of popular insanity. And, again, we say that if our readers, each in his own splere, Reformers, who are the movers of resolutions and the framers of addresses in favour of the Russeli purge, they will find that they are exactly the same party; and, as far as Deatl,
Batany Bay, and bankruptcy liave spared them, the very sane persons who resolved, and addressed, and speechified and bullied, and trumpetted, and libelled in the good old
cause of which Colonel WAllole and the poor QUEEN were cause of which Colonel Wails
the, pageants and the puppets.
These are historical facts which cannot be controverted, and the inferences from them are so obvious, and so unden
hle, 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 have concluded that we ought to enjoy the most perfect quiet and traaquillity.
doubtedly, as those who will a time of peace, and was undoubtedly, as these who will refer to the proceedings of that
day will see, the commencement of that disease which, under day will sec, the commencement of that disease which, under
the pretence of Partiamentary Reform, has broken out at
inter intervals ever since. To prove this, as well as to shew what
an old humbug this Pincinmentary Reform is, we beg leave to quote the resolutious of a meeting of the county of eave to quote the resolutions of a meeting of the county or
Middlesex, on the 30 oth of $A$ pril, 1773 , which might with equal propronety have been moved by Mr. Joseph livme at
a similar meeting on the first of April, is31; viz.

Resolved-That che enost cflectual means for obtaining redress for all pulpic grievances is-(just such English as
Joserf HUME woudd and livin IIVME would not write) - is by Bills for shourtening the duration of Parliaments, for

Commons, and
the PEOPLE.'
It is now, we beg our readers to observe, just sixty years discovered bythe political quacks of that day and we seally discovered by the poitical quacks of that day; and we reall
put it to the country whether those sixty years have been a period of such distress, misery, slavery, and general debaseperiod of such distress, misery, slavery, and deneral ade oatio-
ment, as to have justified, in the slightest degree, the notion ment, as to have justiged, in the sightest degree,
of the necessity of a PARLAMENTARYREFORM.
Yet the feer
Alderman SAWBRIDGE was elected into Parliament, on no other merit, and for no other purpose, than that he pledged other merit, and for no other purpose, than that he pledged
himself to make an annual motion for Parliamentary Reform
The
The first year or two, Sawbridge did pretily well-a few
timid country timid country gentlemen, some disappointed boroughmongers, and the old disseuting click which has dozed a fox's
sleep ever since the days of Cromwele, 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. BUREE for instance-abandoned the
worthy Alderman to the support of the narrow classes which worthy Alderman to the
we have just mentioned.
motion year ores pawbridge's annua motion became the object of general ridicule; and in 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 he clamour for Reform; and any one who wil 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 betore, and which, as we shall see, has revived upon every imilar 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 Par-
liamentary Reform really had on the country, that in a few months from haring been a loud, and as it was then said, an universal popular demand, it ranished into nothing, and was even abandoned as a topic of Parliamentary warfare.
Then came the French Revolution; and with it, revived the principles (inported by LA FAYETTE) to which it owed
its birth Then we saw Corresponding Societies, and Socieits birth. Then, we saw Corresponding Societies, and Socie-
ties of the Friends of the People, at the head of which, one Mr ties 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 horoughs"- of the flagitious usurpation on
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 high denunciations of the vengeance with abloody pike in her hand, would visit those, who should dare abloody pike in her hand, would visit hose, who should dare
to oppose any obstruction to the incontestable Rights of o oppose any
THE PROPLE
At this period the frenzy was very violent, and as constate of France lad made the mishief, so it unmade it. The good sense of John Bula soon learned to comprare the practical benefils of his own constitution with the bloody during which our unhappy neighbours have, in the pursuit of a phantom, undergone every species of misery that every
species of bad Government could infict, ENGLAND soundspecies of bad Government could inflict, EnglinND, sound-
headed, sound-lhearted, practical EnGLAND! has not merel headed, sound-hearted, practical England ! has not merely enjoyed the greatest measure of internal happiness and ex-
ternal glory, but has encreased in a degree almost incredible ternal glory, but has encreased in a degree atmost incredible
in all the moral, political, and physical elements of national in all the moral, political, and 1
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 orbit with something of the same kind of disorganising
effect that the philusophers ascribe to comets in our effect that the
planetary system.
The Revolution of July, 1s30, had its first effect upon BELGIUM-unhappy, duped, deluded, desolated, BELGIUM. And again the Opposition of our day, ike the opposition of
1770 and the Opposition of 1790 , seized what they thought a favourable opportunity of bolstering up its own natural ncapacity and weakness by the popular excitement and deception of Parliamentary Reform.
Lurd John Russelle was obliged to confess that the people had long ceased to shew any spontaneous anxiety
about this question ; that $h e$, nud Mr. Lambton and Sir Francis Burdet 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 agitation of a general clection, enalled the old reforiners 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 excitcment was very small-it
was shewn in the House of Commons, that in the Session of was shewn in the House of Commons, that in the Session of
the present Parliament, previous to Christmas the of petitions for reform was exceedingly sinall indeed-sur prisingly small ; and it was not until other circumstances had thrown the Government into the hands of the present revo-
lutionary Ministry, that, under their auspices, by their arts, and at their instigation, the question had assumed anything
But even then the
But even then, the hopes of the disaffected, and the fears of triends of the existing Constitution, were very mode-
rate-no man believed that the King, and a Cabinet chosen yy the KING, would go to any extreme or dangerous length mons, were prepared to resist the of he house of com mons, were prepared
expected from the Government-rather on account of the painciple of change which they might involve ant than from
any any apprehension of an immediate and radical subyersion the Ministers did not, on their first accession we believe that template anything like the proposition they have since made - we are quite qssured that neither Lord GREX, "now old

Goderelbourne, nor Lord Palmerston, nor Lord
Goder imagined that their union was to produce such uonstrous consequences as have ensued; and we have reason to think that the great object of the anxíety of the Cabinet at first, was to discover hour 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 they
given.
But
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 three words-so clear as to admit neither of evasion or
qualification-NON-INTERVENTION-RETRENCHMENTqualificatio
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 his moment the laugh-ing-stocks of Europe, if it were not that the state to
which they have conducted the world is so alarming, that whicule 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 he fit Perevchment wat
alleviation of burdens, -The first proposition of expense, altevalion $M$ bistens an trenching Misters was, an estimates, the extravagance of which had been, those very TEEN YEARS, THE OBJECTS OF THEIR INCESSANT TEEN YEARS,
On the Civil List itself (the immediate lever by which they had turned out the former Ministry) they were able to make mended 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 nefused to sanction.
But, right or wrong, here was the second of their pledges broken ;-REFFRM became then the only leg they had to they on. If they could have arranged Belgionn aimable, sieges of not have disfranchised Buckinghan; is the sieges of WASTRICHT and ANTWERP had ee not lave been undertaken; if they could have managed the BelgisN Congress, they would not have been obliged to dismeenber
the British House of Commons;-the addition of eight members, wo for each of the great towns, 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 have cut oft sixty members; if they had been able to sthike
off half a dozen Lords of the Bedclamber, they might have off half a dozen Lords of the Bedcliamber, 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 naintained some degree of reason and moderation in lers in the Desert; two of their three camels had died, and they were obliged to heap all their baggage upon the back
But still, we believe, that, as prudent travellers, they would have been inclined to abandon some of the heary luggage rather than overload the poor beast ; but that somo other circumstances happened, which made it not a matter inostessity, but a mat
Every one of the new Ministers, whose duties called him before the Public, happened, with a most unfortumate unanis mity, to exhibit the most incredible incapacity and ignorance. now re to the House of Commons and to say, 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
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, beatein, outargued, out-spoken, out-numbered, out-votel, it became clear even to their own tardy vanity that they could not
their offices ten days unless they could make some desperate their offices ten days unless they could make some desperate
effort, and bring to their assistance some desperate auxiliaries 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 $g_{0}$-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. GoulbuaN for a reduction of taxation or a decrease of expenditure-w have nothing left but to sow, in an extravagant $p$.
for Reform, the seeds of a FUTURE OPPOBITION.
That proposition they have made, and it has met with the -the Grey-headed patriarchs of the Reform Associations o $1792-$ the iniddle-aged votaries of $W$ ARDLE 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 Frencl and Belgic revolutions, have gathered with afferted loyalty his Ministebs-and publintemptaos and inflammatory addresses have been revived in almost the same language and in the very same places, and by the very same partics
as all those to which we have before alluded. But, as we as all those to which we have before alluded. But, asional
have seen that all these successive visitations of nation insanity have cured themselves, so we are glad to know that the present paroxysm is rapidly abating.
We should be very much surprized at the timidity with which certain well-disposed persons have looked to the pre
sent public excitement, if we did not recollect that in each sent public excitement, if we did not recollect that in each of the former phrenzies the case was exactly the same.
remember perfectly well, hom 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 ques name ind it will satisfy public opinion?" Satisfy public opinion! The public opinion which sided with the QUeEN
and that public opinion which now asks for Parhia mentary 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 more voracious and more destructive exactly as its cravings
are indulged. We entreat our readers, and particularly are indulged. We entreat our readers, and particularly
those who have voices in any of the inferior bodies, the corthose who have voices in any of the inferior bodies, the cor
porations and trades, now doomed to disfranchisement, as porations 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 tines 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 in-
volved in former contests of this nature. In the WAnDLE 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 al 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 for a more democratical form of government, which is the
professed intention of Lord JOHN RUSEELL's Bill, that slock will be the shork of an earthquake, which will overthrow the whole of the beautiful Constitution under which it is our hap-
piness so long to lave flourished-it will level with the earth piness so long to have flourished-it will level with the earth
the Cathedral and the Castle, and will bury the Cottage of the Cathedral and the Castle, and will bury the Cotta
the peasant under the ruins of the neighbouring Palace.
IT is generally understood, that amongst the privileges holding the lucrative Highness the Duke of Sussex, as is not now permitted to His Royal Highness to cut his
Underwoon. 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 con-
troul of his Deer!
There has been a Reform Meeting in Sussex, of which
the Times of yesterday, gives a copious account. The same 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 principal novelty of which was the first appearance on
the political stage, of the Right Honourable Lord WiLiam the political stage, of the Right Honourable Lord Willian
LenNox, a new and powerful acquisition to the cause of Reform.
After announcing this fact, the Times indulges in a long the son of Sir John Shellex, and Member in this Par tiament for Gatton, because he had the manliness to arow his sentiments, and declare his hostility to the Bill. Surely
this is unfair, for why should not men of all parties be equaly guided by conscientions motives and equally heard-surely it is unwise, as exciting comparisons not exceedingly favourable at all times to the adherents of the opposite sidc. Mr. Shelley is a gentleman of talent, of spirit, of the most
amiable disposition, and of unblemished reputation. Against amiable disposition, and of unblemished reputation. Against
his honour or his charncter there is no man living, who dares to breathe a single word
We who attribute the vituperation and the weakness to-
gether exhibited in this attack to the gether exhibited in this attack to the Times only, should
be very sorry to make those suffer. who have the misfortune be very sorry to make those suffer. Who have the misfortune
to be put in competition with Mr. SuEliey 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 Wilian 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 badgering, 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 Gientleman, or an English Noblemen, we really cannot say.
men, we really cannot say.
One circumstance connected with this Meeting we regard with deep concern-we mean the announcement at it, by
Mr. Curteis, of the death of his most worthy colleague, Mr. Waleter of thereath of his most worthy colleague, never drew the breath of life, nnd 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 The ministerial $\Longrightarrow$ character was adorned.
The ministerial papers announce that Lord Normanby
has come to England to support the Reform Bill. Lord
Norman Normanby is not in Parliament.
We had prepared a reply to the Times on the subject of a communication from Sir EDwARD SUGDEN we received to refer our raders to that document, which we think
will amply satisfy them

## The festivities of Easter have this

 usually splendid in those places where holidey more than and on Cornhill; at the forme especially at Epping Forest the KING's, in the shape of er of which places a creature of the Kinger, s, in the shere several dear a deer, was turned out: and atclares of the KING's, declared their intention of staying in.
ches of the King's, deNobody, except the waiters and Council-and thex the wust be very common of the Common great attention to the after-dinuer fustian of the Courtiers
to the Corporation of little credit to ourselves for haring worked a revolution in
City dinne tome City dinners, for which Mrs. KEY ought to be very mation in
obliged to us. Me stated-really and upon a feeling for the Lady
Mayoress for the time being, whether Mrs. KEY, Mrs. Mayoress for the time being, whether Mrs. KEY, Mrs.
Thompson, Mrs. RAT, or Mrs. anything else-that it
hard case hard case for a female, hordings. any in right of else-that it was a
Lady Brovand-like
lady lady-a very high, position In Dencan, or any onther such
the society of her mere personal equals at table: while the
Lond MA yor, 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 Mayoresses underwent, when as dressed for dinner, the Yankee process of tarring, as well as feathering; and that the apprehension lest some of the nastiess might stick, had been superadded to the known dislike of the female nobility to the sort of people who usually figure as Judies, on the glorious occasions when
the Punch of the Corporation exlibits in that pupet-show which delighteth much the violet gowns and their adherents
See what has been the result-we hate egotism adherents. 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
House on Easter Monday.
Of this proceeding there are two versions-one, that Lord GREx, resolving to repel with indignation the character for pride and haughtiness which other Ministers have incurre 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 the y Mayoress upon such occasions, had its effect upon her Ladysh amiable disposion constitutional pretext o putting $u s$ in the wrong, to do a courtesy to the Queen of the City.
We war with Lord Grey politically, hut 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 Lady amiabilty, wich we belce ship's character, rather than attribute it to his Lordship stern decree or anxious straining after alittle dirty popularity which a mind like his, ought ro despise; suffee it to say, tha we made the observations upon the absence of the ladies from
the civic feast in November, and that at that of April the the civic feast in
Ladies were present
The speeches were, what Whig Ministers speeches usually are, things to be re-lied upon. Lord brougham, Mi.
Scales, Lord Gney, and Mr. Waithman, were extremely well recind His Royal Highness the Duke of Srssex reat eclat.
but weya Highness the Duke of Scsex was also present noticed on the part of the Premier, was equally exhibited by

ON THE FOUNDERS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

## Exhausted Nature coull no lariher go, To make a third, sb jolnet Ihe olter two.

Solon for Grebece, was sent by Heaven,

## Bellod reserv'd for EEGLLAND's use. Union of both-The Sorow Goose.:

Vulgarly spelt Soland-the Legislator Incapacissimus of LıvIn spite of the groundless vanity of Lord John Russelle and the modest self-sufficiency of Mr. Geoffrey Stanley, RELAND is in a terrific state. Lord ANGLESEA, with a thick of it, and will, we have no doubt, enforce, according to his own views, the authority he possesses.
Asse. A people who can raise Catholic 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 patriots, are either no
ought to pay for them
TO JOHN BULL

Dear B.,-It is a long time since you have heard from ,- and now I do write, you will find me sonewhat 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 oo the great caws of Reform. He talks of not stopping the
we have got the Ballad and General Sufferance-as to the first, I am all for the song; but with regard to the General, Lord John Rustles, that is efficient-the very site of Lord John is enuff-his name is a corjil, and his figger is comefort. I recklect 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. 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 jinny?
I think I see you, when you read my lines and find Te alturd as I an -but I an enlightened-the peepple must have refurm-my shoemaker says so, and I know it must be
so ; and as Lord DRUM is at the bottom of the Refurm Bise I love him-he looks as it he had been making the bile for some time. Oh, 3 ., he is an intersting crechur, and so good natured, it is quite unpossible to void having a puncheon for him.
Poummit at first the Cabnet was in a quandary-that they are jellies of Pounv, for he most certainly has talonsFULMER says he nose he has-he is a great ventriloquist (1) Fulmer sometimes calls him Polnany forin tongs-indeed Thomson, and he told me fhe other day that the King was going to create him barren barilia, and send him out Protector of Grease, instead of Prince Loophole, who, as they call it, hagged out.
Then Lord Althrop-what a deal of good he has num he has has bein in Hoffys.-Look at his entrenchmentstuck off the dooty on koles-and wot a deal more he not perwented 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 cussiu, nor a nevy, nor a sun-in-law, nor wot he has perwided for, somehow or belonging to him, but Prim Minster as hever hacted in sich a generous way aforeWhy 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 Duck.
And then that sweet Muster Cullcraft-a dear gentlehe is the Ught!-nit which gue the majority, and all by think he is the gh! -nit which guv the majority, and all by think
ing thice, which is a wise thing in a man-I was not at al
surprized when 1 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 when nose, anyhow. But he was always a favourite with the ladies-a regalar Feel-hander amongst them-And then his petty, for they are anice fam'ly take, em all to petty, for they are a nice fam'ly take 'em all to ga,
I hope Lord BRUFFHAN and Fox comes up with you
expectorations-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 certains all round it; and there I seed the Chanceseller lying full length on the Wulsack - (which I thought a hod 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,-an poor nobleman, no wonder, for he must be a most tred ou Court, and the trouble he is at to keep silence there-an carrion the bag-and riting leaden articles in the noospeppers, 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 carycachurd which is not to be wundered at, for the pitcher is panted by Lordshonsdile-(so the cattle-hog says)-and as wunder always made him look blue on the pole, its no blue and yellow is BRUFFFHAM's cullers. The pietcher however, is in the hest place in the room, in complement the Lord Chanceseller-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 gentee-so haymable-and with sich nice wiskers and white linen-never interfeering the least with any nonsense 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, (by Pors The the the the their caws is desprut-at least so the old Engine we met last easo it thep 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 qest way to for not ralk. Hen one may be pregrudice in his fever, for his Lordship has promised to do the iala wuth me, at an opp wich a frend of ours in Taffystalk-square is to give next munth-I thoft my duncing days was gun, task.
Pursenal felines, however, shud not halways way with us, but since FULMER as taken this turn towards refurm, all the Minsters have been so servile to us, that we are quite churmed. sich Hockland, though no grate things in the Guvment, Pier-and Sire, warm arted cretur-sich an insind at the same time such a fine man-how he turrified that Ogreman MA hoon-did you see how. the pore fellur was put to a nonplush; and how he croed over O'KONNELL like a kokthat PLUMMET Wed about it; so did Lord Alithror with Mr that he cocht in his entrenchment at St. Jimses-Oh! it makes one prowd to see such Neros as these
But nothink will do-everybody wich wares shurts and
has munney in their pokets abuses this bill of Lord Dit has munney in their pokets abuses this bill of Lord Drums;
they say the bill may parse, but nobody can conster it; and hey els sure B. off sixty-two members at a blow is a serous hopperationhone it is very like a Revelation. Old Tim with the firelock, however, will sho the effin) wen we are in our graves, what
ever I have a fit of cof will it signify to hus?
1 In for Reform-and I hone it. The King, they say, is fich I do wot wunder. But Mr. Christopher Sturbs, our hopposite neighbore, is for it; and that has decided neefor he hadmires Lord Pummicestone, and Mister Cul craft, and Mi. Singeing Long--so I think he has had some new lights lately. Singeing Long, after having storned once at the Hold Bayley, and having been only re Marrowbone, as what FULMER calls the " knee plus ultra." And now, B., let us snitch a minuet from Pollyticks, and two : here is Heter thomsons, for a moral infexion or the trees is begiuing to shoot, just as the bows is ceesing to unt; the sweet Buds (1 ope you like Hornithology) are commencing their wobblings 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. Manam and Heve did so before them, wich is a good President.
Wot a splundid site it is to behold the wurks of naturpiping out of the beds at Battersea-Burnells funnel under the Thames-and the Cosmorammý in Regent-street but one has no time for these thinks at present. I ham opened myself to yrit-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 refurm, enter noo; 1 shall neve be hass enough to be a bartizan of it before the public.

> stuly, 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-
-The fact is, "that Mr. BRUMMELELL 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 nam
again thrust before us. With regret we alluded to the affai again thrust before us. With regret we alluded to the affair
several months ago, and it is only to give a seasonable hint several months ago,
that we recur to it.
A Shave Bilu has been passed by the Jamaica Legisla ture quite unexceptionable. The two sectarian clanses, and relative to negroes strongly objectave been omitted-we thin the latter very improperly, because it was admitted by the
various Dissenting Ministers who were desired to state thei
objections to the lav of 1526 , 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.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { ROYAL NAYY. } \\
\frac{\text { TO JOHN BULL }}{} \\
\text { Chelle }
\end{gathered}
$$

SIR-You did me the favour to Cheltenham, April2, 1831. since, the total forgetfulness of the present First Lord of the Adniralty of the promise he made when, unfortunately for the service, he came into office-" all shationave a turn,"
said the First Lord-" no favour and affection," and all the rest.of it.
Now for the proof of this pudding-Pigot and Mingay I told you, werer 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 Curacoa, being the Captain DUNN has been appointed to the C
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, batred, nor uncharitableness, that makes his brother officers complain of his new appointment. It is of the empuness of
complain, and, above all, they complain of this piece of complain, and, above all, they complain of this piece of
favouritism, because, being the third instance that has favouries, it shows that this First Lord has no inclination to mend his system. As a matter of service it is more galling, becruse the Curacoa, 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 Admiraity, and besides, as your friend the banker would say,--he has got another friesd at another board, who has 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 becanse it will ease my conscience.
a Captain of Fours, evter, $\begin{gathered}\text { Years }\end{gathered}$
The following letter appears in yesterday's Times :-Sin,-Will you allow me through the medium of your columns to
address a plain question to the author of a malignant article copied address a plain question to the author of a malignant article copied
into your Paper from the Strathmore Journal, and intended to wound into your Paper from the Strathmore Jourral, and intended to wound
the feelings of respectable persons, with whowe character it is in the feelings of respectable persons, with whove character
charity to be supposed that the writer is totally unarquainted. Is it in the estimation of "sober-minded Christians", at all derogatory to the character of ST. Pexer and others, his fellow-apostles, that they were
Cobbler's
isciples of the JEw CARPENTBn's Son
a hater of pharisaical pride.
We leave the Christian readers of the Times Newspaper, the organ of the Manistry, and this letter.
make their observations upon then

AMONG the astonishing coomesses, we will not call them audacities, of which the present Ministry have been guilty, those connected with the appearance of the Lord ADvo-
CATE 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 eturned, had been legally disfranchised by a decree of the Court of Session, aflimed, we believe on appeal, in the House of Lords, and a new elecion was ordered.
In the teeth of this decision of the Court of Session, of the ment resolved to put forward a Candidate, whose claim must ment resolved toput forward a candidate, whose cla, for must
rest one same rejected and nullified vote ; and, for defiance of municipul and Parliamentary law, whom did they select as their cat's-paw? ?-The great Jefrerry-the first legal adviser of the Crown-the public guardian of the law-the Lond ADVGCATE of Scot pandy!! To have put forward any one, in such a case, would have in such incongruout, illeggal, and, let us add, ridiculons
circumstances, was surely an audacity which we may call astonishing.
The Lond anvocate, however, forgetting his legal station, which, heing quite new, we are not surpprized at, but pected, cousents to be made this cat's-paw; and, by a series Hegalities 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 asser-
tion, Mr. Croker expressed some surprise that such a sentence should hare been pronounced by ony one, but above all by a law'yer-by a lawyer of such weiglit and eminence,
and by one whose own seat was suspected of being fictitious, and by one whose own seat was suspected of being fictitious,
Mr. KENNEDY and Lord Joun 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 Hous
The SPEAKER seouted and the House laughed at the interference-but mark what followed. In a few days after, the petition against the lord Anvocate came to trial-
Where now is Mr. Kennedy? Where now is Lord John RUSSELL? who were lately so indignant that Mr. Jeffrex's right should be even suspected? Where was the LoRd
ADvocate himself, to repel the charges of frand and illegality which that petition made against of him? - Nond sunt
inventi. They are not to be found. We believe that no inventi. They are not to be found. We believe that no
appearance at all-crtainly no effectual and substantial appearince at all-critainly no effectual and substantial advocate of Scotland had not been duly elected, and
ought not to have been returned for the Forfar distri
burghs-and liis adversary urghs-and his adversary, Colonel Oglevy is seated.
Well and sood, you will say-"Theman has got his Well and good, you will say-"The man has got his mare
again, and all is right"-and the Lord ADVocate, conagain, and ali is right "-and the LORD ADVOcATE, con-
scious that his seat was untenable, acted becomingly in not prolonging a contest which he knew to be futile; and although in must be blamed for having lent hinnself to the original hegality, and athough he ongsio "ave moderated the zeal of is
he is praiseworthy in having declined to continue a vexatious he is praiseworthy in
and fruitloss contest.
Not so fast.-During the ten days that be 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-of the Lord Advoright to vote, -that when the matter came on for trial in right to vote,- hat when the mater came on for his friends allege it as a merit, that he did not
fer 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 Lond advocate will find his way back into pariament. It is said he is already returned for the now amous borough of Malton, but surely he wili not cendescent moncome one of those Representatives oppearance mongering Peers, who, on his first irregular appearance in
the House, he denounced as unfit to act, and incapable of voting.
Mr. Honner, the something-we forget what the thing is called-but the head of the Cockney College in Gorestreet, has resigned; some of the Governors or council, or
whatever they are, cut him off two hundred a year, and he 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 oystershops, 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 region is spelt-there-is, on a brass plate fixed on a little
two-roomed Cockney-hole of a house these 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 priated-"P 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 for the hare-skins and rabbit-skins, to be made erudite and
fine fellows, and legislators, and members of the projected Ilouse of Delegates; and there is a bit of dirty green gauze pinned up in the kitchen window, to prevent the said under graduates from looking at the maids as they go to their stu-
dies; -and then, firther on, is that most absurd of all things, ties;-and then, farther on, is that most absurd of all things,
the College of Cockayne itself, with a portico contrived on the College of Cockayne itself, with a portico contrived on
purpose with a variety of steps outside the building to lieep 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 suburbau climate, and the stinking vapours arisiug from stagnant pools, half filled up with the refuse of
the dust-carts. The lodges are graced with two filtelingthe dust-carts. The lodges are graced with to foreste-ends of
stones (we presume) on their tops, while the gable 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 veighbourhood in which the thing is placed, under the iman 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 "re 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 unqualified nuisance.
As to the building itself, the most absurd of all absurdilies, in English architects, is trying after Palladian models.
PALLADIO did not build for an English climate-huge pro Pallanio did not build for an Euglish climate-huge por-
ticos 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 seasonable in Italy are absurd here-we might as well build wigwans for villas,
because the American Indians make because the American Indians make graceful huts to suit heir wants and wishes-or live in pits because the Kamschat--a more woeful misapplication themselves during the winter -a more woeful misapplication of flights of external steps we
never saw thau in this College (beautiful, we allow, in the design)-ror a more perfect waste of time, money, and impudence, than has been exhibited in the getting up of a humby, 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 unholiest hole even of pper Gore-street.
The miseries of the country, and the absolute necessity for general reform, have been made most evident during the periodically exlibit themselves at this season, were most remarkably distinguished by the opening of no less than
sixteen Theatres in Loudon and the inmediate suburbs sixleen Theatres in London and the immediate suburbs,
hesides a variety of minor barns, booths, and even waggons in the vicinity, all of which were crowded to the "highest
The Pa
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, nswer all the purposes for which they were designed; and,
as if bacon without butter were not enough, Covent Garden as it bacon without butter were not enongl, Covent (iarden
on Tuesday produced an Opera, the music by SPHOR, with selections by Sir Grorge Smart from other masters, of he most beautiful and splendid description. Miss Inveis a first-rate singer, and well deserves her patronymic; for in a irst-rate singer, and well descres 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 oceptacles for cash, whatever they
We mean not to go into any analysis of all the things that really believe that so much real theatrical talent but we realy believe that so much real theatrical talent-as to
actors of a certain grade-or so much theatrical expenditure period of the theatrical history of the country,-We ought
to notiee, in the strongest terms of reprobation, a most beaatly display at the Adetphi, the natare of which we are quite sure could not have been known to the living Adelphi appropriated to such an affair. The watehhouse is the only Pantheon in which such an exhibition of Gods should take Mr . THom, mean Gods. but nuisances) will of such things, (we do not mean "d. in in " and 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 annonce of the Proprietor of Sydney Gardens, in
that salubrious city; by which it will be seen that sum variety of dous city; by which vegetable, have rarely beea offered to a discerning public :-

> 'SYDNEY GARDENS, VAUXHALL, BATH.
"The nobility, gentry, and public are respectully informed, that April; upon which occasion there will be a Grand Miscellaneous


 choice collection of Birds.
"The Eagle is chained in the Ivy Tower ! ! !
"The bean is quite sccurre, and will ascend to the head of his pole on being invited! ! The Monkeys, \&c. \&c. woill be disposed in the Gardens, to amuse the juvenile visitors. with some rare and beautiful Gold and Silver Pheasants. " Public Breakfasts, Concerts, Bazaars, Masquerades, \&c. \&c. Fill be providid When called ror. nounced. Promenade Band will commence playing, until further notice dialiy at twelve oscolock.


Conceive-everything in the best state of perfection-bears secured, eagles clained, and monkeys well disposed-break. fasts and bazaars come when you call for then, and the subscription book may be taken to the house of auy family desiring it-these are all such curiosities that we are not
surprised at the permission granted ou moderate terms to make Syduey Garden, Bath, part of the education of the make Syduey $\mathbf{G}$
rising generation.

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

My Dear Bule-To-day I am going to Taris, April 7, 1831. he patriotically they have robbed France.
To begin with the patriot King. Far be it from Peren Hoog to surmise that the Duke of Onleans wished to be King-conspired to be King-conspired for fifteen years to be Kwna-and that he sum ceeded in being Kise in consequence of these conspirations. Pstras
Hogis is quite incapable of holding such opiuious, nud merely repeas the observations of others for such opiuions, and merely repeas Nevertheless, the Duke of Orleans consented to become Kisa, because, according to a letter of his which has recently been pubr Emperor of Rusuin in Arance, which he addreased to the preseat Emperor of Russin in August last, he, the Duke, was the odf meane by which France could be saved from anarchy and ruin. Thin
is the Citizen King's view of the affair. It is not for Peren Hacan
 pute the word of a Monsnch living in the Palais Royal ; but he rid just venture to observe, that the royalists do not think so--that tiok
extreme royalists do not think so-that the repullicans do not thith so-that the Gauche and extreme Gauche do not think so-and thatit is only the party called "The Lous Phile party," that really dots
think so. Still Peren Hogis would not venture upon entertaining sud an opinion himself, but is prepared to declare, that at least in procled and firty persons cried "Vive Louss Pullir" when heras 250 praimed Kivg. If any persons should be disposed to think mod people, PETER Hogis can only reply, that he is not accountable for Liberal arithmetic, but that it was adopted as a principle in Augut that 250 were sufficient.
$H$ Hower
However, we muast not get into these subtleties, nor trouble ourp selves about inquiring how it was that he was made King, not
whom. He is King de facto, and his Budget will prove thateil at least as "dear"' a Kına, as one de jure. When the Duke d Onleans was elected King by 250 peraons, those who elected bil promised that he should be a very cheap as well ns a very dear KD
and all the hackney-coachmen and tick in future there would be no Civil List, for the Duke of Oaleanver so rich that he would scorn to take any of the money of Frand This was really consoling, and the people put up with the " Septing Monarchy" lor the sake of its vast economy. Durin was said about money matters. Old LAPAYETTE Mnd
wher horse regulated all finaucial alliairs, and Louis Philp was of the Duke of Oalendes was known ro exceed Five Mil Francs per Annuat, and his sister Madame Adelaide,
you know, is marricd left-handed to have a yet larger fortune. So, ha Louis Philir was King, ally believed by people that they were spending their own fortunes, and do you think? Why, the secret has come out. Yes, the Committee has told all the truth-has printed, or the ben present and future generations, the debtor and creditor
the public treasury, and now we have the pleasure to loarn five months a Citizen Kiva dhew out of the theasuny, without a wond bring said on thesubject, the sum of nine millions of frib -or sixty thousand francs per day-or two thousand
dred foncs per hour! This discovery has produced no among all parties. Even the Louis Philip party admits rather dear," but still they say, "France is rich, and it w dredth part, of the uncivil things which are said about this Hobs ; but I may just say, hat though the Tuileries is no -though there is no court-though all the pensions paid bs royal family out of the civil list have ceased-though we cal as that of the United States, yet that the civil list amount that which it did during the restoration. There ar Louss Phimirand Madame Anelaide save all their incom formerly, when Duke and Madame, they spent in Pa
.0 poverty-looking monarchy" shall last, but they furthermore prove
that Loous Pravir cannot spend, and does not spend, ore- half of the that Louis Prink cannot spend, and does hot spend, remains King for
sum claimed for the civil list; and that if he only 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 disap-
proved of, both by Peter Hoag and his Rosa 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 been laid out in English Securities. "For age
you may-no morning sun latts a whole day."
From the Patriot King, and his civil list and expences, let us look a little at the proceedings of his friends and partizang, who have con. ducted us thus far in the march of extravagance, misery. and ruin.
We will say but a very few words of old LaFAYETrE: He is, after We will say but a very few words of old Laviyerre! He is, alter
all, by far the most honest among them, and except that he was well all, by far the most honest among them, and except that he was well
fed, clothed, and lodged, (aad his horse too), in Rue Mont Blanc, at fed, clothed, and lodged, and his horse too, in Rue Mont inanc, at
the expence of the state, whilst commander in clief of the tailors, the expence of the state, whilst commander in
blacksmiths, and grocers, called National Guards, he made very little indeed by the revolution. Next, however, comes LAFITrE-and his history is really charming. The revolution ruined commerce,
and therefore the revolution ruined him-but this was not to his and therefore the revolution ruined tim- Got therne mant should lend thirty millions to commerce. All the Liberals who are shopkeepers supported this proposition, and to work they went to get the loan and divide the money. The house of Lafitte and Company was anong 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 re
spectable and long-established firm with a little money. This was spectable 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 Lafrrtr was to be paid some alleged old standing debt, due, which Laprrte was to be paid some alleged old standing debt, due, or said to be due, in respect of some Faytian loan, but which no on Thew anything about, and anoted to five millions of francs. But his five millions This amounted to five millions of francs. But this five millions of fund, so Lours Philur signed an order for it to be taken out of the Treasury, and Mister Lafitite the Minister paid Mister Lafrtte the banker. It is as through 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 Lafitre 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 Lafrtre, as Minister, advised them to apply to the Government for loans out of the commerce fund-and Mister Lafirte, the Minister, promised to second their applications with his best support-accordingly they applied, the loans were made, Mister 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 Lafirte was saved rom bankruptcy ; and now, as a matter of course, a considerable balance remains, which Mister Lafitte bas employed in establishing a new banking-louse for his nephew, and in providing for his own comfort and luxury during the remainder of his life. After this exposé, let ue 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 necessary. He preferred the latter-made the revolution-and has
saved the firm of Lafirte 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 expences of the revolut that there is another item in the expences of the revolution whinh demands a moment's attention. And this iter, is a suin puid or
given." 'or rirring our Two Mristrens." You will probably rethe "dining-room" of Count Peyronser was fitted out by the Trean sury, by virtue of a Royal Ordinance, although the Hotel was a necessary. To this very house the Chamber of Deputies has not rated those expences. But yet a yet larger sum has been expended with out the consent of Parliament, and eince the revolution, by the very same men who refused to pay the clarge for Count Pexnowner, "in
fitting out", two of the Ministers. This fitting out was not hoverer fithing out" two of the Ministers. This fitting ont was not, howewer,
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 ganblers who were in debt and had no ready money, they wanted credit with their tailors,
and credit with their coaclimakers, for up to that moment the heightit of their ambition had been to keep a "kig;", and so these pauper of their ambition had been to keep a "kir ;" and so th
patriots were riyged out at the expence of the revolution!
Now these are facts, facto which can be substantiated, and facts which no one can dispute. Let me, then, ask yon, my dear Bull,
whether I am not rikht in saying that the maxim of the Liberals is to "profit personally froin their momentary connexion with State can in' deternined to keep to show up these men as they ought to be. I am an opinion, except one founded on facts ; but I am resolved, that least in your columns, the truth shall be told about all parties and all
syatem Bystems. Thus, then, you perceive that even the promise of economy
which was which was made to us in Ausust last, as a temptation to cry "Vive
Lours Philir," has not been kept ; and that a Monal publican, Democratic, hikgledy-piggledyiGovernment, is a vast deal dearer than that of a legitimate and hereditary Monarchy.
One of the
the French people: and that is the total ruin of crediready felt by mercial transactetions. Therefore the public funds have fallen from
84 and more taxes from 110 to 75 . Therefore the people have to par Most old estadished and tespectable houses of conaierce have
pailed.




 to impeach he with voice and gesture. M. DE Concellemp propnses
out of office inisters. General LABAROE, who


 paty of resistance to Peers, there exista a powerful and organized

 withont any Electorall Law at all.
arning and marching against Poland and Germany Russia they are athey are arming and marching towards the frontiers that in Belpuium;
than
that in Austria they are arming that in Austria they are arming and are marching on the frontiers of Prance and into Italy; that in Holland they are srming and march
ing anainst Belsium that in Belyium they are arming and ar
marcting against Holland ; that in France they are marching gavainst Holland; that in France they are armink, and no
one knows why or wherefore exect it be from fear ; that in Italy
they are arming only to be dearme they are arming only to be diearuped j that in spain' all are armed
against the Liberals from without and fron witlin; and that in Portugal no arming is neceessary, since peace is reestablished and order
univeramily reverils. Next week, 1 will say less about France, and
more about Foreign


## TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sin,-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 exceeding $£ 8,000$., all of them being lawful expenses. With Mr Fraser's charges against Colonel Gordon, Ior attending to his in
terest at Weymouth, I have nothing to do. He never acted for ime terest at Weymouth, I have nothing to do. He never acted for me,
and Colonel Gordon never paid a shilling for me. 2dly. Mr. Fraser and Colonel Gor on never paid a abilling for me. 2dIy. Mr. Fraser
has ebitted his ground as to the proposal. He now states "t that the has ehited 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 this new stars of the documents, which he sur felains. As far such document. Colonel Gondon never arked my assistance to ob tain a peerage for him, or even intimated to me, directly or indirectly, his desire to obtain one
Mr. Fraber ease 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 a that I was not to pay for free from expense, merely never called upon to pay one shilling of my expenses as he ad. mits, and there is not a word in that memorandum pointing to
a sale of any of the seats, which was, as Col. Gondon himself has a sale of any of the seats, which was, as Col. Gondon himself has
declared, never contemplated. Mr. FRAser saya that Col. Gordon represented to him verbally and by writing that the understanding with me was that Lords Goderich and Grantham undertook to indecure a peerage for Col. Gondon, and he adds, that such was the understanding with me will be seen by the above proposal. The recently. The Noble Lords alluded to were altogether unk nown to ine, and I never had any communication with either of them upon
 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 me was as follows
(Private and confidential.) "20th May, 1828. "Sir,--l am desirons of acquiring Messrs. Jonn and Edsiund possible, not excceding 12,0001., and if they can be purclased at that sum or under it, I am willing, until the young Baronet attains the ake of 2i, trat the town should return two of the four members,
Mr. Une not being one of them, leaving the other tivo places for you and myself. III can obtain the votes on the before-mentioned I will furnish the money whenever it is requirod, and indemnify "you in the contract.-I have the honour, Ece .,

John Gondon.,
Colonel Gondow states, in his defence, that he copied this letter rom one furnished to him by Mr. Frasen, in his own hand-writing. fide property, actually let to tenants. My answer is dated the 2.2nd May, and was as follows :-
"I cannot act upon the letter which I have reccived; it makes it acondition that one person is to be excluded. This may be the posed purchase, accomplish the object; but I cannot brcome a party to any stipulation excluding the town from acting ns the may think proper with the property which may be left to them. las heen made to appear that my letter of the e2dd May was an answer to that proposal, but if they are examined the contents will prove is introduced, in order to make by letter an to it. The part which t, is that which stipulates that a Major Wrybano should be excluded from the boroughl ; but the real stipulation was, that Mr. Une should be excluded, to which 1 refused to accede. This latter stipulation is rikinal. 3 dly . My statement as to not laving acted as Counsel in the Chancery proceedings is strictly true, as Mr. Prafer well knows. The assertion in Mr. Frassn's summons in the suit was, "that in the proceedings in Chancery, which Colonel Gor oos instituted for "his nephew, Mr. Suadrn was generally retained as his Couan to and he now repeats, that "I was Mr. Gondon's Counsel in a "matters relating to the Josvsrove uffairs, 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. DALnYMin 1829 . All those fees, but the first, are in relation to Mr. Datnvar-
refe's property only, and to the suita in Scotland and the Weat Indies in which Cooionel Gondon was engeged, but which the West Indies, est comnexion with the proceedings in Chancery in relation to the The fee to which I have no nephew
which, as Mr. Fenser states it, was " 3 , 10 a hich, as Mr. Fnaser states it, was " 30th April, 1829, Lieutenan Johsstoner. Mr. Sug den's special retainer, $£ 1$. 3s. Gd." Thit suit
.
 the trust estates in which Colonel Gon non's nephew was interested and it was accepted by my clerk upon that representation. Another been previously left at my chambers, and wes almost immediately
ben in the afterwards returned to Mr. Poouse, as Colonel Gonoon's town solici tor, and no fee was paid upon it. I stated, both to Mr. Fraser and Mr . Poote, that I would not be concerned in the trust cause, and I afterwards personally refused a retainer on Mr. Pootre's renewed application to me, and although Mr. Poote offered several briefs in the cause, my clerk refused to receive thent. I aloo personally respectability in Lincoln's Inn was desirous I \&hould take. My firit statement, therefore, was strictly true, and I have never held a brief either party or acted in the cause, although niady steps have been taken in it ; some of them in my presence.

## ${ }^{\mathrm{amm}, \mathrm{Sir}}$

Guildford-street, April 9, 1831.
EDWARD B. SUGDEN.

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-uf course we give it a place came wafered, and not knowing the Hon. Baronet's writing we have no other evidence of its authenticity but what our we have no oll see.
readers will se.
SIR-In the leading article of your paper of the 3d inst. you endea-
vour to impute to those who are in lavour of Reform, and to myse
 quit ais much opposed to as you pretend
you will do me the favour qualified contradiction of the sentiments and lanpuage there attri-
buted to me ; and I also bes to add that I later suatedy he mpaness, and welfare of every individual in the kingdom
depends on the speedy enactment of the wise, great, and just measure, now before Parliamen
Sandgate, 7 th April. 1 remain your obedient servant. J. W. TYLDEN.
We have just received the following letter:-

> TO JOHN BULL

Sin,-From the present state of ihe, 29th March, 1831. 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 ower Caledonian Mercury as having been presented to His Caledonian Mercury as having been presented to His
MAJESTY on Friday last, 25th current, 1 was surprised to see among the number an "Address from the Freeholders see amon
of Elgin.
Having had the honour for many years of being Converion of that County, I was well aware that nothing in the PLACE WITHOUT MY KNOWLEDGE. In fact, Sir, No such Merting was held till this day; when at one whieh I convened, upon a Requisition most respectably 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
your obedient servant,
ARCH. DUNBAR,

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { CLERICAL INTELLIGENCR. } \\
\text { PREFERMENTS. }
\end{gathered}
$$

The Rev. T. O. Foley to the vicarage of Llansdwrn, CarmarthenThire. Patron, Sir Thos. Foley. Pembroke College, Oxford, to the
The Rev. Hugr Matrure, of Pember Bectory.
Bart. The Rev. Arthur Roberts
Patron, John Weyland, Esq.
The Rev. R. G.C. Alder
The Rev. R. G. C. Alderson, to the rectory of St. Mathew, Ips*
wich. Patron, the King.
The Rev. W. PuLbe, curate of Caversham, to wich. Patron, the King.
The Rev. W. Pulles, curate of Caversham, to the rectory of
Gidding Parva, Hants. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.
The Rev. H. P. Jescon, M.A. has heen licensed by the Bishop of
Lincoln to the Perpetual Curacy of Choulsbury, Bucks. Lincoln to the Perpetual Curacy of Choulsbury, Bucks.
The Rev Georae Lilure Woomeouse Pauguien, to the rectory of
Bradield, Norfolk. Patron, Lord Sufield. obituary
The Rev. C. Barlre, LL. B. Rrctor of Fritton, Suffolk,
The Rev. Robser CMoFT, Canon Residentiary of York, Rector of
Rowley, (patron, Col. Hild yyrd, and Vicar of Hornsea with Preston, Rowley, (patron, Col. Hild, Cand, and Vicar of Hornsea with Preston,
Yorkshire. (Patron, the Lord Chancellor.) The Rev. Josery Sharpe, Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmore-
and, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. (The The Rev Thomas Slatter, M.A. of-Christ Church, Oxford, and
Rector of Shinwell. Rector of Shipwell.
The Rev. John W
New College, Uxford

NIVERSITY intellugence


 Sunday morning; Rev. Mr. Hughes, Trinity College, niternoon;
Rev. Mr. Bans, St. John's College, Latin Sermon, the lith inst.
ORDINATIONS.
The following gentlemen were recently ordained by the Lord
Bishop of Woncester:Bishop of Woncester:-
Deacons.-H. A. Whitınore, B.A. Christ's College; F. Duncan,
B.A. Trinity College; W. Biscoe, B.A. Queen's College.
 mitted to holy orders:-W. Worsley, R.A. MMgdalen IIhll. Oxford
W. Tutcliffe, B.A. Trinity College, Dublin; W. A. Wood, B.A.
Queen's Collige, Cambridge; J. Bywater, B.A.St.John's College,
Cambridge; T. Orwell, St. Bees' Institution; F. Tolemache, B.A. Peterhouse, Cambridge j. W. Street. B.A. Queen's, Cambridge.
The last two by letters im. from the Bishop of ELV Wt an Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, on Eednesday last, the following persons were ordained :-
Deacons - Walter Alford, B.A!, St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; R. J.
Bartlett, M. A., St. John's, College, Cambridge ; H. J. Bowden Bartlett, M. A., St. John', College. Cambridge; H. J. Bowden,
Queen's Colleke, Cambridge ; J. B. Doveton, B.A.; Jowning;
W. Y. Draper, B. W. What







CITY-SATURDAY EvENING.
The intelligence from Paris has been of rather a pacific tendency
during the week, and the consequence hha been an advance in during the week, and the consequence has been an advance in
Consols, which have been as high as 791. The closing price for the Account was 79t. Market. the Northern Securities have risen; Rusian Bonds are 893, and Danish 56 . Sittle variation has taken
place in any of the otber Securities. Brazilian Bonds are 57 , and


## The French papers continue to assert that a Congress is about to

 A private letter from Cracow expresses considerable mistrust ofthe sincerity of the professions made by Russia as to the moderation of her demands unon Poland. It expresess an opinion that Russia really bas for ber object the complete dimemberment of that country,
and in contradiction to her alleged moderate views, says that Gen. and in contradiction to her allezed moderate views, says that Gen. ing high rewards to his soldiers upon their entrance into Warsaw,
and that thes should be allowed to burn the city, and pinlage it with-

The Warsaw State Gazette of the 28th March brings a proclamation issued in the name of General Yermoloff, and dated from Sama-
rad, on the banks of the Wolka, the 29 hh of January (probably the rad, on the banks of the Wolka, the 29th of January (probably the
old style is manat). The proclamation is said to have been found on
on the body of a Russian officerchilled in $n$ recent affair. It calls on the


It is gratifying to learn, from the Irish papers received yesterday, that the visitit of Lord Anklesen to the disturbed districted is is likerdy to to
the atended with immediate benefil, and that his reception has hitherto been warm, cordial, and even enthusiastic.
About half--past, two oclock yesterday mornink, the back premises
of Messrs. Curtis and Co. licensed rectifiers, \&cc. Mile-end Old Town, took fire. A great deal of damagee ehas been, done, and a table enearly
consumed. It is supposed the fire originated in consequence of some unslaked lime getting heated by the rain on Friday, which was neslected by the work men who were employed in doing some repaira
Mr. John Quick, who for many years was the principal favourite residence near Islington Church. Mr. Quick was in his 83, year,
and may be considered one of the last of the Garrick school. He has left a son and daughter, who are both in comfortable circumstances. Old Bailer.-Yesterday George Wright was capitally convicted
of stealing 54 shep, the property of Mr. Stow, at Chelsfield, Kent, Lewisham. Twenty of the skins were afterwards found in a house at Deptford, which were traced to the prisoner, and others were dis-
covered at his house in Long-alley, near Worship.street. Edward Stemmingford was also convicted of taking away by force, on the 10th
of February, a child named John Segron, aged five years, and stealing its clothes, leaving the poor infant almost in a state of nudity, in which state it was discovered by a police constable, who restored the child
to its parents. Chas. Roberts was also convicted of a similar offence. Horrible Massacre. - Another foul blot in the character of the recorded in the black catalogue of murder and outrage which have Wow made the whote county one scene of terror and desolation. he chief town of the county, five policemen were brutally arrived in on the noon-day by a horde of savages, who absolutely stoned their

T.


 TURNPIKE and PARK GATES.-JOHN COLLINGE, Patent
HOL Axletree Inventor.of Bridgeetreet, Lambeth, has invented a CAST-1RON
 ase. Specimens of these Gates may be viewe.
friars road ; and at the Manufactory, as above.

## ,     neapable of discolouration or corrosion, and fixed without the incumbrance of wires or any other ligatures, and answer every purpose of articulation and mas tieation. Charges as in Paris.-N. $\mathbf{B}$. All Operations nerformed on the Teeth. <br>  S6, Lambl's Conduit-street, Foundling Hospital. 

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 Leezd. Copper, and for all Articles requiring a defence againgt the effects of the
weather, ithaving been proved to be impervious to wet, and In a shot time anter
being laid on, to become as hard as atone. Two Coats of it are equal to four of
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Paint, at Walter Carson's office, as above. S






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tratts of Napoleon, of the Eminresses Josephine and Marie Loulse, and a fac imile of the act or Ahe
""These volumes may be read with nall the inter ofst of a poomance."-Conrier.
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General, or the Emperor, but what the man really was, will find him well pic


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Wparkanted free from damage, are now on Sale at the Twikey Carpet and
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qually of Turkey Carpets heing very, great, every atention has been paid, by rice of eard Carper, are to be be bad at thed lists, containink the dimensions abo
orehouse.-Letters addressed
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jesty, and for many of the Nobility. Extractlog, Scaling, Stopping, and all ope GOOD BLACK TEA, 3s. 6 d . per 1 b . - Fresh Supply from the
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## Vol. XI.-No. 540.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17. 1831.
Price 7d.

## T

 TIIEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.-To-morrow Evening, Whack; Din Caro, Mr. Cloper; Don Leto, Mr. Macready D Donn Zantue
## M


 Porthand plap
greefily adr

M







RTR






SIGNOR T. ROVEDINO has the honour to announce to the


MR. MOSCHELES reapectully informs the Nobility Gentry, CERT, on TUESDAY, Third of May ht the King Concrt Room, KING'S


CHARLES WRIGHT, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket.









WYANTED, a CURACY, with a small house, in a healthy




period of anxiety and sereere ithess, were inst nutremithng, and terninated only





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THE CHINTZ, DAMAAK, CABINET, And UPHOLSTERY and Gentry the moat extensive asembenage of Usefng and Dr ornamental Furniture
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ers that have The Never Monthyli, is siad to Lave changed its Editor; if oo, it has changed for
 ing Posti in in the rariets, and seasonable in the character, of its information.-
Jdicious Thie New Monthy y is an old favourite of aurs. It has lately under.ergone changes.

 Postine ia a glow of new life breathed through the pages of this Magazine.-
The Cornubian. Thisinithe best number of the New Monthly which we have seen for a long
time, and does credit to the judgment and taste of the Editor.-Morning Theste New Monthly Magazine shers decided aymptoms of improvement.-Bury

 taken phace in the arranyement as well hs in in the quality of the niscellaneous This deservelly ppoular misceliany appears to us to hare undergone, under
its present able mana kem, mat, more striking tur rovements than any of its con-



$\xrightarrow[\text { incipal Periodical. }]{\mathbb{N}} \underset{\text { I }}{\text { I }}$
TMETEETH.-Mr. DUNN, Sirgeon Denist, 10 years Assist-



C LARK, DENTIST, removed to 3 , Keppel-grreet, Russell-

M ${ }^{\text {R. CHARLES HEARING's recent demise renders it necessary }}$ Iinued as usual, at the same Establishm of BOOK. BINDING, \&c., will be bon-








to $W \mathrm{~m}$. Cardinal will be duly atended to.
To THE LEORM BILL.


Why, Brother Liverymen, are the Electors of Oxford and Cambridge to retain
their $\mathbf{n}$.ectiver Why are we all to te pe placed upon an equality with erery loil householder, end
 parifthe fouseholders of London are to have Representatives in Parliament,
 very thed in every lane and aney in this rarled Metropolis? -And are they to Kemember, Licerymen! our elective franchise was at an arly neriod of the
Hanoverian Suceesion ant
 others of the Corporat Rights were given to Houselindery; ;-Remember to the
 reason for its being so? No. Have you been quilty of bribery, corruption, or
malpractice? No. What then muat be my astonistliment at hearing our Represen

 received it
Brother Liveryment Reform is necessary; but 1 would call upon our Legitin Parliament is as old as the Constitution of Parliament, and that they may to
unskiffully reform the old Constitution of the building, that it may fall and crusk them in wet ruins.
It
Ither


 to the extent intended by the proposed Bill, than they have to deatroy the e elective
franchise of any Englth county-or the hereditary hooursof another branch of


I perceive A PETITION for such purpose amity your signature at the
 your complaints to the foot of that Throne, where, as Liferymen-as Citizens-
as Englisbmen -you will not complain in vidn
A LIVERYMAN or LONDON:

duty, instead of encountering such improper aspersions, to restrain
and suppress them by every means in their power. He Also wished
and and supprest them by every means in their power. He He also wished
to know, in the third place, whether there was any truth in a report
which had received some sanction from what had fallen from a person which had received some sanction from what had rallen irom a person
connected with Ministers , that it was the intention of His Masest's
Government. in the event of a dissolution of Parliament-an event Government. in the event of a disoolution of Parliament-an event
which me sincerely hoped was not likely to take place- to suspend
he writs to those popace which by their Bill they had intended to
 to Recorm, and of the overwhelming majority in in its favour The The
telusion on this point had been carried so far that a Noble Lord had
delas delusion on this point had been carried so lar that a Noble Lord had
said he was become a reformer by the mere force of the torrent, and
malgre tai. For him self he should say that he was a determined op-
 cessary, and he belie ved the Bill of His Majest's Ministers to be a
very gross delusion upon the public. There was one vitle sort of
Relorm, however, which, before he sat down, anti-reformer as he was, he would venture to suggest. Several persons had declared
their readiness to throw whatever nariamentary interest they poos-
gessed into the sessed into the common fund of Reform. To a Reform limited to
these voluntary resignations of individual interest he could have no objection.
The Duke
The Duke of Richrown would not avail himself so far of the
example of the Noble Duke as to leave the House now and come example of the Noble Duke as to leave the House now, and come
down again some day in the course of the next six weeks. to reply to the observations he had just made. The Noble Duke might believe him when he said that there was no man for whom he had a higher
respect than Sir Charles WWetherell. But he would reply to the charge of the Noble Duke, that be nad made an uujust attack upon that
Hon. and Learned Gentleman, by asking how Ions, in case he should Vote for the Reform Bill, the Noble Duke believed Sir Charles
Wetherell would remain Member for Boroughbridge? The Duke on castLE replied that he did not believe the Hon. The several Bills before their Lordebips were forwarded in their
respective stages.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met this day pursuant to adjournment
Mr. Eluite moved thata new writ be issued for the election of a
Burgess to serve for the Borough of Shatesbury, Mr. S. Dugdale having since ins eiection accepted the office of Steward of the Chil-
tern Hundreds.. their seats. The Sourcitor-General for Ireland obtained leave to bring in a Bill to Improve the Administration of Justice in Ireland.
The House then went into a Comititee on the Civil List
Bill, in which the several Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report was ordered to be received on Wednesday.
The Money Paymento of Wages Bill went through a Committee, in which the several clauses were gone through, and after вome ver-
bal amendments. were agreed to. The House then resumed, and the Report was irought up and ordered to be taken into further con-
sideration on Monday next. The Bill as amended was ordered to be The Roman Catholic Cbaitites Bill went through a Committee,
and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday next.
 the present Parlianuent for
Mr. Mar Mew took the oaths and his seat as Member for Colchester.
The House then went int Committee on the Ordnance Estimates. The several resolutions were arreed to to whe the House resumed,
and the report was ordered to te received on Friday and the report was ordered to be received on Friday.
The Order of the Day for bringing up the Report on the Civil List was then read.
The Report was brought up, and. after a few observations from the
Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Goulburn, the Bill was ordered Chancelior of the Exchequer and Mr. Goulburn, the Bill was ordered
to the read a third tine on Thursday.
adjourned. Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House Mr. K. Grant said he would take that opportunity of saying, that
 Emancipation of the Jews, which stood for this evening; but he post-
poned if until the 5th of May. Toned it Cuntil the sth of May
nage from the Throne, which was brought up and read by the Speaker ns follows:- Wis Majesty, trusting to the alliectionate revard of his
faithfui Commons, both htowards himself and the Qucen, recommends that they will tate measures for making such provision for her Ma-
jesty as shall be adequate to the maintenance of the toyal dignity, The CHANcFiLon or the Exchememe tave notice that to-morrow he
Thould move that the House resolve itself into a Committce to take
 time and passed.
Mr. BenETr kave notice that on Thursday the 21st on ahould move for a further suspension of a Writ for the Election of a corrupt state of that Borough. Dr. Leschingrov took the oathe and his seat for the Borough of
Winchellea Wincheisea.
Anoother Member was also sworn, whose name we could not learn.
Lord J. Russel, in anewer to several nusstions upon the subiject

 The motion havink been arreed to, the Order of the Day was
Rad, and the Royal Message referred to a Committee of the whole
Hos, House.
The House then resolved itself into a Committee, and the Royal

 The Ctancelion of the Exchequen said it then became his duty
to make a proposition in conformity with the gracious Message to make a propusition in contorinity with the gracious Message
which the Comitee had just heard. He did not apprehend that it
Was Was at all likely that there would be any ditterence of opinion upon
the proposition whict lhe should subtit. The Noble Lord concluded


 After a few words fron Mr. C. PELHAN, which were inaudible in and galery, the Resolution was agreed to, whien the House resumed,
and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday next. Or the abolition of Negro Slavery the of a petition from Glasgov, ferare the House, on a motion by Mr. Buxton, for a speedy and safe
emancipation. emancipation.
After lengthened discussion, the debate was adjourned to TuesMr. C. Granr, after stating that the Charter of the East India
Company would expire according to three years notice being given after the loth of Appit, in 1831, to thon that
effect, said he proposed to follow the course which had been ado thed
 te pledged to any particular course. By the subiect, and it would not
the House was bound to provie for the payment of Geo. IIII.
$1,200,0001$ in the 3 per cents. withe all arcears af imnu debt of
 House paraced iteref in a situation to resume tetect. By sers so don by, the
Charter. On the last occasion, a notice from the Speaker to the Company, expressing the intention of the House to provide for the
payment of the debt, had been deemed suficient to place the
at the command of the House He therefore to pow propoced as as a
Resolution, arhat it wab expedient that the debt of $1,200,0001$ in in
the 3 per centa, should be provided for by the Ho
yeari after the 23d of Aprilc and that the Speaker should upon the
ajd inst.
pany pany. Resolutions were then put and agreed to.
The other Ordere of the Day were then dis The other Ordere of the Day were then disposed of, and the House
adjourned to Monday next. THE QUEEN' BALL AND DRAWING ROOM.


 The Queen will
DR. PARIs's LIPE or SIR Humphrey Davy.-The public will be
glad to find that a new and cheaper edition, in octavo, of this work is just published. The Literary Gazette had pronounced it " workis
destined to occupy a pruminent place in erery alect


 Bcientific career of the late Sir Humplirey Davy
THE KIN'S SECET. The orders for this wo
 principal cities of England, the agents for Scotland, Irelast, to be supnd one
 Sills for rail-road companies.
Sre $W$ ALter Scotr And Mr. Ritcrie.-(From the Tatler.)-The three volumes of The Romance of Frercich History, by Leitct R Ritchie,
observes the Tatler, are altogether an enchanted palace, in the orsemse or the
rooh we encounter a singular variety of things. and fair, with senes of intereat both lively and mournful, with gtrik-
ing landscapes through the windows. with glimpses of masculine and bearded men, not unworthy of Sir Walter himself, and with heroes
and heroines, certainly superior to
 legitimate specimens of youth and love. We never met. conjo oinedia
an
anual degree the perception of the severe, the kentle, the judiWe understand that the new novel of Society; or, The Spring in
Town, is not written by the lady to whom it has been so kenerally atributed, the frequent alo $\begin{aligned} & \text { amil } \\ & \text { fame }\end{aligned}$ conclusion which the delishtiful letters contained in the workaty pear to strengthen; the subject is at present exciting great attenThe character of anceient Spain and its people is familiar to most
readers or chivalrous and heroic adventure ; but its modern listory isa book sealed; or rather it has hitherto been one. to n cunsiderable
extent. The new romance of the Incognito, by Don Truelva, breaks the spell, and carries us at once, as if by makic, into the very heart
of Madrid. It is not, however a tale of the Inquisition, tut sives

解 Mr. Quick, the comedian, were interredon Holloway morning in the Chapel of Ease to Islington Church, in the


 Ist of the present month and contains the whole of (Godwin's cele-
brated story of "Caleb Williams." The Atlas, spakimk $^{\text {of this }}$ ndmirable work sany-" If there be any lady or pentimman born
with in the present century who may not have read









 Wednestay the Recorder made a report to his Majesty of the pri-
oners under sentence of death in Nowkate, convicted at the last

 inguighed author of Pellam, Devereux, \&c. accompaniod br 2 Number, will appear, we understand, the first of a series of articiles

 eminence.
Alenter from Galway states that the entlemen of the county are
actively fmployed in fortifyink their houses; ; some of them lase actively employed in fortifying their houses; some of thrm have
swivela fitted nip for the purpose of firing upon any party that may
viop
 hant spectacle. All the chivalrous ideas of Mr. Burke, on Beaplty,
were enore han realized in an assemblake of ladies of rank and fastiont The dresses were of the most costly, superb and fascinating descrip







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cle, which has actually recovered hair that has been nearly loat ty the nes of
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 Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance, , hene Honoant, by Appotientment, to Hist India Company,
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being laid on, to become a hard as stone. Two Coats of it are equal to four of

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 W. J REY RTD.

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## We regret that we CORRESPONDENTS.

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## JOHN BUEN.

## LONDON, APRIL 17.

Their Masestis cane to town on Tuesday-on which day his MAJEsTY reecived the KNiGHTS GMAND $\underset{\substack{\text { Crosse } \\ \text { Palace. }}}{\text { Ren }}$
Palace.
On Wednesday the Kivg helda Levee-and on Thurslay her Misesty leid a Drawing Room.
Is it in wiilh great pleasurre we cenn state that his Majesty is in excellent health and spirits.
It will Inot, perhaps, be out of place here to notice, in the strongest terns of reprehension, the slameless and wanton
attacks which have more than once been made upon Her attacks which have more than once been made upon Her
Gracious MAJSETY in one or two of the leading ministerial newspapers, refecting inpon Her MAJESTY's supposed interference in the fata of the Reform Bill. It is most natural is known to be-should feel anxiously alive to a question so is known to be-choult feel anxiously alive toa question so
intimately connected with the constitutional existence of the country, and in the issue of wlich her Soverisign and her cusban is so deeply implicated; but it is inost certain, that upon no occasion has Her MASFştY exerted any undue the QUEEN, like the Country, relies implicitly on the frme ness of the King, to maintain and support our glorious ConsTITUTIo in all its purity and integrity.
We trust that these observations may have their effect in
quarter to which they have been before suggested. We are a quarter to which they have been before suggested. We are
not prepared to say to what, a ligh 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 hands of those who talk of riding rough-sh
salaces) 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 projected Reform Bill, for which, knowing the character
of 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 controul. The ill effects produced upon the minds of the timid, are now counteracted by the manly
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 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 system of Government under which our happy country has
so long and so gloriously prospered, crumbled to atoms. so long and so gloriously prospered, crumbled to atoms.
Luckily, however, the persons to whom the great work 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, hearts ; and the intrinsic absurdity of the Reform Bill,
equalled only by its wickedness, has opened the eyes of all equalled only by its wickedness, has opened the eyes of all
who have read it and considered it, aud 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 distinet, and so decisive, that we thiuk it right to give an extract from 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 stating that time only was necessary to disabuse the public
understanding, and convince the people of the true character of the shameful and delusive schene, 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. Hust said he had lately been in Staffordshire, Lancashi



 Humawawar waw wi
 They were deluded. They were taukht to expect from the mea-
sure cheap brad, cheap meat, cheap clothes, fewer hours of labour,
and better pay. Coule these hopes be nealzen ey the Bile?
 ANSWER WAS-NN. He had seen a deputation that day from Spital-
fields, from which it appeared that the sentiments were the same
there as in Preston, Bolton, and Manchester. there as in Preston, Bolton, and Manchester
Comment upon this statement would b
loyal declarations of counties and towns are tless, while the of Reform Petitions, and while the PEOPle, undeceired as to the real feelings of the Monarch, are no longer to
be duped into the belief that the be duped into the belief that the King is a Radical
Reformer. Reformer.
But while the face of affairs is thus changed ont 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 mischie
of influence which the Bill would, in its first shape, afford to Ireland, by the cashiering of sixty English Members-sceing
that, as it is, Ireland pays about one-twelfth of the taxes, that, as it is, Ireland pays about one-twelfth of the taxes,
and would then hare 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 sirty the Committee, the effect of which was to retain the sirty
Members, whose dismissal formed one of the leading
what?-resist manfully the threatened assault upon their
which stiove the Bill to its foundations-did measure, defend the principle, or vindicate the necessity of the change?-No-Lord Jonn Russell said, that the opinion
of the Ministers upon the subject, which of the Ministers upon the subject, which they had most
seriously considered, REMAINED UNALTERED, but-but 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, Tin shond be to retain the present number of Members, Tifey
should not obJFct.-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 Jord John Russelle, to tell us this; but the droll 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 las made has been lost, just as much as the Canada Timber Duty, when they hadbecause they could not help it-the boldness to go to a division, and were left in a Minority of 26. And then thes 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 expences are to come from, as he has of finding the philosopher's stone. To be sure, veducing 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 How
Finances of the Country
But to return. The Noble Lords, and Honourable and Right Honourable Gentlemen, who hare 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. 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 i 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 skaiting
during the last month, and making figures, not of eight, but of ten, unmindful of the depths below, is cracking-an parting-and before a fortuight is over, will be seen sweep ing 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 hord Jonn was driven to endearour to exreason, 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 franchised boroughs in Schedule $\Lambda$, is confined to the number of inlabitants in the borough. Befralston is under the influence of a Tory interest. The return of ants in the 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 hav returned 2,198 inhabitants; and if Whig Calne had
been treated in the same way as Tory Beeralston been treated in the same way as Tory Beeralston,
that is to say, returned only the borough inhabitants, their number uosld have been 997 males. Yet upon this shewing, and the clearest exposition of the fact, Lord John RUSSELL still refuses to exempt Beeraliston from schedule $A$, and
declines meddling with either of the two Members for declines
Calane

We presume, if the House of Commons wish it, Lord John Russell will obligingly concede this point-and perhaps forsham, and two or three other similar cases-but at
present the whole affair is in such an entauglement, that we should not be surprised if Lord GREY-particularly after a most important declaration recently made to him-were even before this paper is published, to abandon the perplex knot by resigning his office.
Lord Gney, we repeat, has declared that he will stand or fall by the Bill-it seeins to us, thatits fate is quite sufficiently ascertained to justify his retirement, graceful and gracious responsibility which, four his surrendering to the KING incapacitated from maintaining, and which must be renLordship must arrassing from the consciousness which his of those-miscalled hisent feel of the deplorable imbecility 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 you may knock them over every day of your life,
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 Ilon. Henry, Earl of
Mulgrave, G.C.13., a General in the Army, and Colonel of Mulgrave, G.C. B., a Ge
the 3lst Regiment of Foot

This Lordship, who was in his 77 th year, entered the army lon, distinguished himself as a gallant and as well as at 'Tou

IIs Lordship afterwards became a member of Mr. Prtr's administration, and filled successively the offices of for Foreign $\Lambda$ ffairs, First Lord of the Admiralty of Stat ter General of the Ordnance, which office he resigned in His, since when his health has been gradually declining. amiable of men. IIe one the kindest-hearted and mos agrecable companion, and a finished gentleman. The mos cellence of his temper may best be appreciated by the the long lingering illness which at length terminated hi His Lordship is succeeded by Lord Normanby, now
Earl of Mulgraye.
The last grand financial exhibition which his Manestr's
Ministers have made-perbaps nearly the last they ever m: y
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 details unnecessary
The Hon. Gentleman announced to the Committee, that it was the intention of Ministers to recommend to his MA. JESTY an entire Reform in the Ordnance Department-but what that Reform was to be, ur what its nature or character,
he, Mr. Tennyson, '. as near as he could guess, could not he, Mr. Tennyson, " as near as he could guess, could not
positively say," All he did say was, that Ministers had con. positively say." All he did say was, that Ministers had con-
trived to effect a saving of nearly 300,000 . upon the annual trived to effect a saving of nea
estimates, in the present year.

This slappingassertion was met by Sir Henry Hardinge with a few extremely awkward objections and observations: the Right Hon. and galiant General not only expressed a considerable share of incredulity as to the extent of the saving
announced by Mr. Tennyson, but distinctly denied that announced by Mr. TENNYSON, but distinctly denied that
any saving whatever had been effected in the department, any saving whatever had the salaries of the Lieutenant-General and the Clerk of the Deliveries; amounting, together, to three thousand, instead of three liundred thousand, pounds
In the first place, the present Government called for 30,0001 . for the Irish Survey, instead of 50,0001 . as the late
Government did. Now is this a saving? The Irish Surver in making, under the authority of Parliament, for the purpose 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 50,0001 . 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 aroid. 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 30,0001 ayear for five years, for doing work slowly, which ought to be done rapidy, and paying $50,000 \mathrm{l}$. a-year for three years, and having the work done as it ought to be, into the bargain, 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 expence-any diminution of outlay? No-note 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 pro-
ceeds 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 Session, by selling thirty or forty of our for of war, now lying in ordinary at the dificrent ports, to any foreign powers inclined to purchase thein; but we think such a process for decreasing the outlay of the country, howere
inuch in character with the rest of the proceedings of the present Ministry, is not likely, in the end, to answer their In the same mat of any body else in the world.
In the same manner much less is charged this Session for the repairs of barracks and supplics of barrack-furniture-
this is all deception and trick; because, in point of fact, as this is and deception and trick; becanse, in point of fact, as
the present Ninisters have encreased the Army, it is quite necessary, and indeed, the natural consequence of such encrease, that the accommodations for the soldiers should be encreased also ; but no, instead of doing this. Ge presen
men prefer the system of living from hand to mouth, using up everything on hand, by which means the Estimates nert 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 encrease in importance, and the Estimates for the next year will not only be infinitely highes than those of the present year, but infinitely higher in proportion to the encrease than they need be, because the delay to which we bave already reterred having added to the
extent of the "wear and tear" of stores and buiddings, rill require additional means to remedy the additional defects, which, as cvery practical man knows, protracted neglect
cannot fail, under the influence of time and weather, greatly to encrease 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 encreased charge eventually, but an encreased charge for articles which cannot be procured seasoned and scrviceable at the moment they are wanted-A stoppage has been put to the manufacture of from improbable, and when at a moment when war actually under orders for the Scheldt.
Mr. Tennyson may fancy, perhaps, that a Master-General
of the Ordnance can sud to ar shop gun-carriages, as he might for an umbrella or a warming-pan, and be supplied forthwith; this, we can assure Mr. Tessyson, 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 absurperfectly delusions, for Sir IIenry IIARDinge set the matike 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 morninghave no
clearness
Mr. Tennyson, who began by taking credit for a saring of thrce hundred thousand pounds, left off with hoping that but Sir take credit for a saving of one hof his original contract, and Tennyson left off (as they say of the funds), at a reduction of three thousand pounds in the estimate -belate
about the ninth part of the amount actually saved by the late years.

My country, thou slecpest! arouse thee in time ! Witt thou stand, like a traitor, all mute and ag
The wonder and scorn of each nation and clime Wilt thou sleep? wilt thou linger, while all that was dear, While ell, that of sacred and noble was thine Shall vield to the anarchists' lawless career,
And trampled alike be the Throne and the Shrine? Thy glory, by centuries ripen'd and crowned, The labour or sages, of warriors the meed-
Shall perfily throw the proud pile to the ground Shall perfidy throw the proud pile to the ground
While tly sons in base apathy witness the deed? Are there hearts in the bosoms of Britons, indeed,
Too cold to defend what their forefathers won? 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 slaall burst in a blaze
That shall rank them again with the logal and bold!
Let it burst, then, this moment! The hour is at handThe hour which, once pass'd, no remorse can
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 callour readers' attention to the details of what is going on in France-the state of its Go-vernment-the spirit of its Chambers, and the dispositiou 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 so have, like Satron, devoured his own children-the present
to 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 Decem-
ber were overthrown in March, and the Ministers of March, ber 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 theRevolution of July-that principle, in one word,
was- THE SovEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE,'-and every 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 Govern-
ment whatsoever, can last long enough to do either mischief ment whatsoever, can last long enough to do either mischief or good.
France
which Lord John Russelu'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 suf-
fering. $\underset{\text { The }}{ }$ fering.
The French King may mean well, but his title is incompatibee with his station-his successive Ministers may have meant
well, but their power has been inadequate to their wisheswell, but their power has been inadequate to their wishestheir composition, depending altogether upon one class of the community, renders them incapable of maintaining any 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 Go-
vernment is in a state of dissolution.
But a more alarming, and we hope instructive, circumstance has occurred very recently, to which we beg the at-
tention of the People and PariIament of Engeind It is singular enough, that alout 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. necessary to confer the elective franchise.
The proposition made to this effict by
The proposition made to this effect by the Liberal Government appeared not sufficieutly democratical to the Chamber
of Deputies, and they amended the Ministers' proposition by of Deputies, and they anended the Ministers' proposition by
lowering still further the clectoral rate; but, with this exception, they passed the Bill as proposed by the Government : and they abore all rejected several propositions which populous districts. The Bill, thus amended, was sent thonght that an empty form , they know readers might have 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. Cbamber-How do they deal with it? Comes up to their 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 show that they were still alive, the Peers must do something.
the Bill more democratic than left to be done.-They made the Chamber of Depputies 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 outthe popular paaces. By this means, the Yeers hope to out-
bid 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 lemocratiques
que les Democrats; and probably expect to lie allowed, in onlonger. And against these amendments of the Bill, the Duke of Fitzuames had the honour to stand up alone Bill, the Duke Let us not be misunderstood.- The Peers of France have proceeding: some of then, like our Lord GrEY and Lord proach to universal friends to the nearest possible apRICh and Melbovine, are such undecided Lords Godetures, that they think no price too dear for even a tea-
porary popularity, -and there are many others for whom-
will not
will not took for a parallel in our House of Lords, who, with
a sly malice, pleasant euough, but not suitable to such grave
affairs, are glad of an opportunity of driving the argument ad
absurdum, and of making the elective lav so exceedingly absurdum, and of making the elective lav so exceedingly popular that it will be found to be wholly impracticable.
The great length to which our former observations hav gone, grevents our following up this very curious subject: but one observation we must add.
Is it not madness in
Is it not madness in us, when the French are so gooduatured as to make upon themselves an experiment in pari
materia as that which now occupies us, that having quictly materia as that which now occupies us, that having quictly
borne the present state of representation from the reign of King John, in 1200 , down to the reign of King Vilihas the Fourth, in 1831, that we should not have the patience and prudence to wait only for six montlis to
see how the French experiment is likely to succeed. If we 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 moiddie classes King
People, and uninfluenced in its composition by the King People, and uninfluenced in its composition by the King
or the Peerage, is consistent with good Government, and or the Peerage, is
with the balance of legislative power, then indeed the adwith the balance of legisn Russelv's bill would lose their
versaries of Lord Jo strongest arguments; but, at least, we may say, that, as
the the experiment has, up to the present hour, failed in France,
aud wherever else it has been tried, and, as France is now aud 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 system, it seems
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 the Court of Chancery is so materially affected by such a
circumstance, has created much dissatisfaction, not only amongst the suct ${ }^{\text {needless expence, but amongst the barristers, who have been }}$ subjected to considerable inconvenience.
But neither this nor the unprecedented disrespect to the House of Lords evinced hy his Lordship's absence, as Speaker, have excited so powerful a feeling in the public as
the absence of his Lordship from the Conrt 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 gentle-
man 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 pulic adrantage, we shall the sacrifice he makes for the public advantage, we siall
beg leave to remind his Lordslip 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 Meeting upon the subject of the Reform Bill. The only
division of sentiment which has existed in almost any English comnty is that between the mob, who were all for the Bill, and the gentry and respectable yeonanry, who are nearly all against it; but, until the Northampton Meeting, the opponents of the measure hare staid away, not feeling disposed to encounter the manifestation of liberal opinions
in the form of violent sloouting, hard blows, and abduction in the form of violent siouting, hard blows, and abduction
of coat-tails. At Northampton, the Meeling was, as usual, "got up" by the Ministerial side, and the Requisition to to which was added a taiil of about five dozen, small farmers, shoemakers, tailors, and others of similar weight and quality in the county. The Tory gentry deter-
mined that they would not suffer the Resolutions of such minect 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 neighbourthood, 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
The meeting took place in the Town-hall, and, to the Northazement and discomfiture of the reforming shoemakers of Northampton, they had not a majority present to pass their resolutions. They knew, havever, 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 up-benches, adjourn," were therefore immediately set heads of the Tory party-while some of the more prudent hailors 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 the Tory party, feeling that the meeting was no longer meeting of the county, and that it had been improperly adjourned, prepared and signed a declaration of their senadjourned, prepared and sil
riments on the Reform Bill.
Happily, no one was seriously liurt in the row, though the was struck on the shoulder fast. Sir Charles Knightiey quence; his exertion to prevent the cow was being put consethe 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, which oveas for the use of the batcony of the Peacock inn, the crowd beneath Market-place, proceed the leavy rain waited to have their minds enlightened upon political subjects. This is a proof of what Cobsett has often said, that the race of shoemakers are, above all others, an intellectual race. Lord Milton, the conrteous, mild, Lord Milton, who thought he might enjoy the glory of making a speech,
without the martyrdom of being wet to the skin, addressed without the martyrdom
their shoemakerships-

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 $!\cdot \mathrm{D} \rightarrow \mathrm{n}$ you, why do you talk
ship, 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 ensiga of lordly superiority, his upper garment.
Even the market-place crowd was not unanimous. Some person, of particularly overflowing zeal, took the busiues out of the hands of the under sheriff, and insisted on a secon shew of hands, in order to prore the meeting " unanimous"
-but unanimity could not be found " though they did call -but unanimity could not be found "though they dider

## AWK $\overline{\overline{W A R D} \text { REMINISCENCE. }}$

Extract from the Times Newspaper, of 21 st Ausust, 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 pusillan:the real character of this party. At once, haughty and pusillah:-
mous, rash and short sighted--noisy democrats when out of place-inous, rash and short sighted-noisy democrats when out or place-
insolent aristocrats wlen in-ignorant of tle noble qualities of their own countrymen and timid depreciators of their glory, while thes "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 aflection.'

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 4,000 backs in ten years, which he accurately reduce
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 $18 \% 3$, by which the Colonists were secured in compensation in the event of any spoiiation of their property-resolntions sancti-
fied by the Bench of Bishops and the Houses of Parlianment -this amendment, declared in the noble contempt of truth. that the Colonial Legisfatures had done nothing to ameliorate the condition of the slaves, that unless they adopted the
provisions of an Order in Council, contents unknown, and provisions of an Order in Council, contents unknown, and
like the Reform Bill, not finally decided upon-the planters annuitants-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 proccedings in this country.
The speakers were said to be numerous, and may be apportioned into three
tionary-and the rabid
Mr. Buxton was ably and eloquently refuted by Mr BURGE, who showed conclusively that the complaint of 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 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 Manritus had been proved to be equally in-
accurate, and were, therefore, verv judiciously hidden under accurate, and were, therefore, very judiciously hidden under
a bushel by the mover; a return of which, the anti-slavery people satid, that the whole island, judging from the mortality of iort Louis, ought not to have a slave alive in ten years-
omitting to state that all the slares from the districts sent to the Hospital there, and that many of them died of the cholera, a sort of black vomit, which was fatal to the slares and population of India, and has been endemic in Russias
and has been more than a plague in Turkey. When the and has been more than a plague in Turkey. When the slaves die, they are murdered-when
the slare trade-this is passing fair.
Mr. Burge's loca, knowledge, from 22 years residence in Jamaica, as the King's first law oflicer, enabled him to dis pose of Mr. BUxTon and Lord Aluthorp, as children dis to be rys, 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 and proved himself an orator of distinguished tact and
ability. Mr. Stewart, another West Indian, fleshed his mad sow form a performance and a promise which drew forth the approbation of the House, from the quality of his matter. Lord Howick was like one quality of his matter. Lord Howick was like one alluded to whipping, which he called a fundamental principle in the system ; and to which he ohjected, as all men and women, as well as children do, when it becomes a local ques$\xrightarrow{\text { tion. }}$
Sir Rorert Peel seized on the weak points of his adverto do so, for th, and it did not require his usual acuteness to do so, for there were no strong ones, and fluttered their like chaff before the wind, and with much sarcastic playiulness the Right Hon. Baronet bronght the colony of Jamaica iu juxta-position with schedule A. in the Reform Bill.
Mr. Twiss shewed a perfect knowledge of his subjects and undeceived the House as to the Colonial Legislapressed 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. Baring 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 and that they no more spoke the sentiments of the poople of England than a cribbed school-boy's exercise proved his knowledge of the subjcct. He called for enguiry
into the state of the slaves in the colonies, which we have always advocated, and which Mr. Stewart sup-ported-but to which the Anti-Slavery speakers objected, siderable surpise that they should receive such favourable reports from officers in the army and nary, 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 or rather unnatural parent, who will not even inquire before she condemns and punishes.
As to certain speakers of the rabid class, had they exhi-
bited such symptoms as visitors to St. Luke's, they would have been detained there. We are unwilling to spend the re
them ; but we only solemuly warn these gentlemen of the con-
sequences they treat solightly - the murder of 30,000 whites by 700,000 blacks, the loss of 100 millions of property, affecting the prosperity of this country, are, to them, trifies light as airprovided they pander to public appetites, depraved by the
deleterious drugs of Aldermanbury; but, if what the redeleterious drugs of Aldermanbury; but, if what the reporters say of Dr. Lushing Ton's speech be correct, we must say, that a heavy responsibility hangs on him. It was said of a late orator, that gall was a sweetmeat to the substance,
and lead a feather, to the manner of bis attack. and lead a feather, to the manner of his attack
To To conclude, we cannot conceive a more preposterously posed, nor one which would more effectually defeat the object in riew. If it were the object of the present Anti-Colonial
Ministry to secure the failure of their plans, by irritatMinistry to secure the failure of their plans, by irritat-
ing and disgusting the Legislatures, and effectually reing and disgusting the Legislatures, and effectually
tarding meliorating provisions-adding to the labours tarding meliorating provisions-adding to the labours of the slares, by encouraging the increase of the pro-
duction of sugar in the faroured colonies, because they will get a higher price, and also increasing it in the mulcted
colonies, where they must produce a larger quantity to cover the decrease in price, and secure even a small profit to live upon-they could not have suggested one more effectual. They will not, however, it is hoped, be in office long enough They wil not, however, it is hoped, be in office long enough cannot at the present time preserve their places and the incannot at the present time preserve their places and the in-
tegrity of the empire, which, under their blighting protection, must tumble to pieces, like their system of finance, proving their imbecility in wh
they presume to meddle with.

## PARISIAN CORRESPOND $E N C E$

 clear atmosphere-the lilacs pushing forth their buds and greeting the return of a genial season, induced me yesterday to wander to theGardens of the Luxembourg. If you know these Gardens, as I believe you do, you may imagine the happy two hours I spent in lounging the strolling world before me. Bom every loop-hole of retreat on the stroll I meet but an old Belgian friend-one whom I knew and re spected some years ago-and with whom I was delighted to converse, country. When first I knew him he was in the service of his Majesty, King of the Pays Bas, and although a Catholic by education, he was a man of sense and feeling, and admitted, nay every where proclaimed, that the Belgians were never so happy as when under the protection Gand, and was happyland respected. In order to give you an accurate idea of Belgium at this moment, I will, then, present the conversation we had together in the form of a narrative, omitting my
questions and giving simply his replies. If, after the perusal of this narrative, any of your readers should remain unconvinced of the despair of carrying anviction into their bosoms by any further facts which I can adduce
me in these gardens, and well youshed (said my Belgian friend) to see me in these gardens, andell lelgmay to avoid an untimely death My property I have sold for merely nothing. I lose more than half my property $m$ little fortune by this revolution. Because I served my King faithfully I ain denounced as a traitor, and to avoid being strangled, or cut to pieces
here $I$ am at Paris.

- The King of the Pays Bas had but one fault-he thought that kindnees, and he placed too much conidence in his own measures of utility and public good. When first the House of Nassau came to the Throne of Belgium, in 1814, Gand was a poor miserable place, reduced to ruin and beggary. In consequence of the protection
granted by the King to the trade and manufactures of Gand, it was in August last perhaps the most flourishing town of its size in all Europe. I know many Belgians who, in 1815 and 1816, were little acquired in manufacturing and commercial pursuits.
.. When the King was last at Gand, the priests kept aloof from him, and said that a Protestant King ought not to govern a Catholic popureceived with enthusiasm, and said to me, when I had the honour of paying my homage to him, 'Well, I am happy to behold so much I replied - Yes your Majestr, the people are attached to you Throne and person, and will remain so, provided the press and the priests are restrained.' To which his Majesty deigned to reply, le, and to restrain the priests would be to offend the religious prejudices of my subjects. I will do right, and leave the rest to Provi-
dence.' Of course I said no more at that time to the King, but have often reproached myself for not having added, Yes Sire, it is well to trust to Providence, but we m
Providence has placed in our power.
I never saw His Majesty after that day, but I have always reIn this I rejoice.

I do not now think that the return of the Orange family to Be gium is possible for some time to come. Belgium has not yet suf Gand has suffered nearly as much as Antwerp, and both are nearl respectability of life and character, can protect individuals and thei property from the most outrageous assaults. On a recent occasio all the furniture and property of one of my female friends were ut the House of Orange. No one dares to stir out at night for fear being murdered unless he belongs to the anarchy party. The mos colossal fortunes have been overthrown by the events of the latt six months. Many hundreds of individuals are so unhappily circumthe courage to fly and leave their manufactories and establishments to fate. The priests continue to agitate the public mind by their
sermons and counsels to the lower orders. I heard a priest at Gand declare, 'that the inhabitants of Brussels had not gone far enough put to death Prince Freprrick.' I heard a priest from We West
Flanders say, "that he should exhort his fock never trest satisfied
until the dykes of Holland had been pierced, and all the Dutch had been drowned.'
"At Brussels, where I went for a few days last month to arrange
some aflairs, ifound money so scarce that no one would discount a
bill, or give che smallest portion of credit, or purchase any property
whatever. One of iny mercantile friends there, who had ten clerks
in his establishment, now shuts up his own shop, and does not sell
for fire florins in a whole week. The old man they have made a
Reqest is governed by a Club, which they call Patriotic ; but moost
of its members are low bargemen, and thieves, or assassins. The
army is divided into two factions, the one is for the House of Oranke,
and the other for a Republic ; the priests are for a Republic, or else
for a High Catholic native noble. or FlemishCCount, who shall govern
Belgium for the interests of the Church. As toa Navy, there is none.

At one time the French party was popmlar in Belgium, but now nothing would give
against Lours PHILI
"The new forced Loan which the Government is making will be ery unpopular in all the provinces. In the time of King Wilisim he Government lent money to the provinces and to private indivinow the Govenme spelin to bone of the provinces. I believe, in many cases, it will lead to revolt; and if France and England, Prussia and Holland, will leave the present men quite lone, they will in a little w
roops to supprese civil war.
" All those who can in any way manage to have enough to live pon in a foreign country are leaving Belgium for France or Engon the Belgian territory. No words which I can adopt can xplain to you as I would wish to do, the deplorable state to which Belgium is reduced, but nevertheless I must mention to you one or two more facts. At some late exhibitions of popular vengeance violated by a portion of the mob, for crying Long live the Prince orange;' and at Gand, a young roman who belonged to a Datel mily of respectabilty, was threatened by some young rumians with 'Down with the Nn, unless I myself witnessed at Gand Dutch, 'Desolation and pillage, of wich I cannot give you any idea; books, pictures, furniture, all were destroyed, and for no other reason than Thus much, my dear Bull, spoke my Belgian friend. If, after this statement, any should be unbelievers, I must refer them to the
country itseif, and to even the statements contained in its own jourais. Whothen, after,
ive the Revolution?'
In France, if, we are
rutal anarchy, we are not at this moment in a state of such low and ominaly there is a Government, but its voice is not obeyed; it is
veak, powerless, and nearly helpless. During the last week or two, indeed, the Ministers have endeavoured to come back to the principles of the Restoration; and they have hopeu to engraft on an illeki-
imate and elective Republican Monarchy, the principles of a legitimate, settled, and national Government-but their hopes have been disappointed, and will continue to be so. The leaders of the people,
and of the press, cry aloud against the Casimir Perier Calinet with as much implacability and fury as they did against the Ministry of
Prince Pougsac. In the Departments of France which touch Prussia and Belgium. as well as those which touch Spain, associations
bave been formed for the purpose of exciting the Beldians to make ar on the Germanie Confederation-the subjects of the Prussian
King to revolt-and the subjects of the King of Spain to throne and the altar. Large subscriptions are raising, and larke
ums are in hand, for equipping and arming volunteer troops, who, without the consent of the French Government, are to march into Ge Duchy of Luxembourg, and fight, as Frenchmen, against the Generals to prevent these measures, but such crders are disregarded
and the Government of the Associations is much more powerful than the Government of the Republican King.
During the last week gigantic efforts have b ir Pcier Ministmy, to arrest the progress in the fall of the Casi-
unds, and the most barefaced system of trickery and robbery has
been resorted to, to get up the Rentes before the 19th inst. so as to
btain the Loan at a decent price So obtain the Loan at a decent price. So valueless, and so much a
sort of blank and prize lottery are the funds, and all transactions in
onem, that the Paris. aise and fall the price 19 per cent. in one day. No one now thinks
of the public funds as a sort of barometer of public opinion moving






 nd whilst his eldent son was eating " mucton chops" and drinking
" Bordeaux wine" with them in a low cabaret, these "honest men",
were conspiring topether to overthrow the niost " popular throne", ere conspiring topether to overthrow the niest ": popular throne"
of their 's most popular comrade!", Of course their defence has been
manaked with much talent and ingenuity, and both old Lataser and his white horse have come forward to speak to their characters uced into the court of justice, all the bar, iudges, accuase, and
 epublican triai, and you may draw your ovn inferences
them a eonstitution-as to Italy, the Austrians will not budge, and
France is alraid of fishting-as to Spain, all atempts at exciting revolution have failed, but yet I hear that another efiort is to be
made-as to Portugal, a great hue and cry is made because some made-as to portural, a breat hue and cry is made because some
triators, convicted of treason, have been strangled. I should be
klad to know what was the fate of Thistlenwoon and Company whether hanking, strangling, and the suillotine do not all conduct to
the same end. At this very moment, in Paris, 18 men are bein
ried for treason, and if convited they may be, countries treason is punished with death-but in Portugal the
monarch is required by foreigners to let the traitors escape. There is eome talk of an insurrection in Lithuania, and some non
sense printed about a disturbance in Finland. But this is nothing sense printed about a disturbance in Finland. But this is nothing
more than a puddle in a storm. And now adien, until Wednesday
next, the 20th of A pril, and believe me to be your affectionate
correspondent,
P. H. [PROM A CORRESPONDENT.]
REFORM.-SCALE OF VOTING.
At a time when the adoption of voting by ballot is recommended as a secure means of destroying the influence of property and station upon society, we were happy to see that the introduction of a scale
of voting has been ingeniously suggested by the correspondent of Morning Paper. It is obvious to any one, who considers the levelling
character of Lord Jonn Russect's Revolutionary Reform, that the householder at 101 . per annum will possess the same degree of direc and, at an election as the householder at 2001. or 3001. per annum ; of the Metropolis may out-number and out-vote those who occupy cordingt expensive houses and are rated to the assessed taxes ac way of remedying the mischief, which must result from the adoption of voting ascendingles system, is to introduce a graduated scal householder of 501 . per annum, and thence to the householder at 1001. per annum, and so on; thus the first shall have one vote, the second two votes, the third three votes, \&c. But in our opinion th
scale should commence from the householder at 201 . instead of per annum; the last of these rentals being that which is required to give a settlement to a pauper under the Poor Laws.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIn-It is fortunate for the country that and then, 5th April, 1831. are not carried away by the popularand and thoretical cry for "Relorm, ",
which had better begin by number one, and when all are thus made
perfect, the Constitution might be amended to suit the times. Now,
 the Cgnstitution, I beg to eall your attention to a wise provision in
the Constitution of the United States of Americar by which they have
cautiousty guarded against any sudden or injudicious amend cautiously suarded against any sudden or injudicious amendment, or alteration (as every alteration may not be an amendment of their
Constitution, by declaring, and enacting, when it was first hat no change should take place; unless, first sanctioned and recom mended by two-thirds (not a bare majority of one) of Congress : and atterwards being approved and adopted by the separate Lekislatures
of two-thirds of the different states. It then, and not till then of two-thirds of the different states. It then, and not till then,
becomes an article of the Constitution. In the fifty odd years since
they became a nation, a few amendments have been made, hese provision
In the different State Constitutions the provisions are nearly simir; and Inoticed an instance, the other day, where, in the Convenbeing supported by more than two thirdd of the members, by
another lost (though approved by a large majority) because it had not that constitutional support. It would be a happy thing if the
nglish Constitution was so guarded; and every chang of Minither we should not be subject to inroads being made upon it; or run the
risk of its being overthrown; for 1 know not what other term to pply to a measure which, if carried, is to throw 168 Members of the of their everagain raising their lheads above water, and the remainder mportant int by different parties, thus robbing many of the most turing, of their rights and their due weight in the scale $;$ a and trang.
ferring it to Ireland, Scotland, and the landed interest of England in the Councils of the Nation. If any measure was proposed, by
which the 62 Members should again gradually, and as the boroughs Which the 62 Members should again gradually, and as the borouggs ot above the line, regain ther seats, one swept away as 62 ; and then These few observations

## Fing and Country, and your obedient servan

Sir,-It cannot have eacaped your observation that amid the many weapons wielded against the members of the late $\Lambda$ dministration, no
shaft has been barbed with more invidious acrimony than that which rew on them the reproach of sitting in the House of Commons repeat that the most consummate statesmen have declared against general welfare of the State, who is expected at the ameme time to immediate Parliamentary organ.
It is indeed useless to adduce these arguments, since neither the merely men, can hairly be placed in comparison with who were human labours, a more than human strength must be their portion. Happy Northampton! Happier Cookermouth! Already have your
demi-gods commenced their works of destruction; already have they emikhty objects of your affection in the poisonoum In orh-folds of the revolutionary hydra.
In order duly to appreciate the yall
onstituency, it io nepesespary to recall the attention of the men ia
power to the healing measure of 1829 . Let us for an instant that fertile source of agitation still a delbateable question : let to suppose that the present Ministry, on their assumption of office, had
found the Protestant Constitution still in being; and not even the
chicanery of expediency could have served them to withhold the pledge of Catholic Emancipation in addition to their famous tripartie and absolute new birt of an effiete Constitution-munt regeneration neasure have yielded precedence to the point which in its immediate
esults would
merely transmute the spouter of St. Giles's into the debater of St. Stephen's, and decide whether a few Papist Lords
dhould or should not pay postage for their letters A Asuredly it
nuat, and a slavish Parlidment would have been called on to graat berty ere a liberal Parliament obtained the power of perpeturating
hat which was denounced as tyranny. This measure, be it remem bered, is already carried-carried too, in some instances, at the expence of private friendship, in many of popular esteerr and carried
by this very constitution of Parliament which is now held up, even of fact, to have postponed the consideration of the Catholic claims
until after the passing of a sweeping Reform Bill, would In adjournment of the question sine die; for to what pould har hebting ave evoked the thid of the thpe.t householdercour? Ine very waills would whitend
with "No Popery", would have denied them steady support ; and in the rejection of this favourite lever of Whis agitation, the present
abeetters of paramount democratic influence could scarce fail to hare
reconnized that political sagacity which they now as the sole disposers of the literties and interesto of one hundme
millions of subjects, who bave hitherto flourished under the paternd
and fosterig care of the bee I cannot, therefore, account for the parricidal vote of those C which gave them birth. neither can I account, except on the ground of some ulterior and sinister motive, even for the partial support
afforded to the Reform Bill by the Irish Members; numericaly io tion whiche on many pepinsent of domeatic legislation, will make that
numerical inferiority absolutely fatal to the interesta of Ireland. The Retorm Bill, if carried, will convert the representatives of we
United Kingdom, and the joint guardians of the Britieh empire,
int they are elected, and each Member of the great National Cound
will become the reflecting mirror of the narrow and confined vier by which perchance he lives, and has his Parliamentary being.
Let the representatives, leet the people of Ireland, refect, mepus moot points still open to debate. Ir they prize the Constitution
which opens to them the dearest market in the world for the sale
their exports, and the cheapest for the purchas of they would avoid the odiouspest for thibitory purchase of their tam if if they attach
any importance to the continuance of the Vice-Regal Court in short, if they value the incalculable advantages of a free and unre
stricted intercourre with England -if, I say, the people of Irelad
think on these things, they will check in mid volley their op
roar in favour of Reform. They will calmly consider, and
with gratitude acknowledge the meny mean demned on the most affectionate principles of national brother
hood; a system, believe me, of disinterested good offices, mbith the proposed Parliamentary fac-simile of the shopkecpers
England will assuredly crush and destroy. Perhass you are lookivs
forward to that national calamity, a Repeal of the Uniony in int Vent of the success of the Enylish Reform Bill, you wih be able
demand it as an act of justice. Fortunate Statesmen I Genuint
Patriots I By whom the continuance of the Unin ustice, and who having mixed the cup of misery for England In conclusion, Sir, I beg leave to congratulate my countrymen the the Reform Bil has been permitted to reach the Committee.
success of Sir Richard Vyvran's straight-forward amendment mather of the measure ; but in suffering the propositions (I apeak not of
of Reform) of the Ministry to survive the hour of their birth, ensure the po-operation of these practical men, who, representing the co-operation of these practical men, who, representing
mercial interests of the state, already feel the witharing experimental revolutionary philosophy, and who will
seal the fate of this concluding master-piece of absurdity. public opinion, our political opponenta sink and prod uced
drift of their own beneath th pacity, will be brought to confess that the consciousness of their inction as a Minisuth
s felt, even by themselves rether as-" Moss
septa."

## ONE OF THE PEOPLS

## TO JOHN BULL.

Sin, - In the various discussions which have taken place upon the
sulject of the projected Reform Bill, much has been said on the no
rome


 Patron. Sir Join. Trevelyan, Bart.




















 conteing rom tor 7 Tin persons, of which 228 are approp piated to the comnence at cleven oclock, and the conizerevation thad not been opn


















 and gentement takionan an ourietes, ind and ant im mense number of ladies



 te., which perations. After which, the secreatery read the the report
 child ren of the poor. The by the progress of education among the
divinen divines s snd when the Rectoreting was then addreessed by beveveral
present to the Risht Rev, the I moved the thanks of those mg sepanated. Tight Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. the meetbe appropriated to the building of a school for boys and giris on
Combe $\mathrm{D}_{\text {own }}$,

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-La Bele Aserwhititaker. Treacher, nad Co. Ave Maria lane.


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 Supplementary




 Thie ngrived llustrationg of his wirk are tha anperio etye of exeation


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 Anex


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A DDRESSES and PETTTIONS to the KING, the HOUSE






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 Mark het has been much ayitated during the week; the advance in the
French funds chused Conools to rive to
Teceded. but they have since Pereded, and closed this afterrnoon at 788 .
Tn the



The Conatian Courcunt of tix. Eth wit. which reached us yesterday,











There is at present a vacancy in the makistracy, occasioned by the
Heath of Matthew $W$ yatt, Esq.. the resident makistrate at Lambethstreet police-office, which took place yeaterday morning, after a few
days The Gazette of Friday night contains a proclamation, announcink
the issue, and commandink the currency, of a new and complete seinage of gold, silver, and copper money of all the various denumi














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" FO? GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

| Vol. XI.-No. 341. | SUNDAY, APRIV, 24, 183 | e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | makp a Coutinentan Tour. Addres bildeters, post paid, to B.A. Q. Southamptone <br> $\mathbf{P}^{\text {EMOVAL. Mr }}$ MOWARD, Dentist, has removed to |
|  |  |  |
|  | of Signor Spagnoletti) Blanc," accompanied on |  Garden Coffee House. LONTHER in the Chair. |
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|  |  | To the INDEPENDENT ELECTURS of the BoROUGH of SOUTHWARE. <br>  |
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|  |  | GENTLEmen, BOROUGH OF PENRYN. |
|  | V R. Fi. RAMER Director and Leader of Her Majpsty | Parliament immediately, in order to ascertain the opininns of the peopleof England upon the question of Reform, and a Piorogation has actually |
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|  |  | your hands, a rerewal of the trust you before conferied uponme, and which hare not abused. |
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|  |  | $\mathbf{W}^{1 T H}$ and hart and a mind inverfowir pith respect, estem, <br>  |
|  | uncee that he will have |  |
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|  |  | pecullarly important, for to its decision will be committed the adoption or rejec- tion of the great measure of Parlianentary lleform, as developed by his Majesty's. |
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| Y LE |  |  |
|  |  | necured hy a tuil, fair, and free hepresentation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament. Should I receive from you the important trust I solicit, he assured that I shall |
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|  |  | your taithful and obedient Servant, Quepnhithe, April 21st, 1831 . WILIAM VENABLES. |
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 FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.










 IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.
The Earl of Limercce brought under the notice of the House



the parardaph Chancellon said that the regular course was to have
The article was then read by the Clerk at the table as follows:-




 The Earl of Lasmence then moved that the Printer of the Times be ordired to attend at the bar to-morrow,
Adicussion ensued upon the motion, in which the Lord Chancellor,
though deprecating the parastaph, advised the Noble Earl to treat it

 versation between Lord Wy yord and the Lord Chancellor, was fur-

 Times newapaper was in attendance in pursuance to thrir Lordstifips'
order, and that person was called in and placed at the Bar.
 The Lond Chascellon-Look at that parayraph. Are you the
pinter of the paper in which that paraarraph is inserted?
 sion of questions of privilege.
The result of their
that Mrdstips deliberations was understood to be rooin in Ohyer's Coffie Honse

 the Bill way renorted withont amend ment.
The. House then adjourned
The question of the Breach of Privilige was resumed, on the pre-
sentation of a petition by Lord King from the Printer, praying the
 wasdecided, excent that the subtiject was to be resumed next day.
hil Civil List Bill was read chirdtime and passed, and the other
Bills were formarded in their respective stages. HOUSEOFCOMMO$N S . ~$


 soone thes were sent back to theirir constituents the better. He,
with this feeling, for the first time in his life, gave his hearty assent

## o the several votes. The other business

## the evening was unimportant.

Mr. Benerr moved a resouturion to thie effiect that the system of bribery and treating which had prevailed in the borough of Liverpool
at the election of burcesses to serve in Parliament, demanded the immediate attention of that House, General Gascorne defended the The motion having been seconded, General GAscovve defended
borough of Liverpool, and his own conduct since he had leen one of After sone discussion, the Speaser suggested to the Hon. Member thittee be confirmed. The Report of the Commitree was then read it was to the effect that groses bribery and treatitig latad taken place a
the late election of a burgest to serve in Parliament for the borough the late electi
Mr. Benert moved that the Report he confirmed
 ansavering upon the subiect of the dissolution of Parliament.
 journment amidst loud cries of "Question,", and
gallery was then cleared, when there appeared-


 Montgomery's "Oxford." the publishers beg to state that a Second
Edition is in the press, and will appear as early as possible. WhitStandard Novels.-The Third Number of The Standard Novels STANDARD Noves.-The Mird Number of The Standara Novels
(to be published May 2.) will contain the whole of The Spy, by
Cooper, corrected and revised, with a new Introduction and Notes written expressly for this publication, by the Author. Thio addi-
tional matter will be chiefly explanatory of the orisin of the tale and of some of the eprincipal incidento, with an account of the aetual
individuals who are desimnated as the leading claracters.-No. 1 . contains the ecelebrated Novel of The Pilat, by Cooper, complete,
with beautiful Embellishment, in one vol., price 6s.-No.2 consists of Caleb Williams, with a Memoir of the Author, by his Daughter,
Mrs. Shellev. The copyrikht of this celebrated fictien has been
purchased Dy Messrs. Colburn and Bentley of Mr Gol carefully revised the story in its progress through the Press, and of Miss Jane Porter's popular Rumance, entitled, Thaddeus of Warsucu.
Wil eate authorized to state, Weipert's celcbrated Quadrille Band
will be in attendance at Her M, Mijesty's Grand Ball to morrow, the
 The Lives of the Italian Poets, just produced ty the Rerverend
Henry Stebbink, embrace all the most distinguished names of affording abundance of intetest, and of the most diversifice kind.
The materials themselves are is full of moral doctrine as of indi-

 Alfieri, men whose loctis, patriotici kenius, or whose daring, whowe
strange fortunes and clicquered carcer, make the study of their lives

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fied. owink to the Paris Edition havink been for a long period out or

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he English reader Bogle Bortret or, the Emigrants, by the


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present story promises toeclipe them.



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and in every place alroad
The Court Journul of
 remark at the last prawing. Ronit. The following are, we under.
stand the names which, in adition to that or the hiphst female
personage presint are thus introduced
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UPTURES. - We recommend to thooe tho require the aid of




 The report of the trial Neale $v$. S
upon it, is postponed until next week.
The letter of our French correspon
$\frac{\text { Lute for inerction }}{\text { End }}$

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, APRIL 24. Their Majesties caine to town on Tuesday, and in
the evening honoured the Opera House with their presence; the evening honoured the Opera House with their presence;
the opera of $L a G$ Gazza $L$ adra, although part of the music is
extremely good, is rather heavy, and its effect upon some of the opera of
extremely good, is rather heavy,
the audience was unequivocal. 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 Chanberlain, stood behind His MAJESTY's chair during the whole of the evening, as did Earl Ho we, near that of Her MAJES'TY, with whom, and the young Princes, his Lordship had the honour of frequently conversing. Lord Hile, as Gold Stick, and
Lord Clanricarde, as Captain of the Yeomen of the Lord Clanricarde, as Captain of, the Yeomen of the
Guard, werealso in the Royal box. God save the King was Guard, were also in the Royal box. God save the King was
sung at the arrival and departure of their MAJEsTIEs. The sung at the arriral and departure
house was not particularly full.
On Wednesday the KING held
On Wednesday the KING held a Levee, and in the evening His MAsesty received the Officers of the Grenadier
Guards at dinner. The Duke of $W$ Endington sat on the Guards at dinner. The Duke of Wellingron 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 No sility, Foreign Ministers, and other official persons, and
on Friday his MAJESTY was adrised to go in state to on Friday his MAJESTY was advised to go in state
prorgue the Parliament preparatory to the dissolution.
prorogue the Pariament preparatory to the dissolution.
The extraordinary rapidity with which this resolution was formed, precluded the possibility of making any suitable sions, 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 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 respective scene, which was marked with mingled gloom and surprize, had they properly done their duty; but their purpose was too evident to deceive anybody. As the procession passed
the Banquetting House at Whitehall, the Reformers in the the Banquetting House at Whitelall, the Reformers in the
crowd clieered 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 GREX went to when Lord Grey went to press the dissolution finally, upon
his MAJesty, Sir FrAncis Burdett and Mr. Horhouse his Majesty, Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse
were actually within the Palace, waiting to hear the result were actually within
from the Premier.
Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Willian Peel lave started for Cambridge University, and, we conscientiously believe, with every prospect of success. Lord Palmenston so
much participates in our feelings, that it is said he has much participates in our feelings, that it
secured an English Peerage to break his fall.
The tri-coloured $\overline{\text { ninistry have filled }}$ the measure of their moluness by dissolving Pariament-and the ineasure of their ignorance, viotenc
We do not quarrel with the dissolution itself-it is an
We dot exey lament the time and circumstances-and for those we, with Sir Robert Peez, hold the Ministers to be
deeply and capitally responsible-still we shall not follow deeply and capitally responsible-still we shall not follow ing 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 adrising this dissoution will be Ministers can have had in adrising this dissontion will be
defeated. We boldly foretel, that although the radicals mav, defeated. We boldly foretel, that although the radicals may,
in particular places, encrease their numbers, the Ministers, if we can venture to distinguish them from the Radicals, will find theirs diminished.
The country sees very clearly that Lord John Russeli,'s Bill hat divided the country into two parties-those who wish to maintain, and those who desire to overturn, the Con-
stitution, and all the elections will take one or other of those colours. The friends of King, Loros, and Commons are one side-the friends of a Republic, or of French and The Ministry and their adlherentse
intermediate party, who fancy that 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 the magazine without igniting the rest. If they are sincere
in believing such an absurdity, the approaching elections will undeceive them ; we promise them approaching elections may be made in the House, not one Member will le returned on this latter principle; and we are convineed 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 (if that be possible) than
Business of the coumtry.
But the circumstances which, in both Houses, preceded the prorogation, are the most extraordinary, and, if we be-
licved that the Ministers possessed any abilities whatever, we should say thie most alarming, of any that we have ever seen exhithited within the walls of of arliament.
Our readers will find elsewhere in to-day's BuLL, a report
of the circumstances to which we allude; we thercfore of ene circumstances to which we allude; we thercfore must observe that there was, in both IIouses, a concerted scheme on the part of the Ministers and their adherents, to
stiffe discussion, the elected representatives of the both the hereditary and that freedom of speech, and from availing themselves of the privileges of witheeeh, which, for the beanefit of the People,
the Cosstrution the Constitution has invested them.
It was not enough that the King should be advised to
nissolve \&he Parliament-his Ministers must attempt

GAG IT for the Lalf hour that it kad to live. It was not enuugh
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 shew that they winced, with the terror of chastised children, from the very
aspects of Lord Masfieno and Sir 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 lighest station in the country, a moral who occupies the lighest station in the country, a moral
chastisement, much more severe than any he has ever corchastisement, much inore severe than any he has ever cor-
poreally received; and smarting under such an infliction, we poreally received; and smarting under such an infliction, we
were not surprised at seeing the victim exlibit such extraordinary irregularities as were played off, previous
pearance of his MAJESTY in the House of Lords.
pearance or informed that they are wholly unprecedented-we
We are infor hope it is true-for nore shuming and unworthy proceedings than the newspapers attribute to the most extraordinary of all these extraordinary circumstances is, that the newspapers in their reports, make the Lord High Chancellor of great seal of England in his hand, a flag wrant and notorious falsehooll. His Lordship, in one of those pantomime appearances which he heems to have made, now running belinit the
scenes and now botting on scenes, and now boling on the stage again, is reported to
have stated that Pariament was dissolved because the House of Commons had refused the supplies!
If the Newspapers are correct in attributing this statement o 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 fre, to drown
the voices of his accusers, and no Court Pageantry burst he 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 torms but
These are strong terms, but we use them adrisedly, be-
cause the words attibuted to Lord Broughan could liardly cause the words attributed o Lord Brovghan could liardly have been out of his Lordship's mouth, when his sacred
MAJESTY, in a speech from the Throne, solemnly and disMadesty, in a speech from the Thirone, solemnly and dis
tinctly confirmed, what indeed the whole world knew before Finctly con firmed, what indeed the whole world knew before,
that Parliament was dissolved, for the purpose of taking the REFORM, and, with equal solemuity and distinctuess, thanked the House of Commons for the supplies which they had furnished for the public service.
of $L$ ut there is another contradiction to the alleged statemen of Lord Broughan, even more powerfil thau the sacred HAS BEEN REFUSED, nay, they have been all Supply HAS REEN REFUSED, nay, , hey have been all granted
with a degree of facility unprecedented in the annats of the House of Commons-not only, therefore, do we give the re 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 ever 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 Honse
should be indluced to rum in and out of the Chair, and to skip backwards and forwards for the of the char, arrupting, on rather, silencing the delates. That eminent and exceellent
person exhibited, in the last moments of this Parliament, the same dignified propriety, the semnc gentemanlike impar-
tiality, the same constitutional spirit, which have marked the tiality, the same constituional 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 shat content ourselves by summing up all praise in one line,
that they have been the very reverse of those which the news papers attribute to the Speaker of the House of Lords!
But, what was the result of this propriety and impartiality on the part of the SPEAER? Why, that the Ministers
exhibited an unheard of exanple of iudecorum and impro-priety-and, it woill seem, would have ventured directly to insut
drowned by a burst of indignation from the inmense majority of one of the fullest Ilouses ever seen.

We have been informed that the sight at this moment was The of the most interesting and exciting that ever was beheld and imposing tone and attitude of Sir Robert PEEL-the gloony, distracted, and shrinking impotence of the Ministers sentatives of of enthusiasm from the constitutional reprerest than ever had occurred within those walls since the last time that profligate demagogues had attempted to decimate the House of commons.
But, thank Ileaven, although their measures would prowelbs the the same results, our Ministers are no Cromas a b-they seemed very well disposed to treat the Mace and ander but they want strength as well as spirit; and
their genius stood rebuked before the authority of SPEAKER.
During the whole Session they have exhibited so much talents, that they have been at once pitiable and ridiculous. Of the Cabinet, only two, Lord Palmerston and Sir James TrAhAm, have even attempted speeches, and better it had
been for them had they remained silent; for their efforts tched both in manner and matter Night after night has the Treasury bench sat in dumb dis and, unable to delend any proposition of their own, unable
to move one single step in public business, and they have no to move one single step in public business, and they have now
actually dissolved Parliament without having passed out single Bill except the Regency and Civil List Bills, which THEIR prepecesona he fist af them introduced by THEIR PREDECESSORS, BEFORE THEY LEFT OFFICE IN All the supplies which the Min
Hoted the supplies wich the Ministers proposed have been crease of the army and navy ${ }^{\text {mis goulburn ; their en- }}$ received the army ind navy has been ratified, after it hat informed that they have not passed half the votes of the year, and that large departments of the Public Service have necessary either cannot, legally hare received the sums of Bills, or the purchase of materials. W'e believe the Judges of the land are, at this moment, at the mercy of the Treasury for their saiaries; the Miscellaneous Es timates have not 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 Parlio guess ; and, to crown all, the sudden dissolution of Parlia.
ment 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 em. body and legalize all votes of supply which may have been
passed in the Session, be not a complete farce-if passed in the Session, be not a complete farce-if it had any
meaning or effect whatsoever, the Ministers are in 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 erms 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 not the slightest ground for the insult which There 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 broughts
forward, after twelve o'clock at night, and every body that when the Whigs were in opposition, they firmly reject. ed the principle of voting money at that hour of the uight; trary this occasion no objection was made; on the connomy. of henry hahdinge, who had shivered the eco nomy of the new Ministers to atoms, in the Commiltee on had strenuousty objected to vote that, although the , hims should fuously objected to vote inouey ater ins bas 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 that the lieutenant-General of the Ordnance could
be dispensed with-the Master-Generai of the Oadbe dispensed with-the Master-General of the Obd-
nANce denies that he ever authorized Mr. Tennyson to say any such thing, and to this point, as we hear, Sir Hemar Hardinge wislied to bring him; but as to any idea of refusing supplies, the King's Speech gives it the uf,
we give it the hie, and facts give it the hie, and there an end.

As the Parliament is virtually dissolved, and the Members themselves to commons will have immediately to present more wholesome advice than to do what Sir Robert Prgh suggested the other night:-Go to them with a copy of the odious and ridiculous Reform Bill in their hands, and of heir votes and support, upon the plain, simple groy 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 the Strand, called "The Advantages of Reform," and of
which many thousands have already been sold, we find be protest of a very great man in his own estimation, dated the
13 th of $A$ pril, $1829-$ just two years ago-which, as it beart pretty strongly upon the case in point, we shall take leave to extract, tugether with the observations by which it is into duced. The Tract
"At this moment eve
 by the tax. gatherer.

 risity and privileses having lien puarantced to them by the Kirets
own seal and signature. And what monstrous sthame it is, that you
rwa




## 





## LAW of Justice.


opinions.)
 upon those who are afliected by it.' of ExGiLse is built upon no moth
 Ment of the elective nights of the rananny or Evgland.



of Englayd, ",
This, as the writer says, being the registered opinion of one of the King's present Cabinet Ministers, what a
actually come to pass? -Why a proposition has been uade to rob the people; which has, luckily for their sakes, been thrown out by this Parliament, but which, if the
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
honest electors who, if they encourage the pretensions of a
debased and defeated faction, will be stripped of their indebased and defeated faction, weir attention, we say, to the following statement, collected from the official returns, upon which the odious, 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-rights-Look at it : -

| ok at it :- | Number of Voters at present. | Number of Voters proposed by the Bill. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cimcelane. | ...... 1188. | ....... 24 |
| Callington.. | .... 1083 .. | , |
| Shoreham.. | ..... ${ }^{1045}$ | ...... 125 |
| Sandwich.. | ..... $470 .$. | ....... 137 |
| Tamworth... | ...... 15140 .. | ...... 158 |
| Ponterract . | .. 8806 | ...... ${ }^{184}$ |
| Wenlock. | .- 485 | ...... 120 |
| Aylesbury | ... $8_{\text {-38 }}$ | ...... 108 |
| Subbury. | .... 695. | ........ 178 |
| Marlow .. | ..... 381 .. | ..... 75 |
| Grimsby.... | .. 394 | ...... ${ }^{94}$ |
| Rochester. | .. ${ }^{841}$ | ...... ${ }^{131}$ |
| Maldon.. | . ${ }_{6} 113$ | ...... 146 |
| Malton... | .... 316 ... | ...... ${ }^{26}$ |
| St. lves. | .. $3131 .$. | ..... 44 |
| Arundel... | .... 3484. | (19.. ${ }_{190}^{120}$ |
| Stafford... | .... $8_{713}^{864}$... | ...... ${ }^{195}$ |
| Geominster | ..... 7864 ... | ...... ${ }_{298}^{198}$ |
| Grantham... | ..... $914 .$. | ... 209 |
| Bridisorth | ..... 986 .. | .. 2200 |
| Lewes....... | .. 626. | ... ${ }_{245}^{230}$ |
| Peterborovgh. | .. 548 .. | ... 245 |
| Cirencester... | $\cdots$. | …. ${ }^{267}$ |
| newcastle... | $\therefore \quad 859 .$ | $\cdots{ }^{\text {... }} 273$ |
| Tewnesbury | .. 318 | . ${ }^{262}$ |
| St. Albans... | .... ${ }^{623}$ | .. ${ }^{286}$ |
| Shaptesbury. | .. 1866 | ... $2_{73}$ |
| Do <br> Penryn. | ... 454 | 112 |
|  |  |  |

By this recapitulation we see two things. One, the reduction of the constituency; and the oor will cast up these
spoliation of popular rights. If anybody will 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 votes; but the planners of this alliate this shameless not stop there-for, in order to paliate the number of robbery, they propose, in order to make up voters in every town to 300, to Bill (kicked-out only to be blause in back, if the electors of England are fools enough to let it), any fellows they choose, to make up the electors to what that spooney 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 byits tyranuy and oppression. He says :
"As to the proposition of disfranchising 900,000 electors, the im-
pudence of the thing is nearly counterbalanced by the ignorance trample upon us, who have an ancient and unquestionable right to
the potes-and why? But there is, thank GoD, one saving clause in this intended enactment, which makes it as absurd as it is shame-
ful-It cANNor HAPres. electoral houses, that is, houses rated at ten pounds a year in a
borougl, then that two or three of the King's Pivivy Councillors-a
very swect arrangement to make the Peorte indcpendent of the very swect arrangement to make the Prorle independent of the
Crown -are to go about the country, like play actory strolling, with a beadle or a corstable in attendance upon them, to TAKE NNT the
said town or borough enough of voters qualified by this ten-pound said town or borough enough of voters qualined by this ten-pound
statute to make up thee hundred; and they are to take these fancy voters out of the neig
wherever they can find thein.
" Now look at this
when it is attempted to reduce it to practice. There is a place called Downton, in which there are nine houses rated at ten pounds a
 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 hun.
dred and ninety-one persons out of the neikhbouring villages, towns, or parishes,
constituenc
"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 Kives itine limitation for the guidance of the Kivg's itinerantCouncillors in their own fancies and feelings, or according to the policy by which they
may be directed; and when they have got the two hindred and
ninety-one voters, where do they get them from, and who are they? ninety-one voters, where do they get them from, and who are they?
Why, as they are derived from the different parishes and chapelies
in the district (even as we are told in the 'Notes on the Bill, in some
inatances fron instances fom a a distance of forty miles, they are-what? inhabitants
of Downon? -not a bit of it. Can they according to the provisions
of the Biil, be voters, because they are selected pro hac vice, that is to
 elections, as in every thing clse, a miss is. It is quite clear that in
man three mile mile ; and if a why a man three lundred miles off should lose his privile All this is not to be contradicted-but we will go even Plete according to this Lord-by courtesy-JOHN RUS SEll'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 Councilors, the robrery, if possible,

|  | Old Votes. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lichitimid |  |  |
| Aaviton ................. 739 ........... 336 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Barvs |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Now here are ten towns, which, ypon the new scale, possess of the proposed of 101 . houses and more-let us see the eflect At this moment absurd and shameful change upon these. by a constituency of 11,160 voters. By the new system
these rights are to be to be deprived of their votes-their them-for what?-To increase the un privileges torn from extend the flective privilege? - not a bit of it electors?-to 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 Goverument, voters for these ten populous places, the present Goverument,
by their mouth-piece-the penny-trumpet of Woburn-have announced their determination, that the power of returning the Members shall be given to 3,832 people-robbing, therefore, no fewer than 7,328 HONEST MEN of THEIR RIGHTS, exactly upon the principle which the Duke of Welling ton's protege and aid-dw-camp, the Duke of RICHMOND, so justly But this is not half deprecated two years ago.
ne to the people. No, not one quarter propsed to be one to the people. No, not one quars. The freeholders of counties have been tickled by the notion of having
their representatives doubled. has been riddled to atoms by General GAscorne's mo tion ; but. of course, if they are encouraged at the Gene-
tion ral Election, which they have had-not art-but cunning enough to force upon the Kíng, by persuading him freeholders are fools enough inconvenient-if, we say, the 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 from the Cliapelry, Hundred, Parish, or District, as they may best like; but does the freeholder recollect, that every man so selected, by these Councillors, loses his vote Fon the county-and that these Councillors 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 rented 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 number, 1800 ; the whole county of Sussex, exclusive of CHICHESTER, H ASTINGS, and BRIGHTON (a proposed new
borough), borough), which are complete, has but 3006 householders so
rated. This leaves for the county 1806 ! In Wiltshire, seven boroughs would
In Wiltshire, seven boroughs would require 2100 houseof Salisbury, which is complete), which leaves 1599 (exclusive Buckinghamshire, the county voters will be leaves 1522 ; and in Buckinghamsinire, the county voters will be reduced to $69+$, will require 1000-ANGESEY, CARDIGANSHIRE, and RAD NORSHIRE, have not in the whole counties houses and RAD 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 opera tion to the moral and physical impossibility of returaing any members at all.
Again we repeat, how right was Sir Robert Peel when he said that the best possible recommendation to constituents at the approaching election would be the Bill itself, and a Luckily, the odious thing is for their votes hay opprculated 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 fook 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 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 yourseives 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 wordsbarilla, Althorp, Port wine steam-boats, Canad timber, Stamp duties on Stock-transfers, Taxes on Colonial produce, Budget bruken to pieces, Army aUGMENTED, Estimates facreased, Ordnance un paid and unREDUCED, Nayy Expences magnifirdships of war in readiness-the Yeomanky 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, but above all stick to the King and Constitution-do 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 MinisWe 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 hiis 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 eannot dissent froin a proposition so carnestly
made. Poor Loo Poo Choo, the Chinese with a great tumor, consented 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 figre, aud improve his 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 hauge mass of corruption. Loo Poo Cooo of course consented-what else could he do? the doctors had got him
in their clutches-but nobody con be fool 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 proper person. He or course submitted to the counsel of his surgeons, and the operation was of course per-formed-but pray recollect that poor Loo Poo Croo died.
sanction the measure as to say ، If you think it necen may 60 far sanction the measure as to say, 'If you think it necessary, Gentle-
inen, the Administration is in your hands-if you think the tumour must come away, I am ready to lie down on the table and permit you
to cut.' But neither King Wilias the Fourth, nor any King that ever wore a head, or expected to keep one on his shoulders, can ponent part, or in a Constitution under which the Country he rulees, has been for
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 ntorm, 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 irequently illuminated. The storm was very severe on
the North road; but it is not a little slngular, that while the storm
raged in this direction, the great Western road, on the other side of reged in this direction, the great Western road, on the other side of
rewbury, was enveloped in a fog so dense that the Bath mail could
New not proceed, and
-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 French Ministry hare als
he Tre sent some ships of war to the Tagus for some similar purpose, as Miguel, and getting him into a war. If this snspicion 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 pectory to all parties; for if the French should 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, cal Po impossibleal ardless 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 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 enongh to compregal what the advantages are, which an allance with Portugal gives to England, and what destructive consequences
must inevitably arise from her falling into the hands of tricoloured France.
In the Tract to which we liave to-day elsewhere alluded, called, The Advantages of Reform, we find the following "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 Reronmers, who, in the end, MuRDERED THE
MoNARCH, BEGN the process which they carried to that bloody termination? Weghy by charking every species of crime and corruption
on the House or Comsons, as it wus then constituted. Nor did on the House of Consions, as it wus then constitated. Nor did and Aristucracy, and robbrd them of their prerogative and influence.
"What happened then? Why, the Krag, who had conceded, and
Wheeded as he was advised by his Councillors, was at to be impeached. The Cosmoss proposed this course ; and, as you
know, the LorDs unn ininously rcjected the proposition. And what SELVE, as being the choice of the Peorle, to be the supreme
AUTHORITV or The Realm; and inoreover enacted. that what they athonity or the Realn; and moreover enacted. that what they
ilecreed had the full force of law without the concurrence of either King or Lords. ${ }^{1}$ his being the theory, uhatwas the practice? Why, the Kina was brought to trial by the Comsons, by the order and anthority of less-by the Commons the Crown was torn from the brow of the
King-by the CoMmons tre King was nurcered on the sciafold
liere, at Whithall, in the front of his own bangueting house," T: cries writer of the Tract talks here of comparing the 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 clain 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. IIoward Elphinstone, the only son of Colonel Sir Howand Elphinstone, of the Royal Engineers, and brother-in-law to Mr. Cunteis, M.P. for Sussex, has puband St. Lemenard's:
"TU THE inhabitants of hastings and st. leonard's. "Gexrlemen-Having lately been privately requested by some
individuals in Hastings, to offer myself ay 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 Go"3. After this Bill shall have become the lav of the land, I think liaments ought to be shortend by that taxes ought to possess the right of voting.
" 4 . I detest all monopolies, and more
India Company. portation of foreign corn a wicked roblery of the people, an injury to the farmer, and detrimental to the interests of the landowners.
" 6 . 1 huve a rooted aversion to the law of Primogeniture, and con sequently a deep dislike to an Hereditury Legisluture.
7. I think the taxes ought to be so arranged as to fall ashtly as possible on the working classes.
ples. Itave, therefore, only to state, that if it be my political princi-
Representative who will fearlessly and honestly to find nions, I shall have much pleasure in coming forward at any time, provided I am honoured with a public invitation; but if these opi nous be not in accordance with you
your interests will be better represen
timents are less strong than mine, I must respectfully decline the
ter honour of being a Candidate. It reinains, therefore, Gentlemen,
entirely with yourselves to decide whether I am to come forward or
not entirely with yourselves to decide whether I am to come forward or
not. I remain, Gentlemen, your faithful gervant
"UOWARD ELPHINSTONE, Jun.
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 perons professing that creed are governed and regulated.
In the first place he tells his constituents that are to be,
hat he accepts the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill, not
as a conclusive or satisfactory measure of Reform, but be-
cause, when that is carried, the small end of the wedge will
be in, and then he shall stive for general suffrage and the ballot.
In the second place, with a firmness and decision for which no doubt his talents and experience amply qualify him, he denounces the corn laws, the East India Company, and extols free. trade, and suggests that the taxes ought to be so
arranged as to fall as lightly as possible on the working classes.
As if they were not so arranged now. Does this Mr. Howard Elphinstone know, or if he knows why does he not state, that the late Ministry-an Anti-reform Minis-
try-between the year 1816 and the year 1830 inclusive, try-between the year reduced taxes, the burthens upon the PEOPLE, to the surprising amount of THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS and FORTY-正
But all that he says upon these subjects las been said over and over again. He, however, gives us one article of
the Reformers' creed more plainly than any of his fellows; for, haring professed himself a Radical Reformer, he says"I have a ronted aversion to the LAW OF PRIMOGENItURE, and consequently a deep dislike to an Hereditary Legislature.

Here is the authenticated declaration of the Reformers of England, with whom Mr. Elphinstone has publicly identified himself; here we bave the overthrow of the House of LORDS, and the entire abolition of the Constitution of he creed, and as a component part of the great object he hoped to gain, after the late Reform Bill had passed into a law.
Is the writer of the tract right or wrong in his comparison of these times with those of the Regicides of 1648? The House of Lords is here publicly denounced by a candidate for the House of Commons-a denunciation upon which he claims their support.
faction, Mr. Elphinstone has most generously solved it. A Leicester newspaper the other day said, that it classed among the blood-suckers of the country, the boobies who fancied they had a right to something, because their fathers possessed it before them; but it remained for the candidate for Hastings to give this doctrine not only the advantage of his own name, but the sanction of that class of persons to
which he seems to consider it an honour to belong. which he seems to consider it an honour to belong.

The circumstances connceted with the Prorogation of Parliament on Friday, are so momentous and extraordinary,
that we feel it our duty to give the report of the proceedings at length, which may serve at once as a record of one of the most striking points of our natioual history, and at the same time, exhibit a fit text for the comments which we have felt it our duty to make in our leading article of to-day
HOUSE OF I.ORDS, FRIDAY.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY.
PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.
$k$ orders were sent down to the House of Lords that At one o'clock orders were sent down to the House of Lords that
his Majesty would come in person to prorogue Parlianent. The
necessary preparations made on occasion of the Royal visita to the - necessary preparations made on occasion of the Royal visite to the
Hunse were kone throuph as specelily as possible.
Their Lordships brgan to assemble at two oclock, principally dressed in their robes. Aronk the earliest in attendance were the
Duke of Cumberland. the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Durhan, Duke of Cumberland. the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Durham,
Lord Clanricarde. Earl Grey, and Lord Wharncliffe, whose motion
for an Address to his Majesty not to dissolve Parliament was fixed for an Address to his Majesty not to dissolve Parliament was fixed
for this day. The greater part of their Lordslipa, however, were
unrobed, on account of the suddeuness of the announcement of the unrobed, on account of the suddenness of the announcement of the
Kings intention to come down to the House. The number of Peers
in attendance was exceedingly numerous in attendance was exceedingly numprous.
Prayers were read half- past two by the Bishop of ExETER
The Duke of Gonnos presented a petition
The Buke of Gondon presented a petition from one of the royal burghs of Scotland, agsinst Reform.
On the motion, of Earl Mansieln, it was resolved that Lord
Shaftesbmry do take the chair, when the House went into a Committee on a Bill, the name of which we could not learn.
The Ear of Mansrirlb said it was quite evident for what purpose they were now asmembled.
The Dnke of Richnown rose to speak to order. He would move
the standink order of the House, that Pecre should take their places, the standink order of the Housc, that Pecrs should take their places,
as he saw a Noble Earl seated near a junior Baron.
The Lord CuANcrloor then left the Woolsack aud withdrew into The roon behind, in which he what tre recive his Maijesty.
Lord NNNHUNT said the Nobe Duke was in error.-(Here the
clamour from the Baroms' bench, near the Bar, was so great that we could not catch an'ord.)
The Dulk of Riccnonn rose to order. The Noble and Learned




His Masesty took his beat on the Throne we wearing the crown and
sceppre and surrounded by a numerus body of the Royal Ho use-
hold ; lie looked remarkaby well, and wore beneath the rosal robes the uniform of an Admiral.
The Commons ware summoned to attend at the bar, preceded by Sir Thoman Yyrwher and the Spacaler. Alout 100 Members were
in attendance in the small space below the bar. They rushed in so tumultuously that the Speaker was twice or thrice obliged to call them to order
The Sreakea, on reaching the bar, brought up the Civil List Bill
and several others, prefacing his doinz so with abrief address to the and several others, prefacing his doing so with a brief address to the
King.-The Royal assent was given in the customary manner to
The sight at this moment was most imposing ; the three eatafes of the realm, on perhaps the most imporiant occasion in the history of
thie country. $1 t$ was half past three before this preliminary business was kone through
His M

## SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
Parliave come to meet you for the purpose of Proroguing this Pariliament with a view toits immediate issolution.
I I have been induced to resort to this measure, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people, in the way in which it can be most constitutionaly and authentically expressed, on the expe-
diency of making such changes in the representation as circumdiency of making such changes in the representation as circum-
stances may appear to require, and which shall be founded on the stances may appear
acknowledged principles of the Conatitution, and may tend at once to uphold the just rights and prerogatives of the Crown, and to give "I cur the liberties of my people.

## enk you

tenance of the honour pad diunity which you have made for the mainmy special acknowledgments for the arrangements which you have made for the state and comfort of my Royal Consort.

Thave also to thank you for the supplies which you have furthat you have endeavoured to introduce the strictest economy in every branch of that service, and I trust that the attention of the new Parliament which I shall forthwith direct to be called, will be applied unceasingly to that important subject.
am happy to inform you that the friendly intercourse which subsists between myself and Foreign Powers affords the best hope
of the continuance of pence-to preserve which my most anxious of the continuance of pence-to preserve
endeavours shall be constantly directed.

My Lords and Gentlemen
In resolving to have recourse to the sense of my people, in the present circumstances of the country, I have been influenced only jects-to promote which I rely confidently on your continued and "My pleasure is
Mot of Mare is, that this Parliament be prorogued till Tuesday The Iond C
 The Members of the Honse of Commons instantly retired.


 Sir R. VYyyy rose, amidst rreat connusion, and said that, as the







 erminatinu of Ministers so hring him hy for judgment for the purpose nguage of the Fancy- - (Cheers.)-Pretended animosity might serve
purpose now.- (Hetr.)-Did he abuse the Member for Waterford purpose now.--d of lreland for their attempt to forward the interests
or the priesthood
of their relikion? If thry were conscientious men, that was their Huty. The pripsts were all- powerful, as had been proved in Clare.
The bon. Member tor Waterford said the kreat oljert of his life was owring anout Catholic Emancipation; now it appeared upon his
own declaration, that he wished for Catholice Emancipation as
hee mans for prooucing the repeal of the Union. The Prime
linister had said that the Union hetween the two countries Ninister had said that the Union hetween the two countries
should be maintainecd, yet he had spopen of the maintenance of
the Protestant Eatablishment as unimportant, and having no
 Hon. Member for Waterford was to le triumphant in spite of the de-
clarations of the Hrad of the Government, or whe wher the GovernMan was simply this; should Lord Grey, as the principal of his
Majests's Ministers, be compelled to recede. or should the Hon.
IIenber for Waiterod?-(Immense cheers.) -He wished the Hon

 add to the distractions of that country, and to spr and the flame of
discontent. He hoped that he rould use his power for good and not would not attempt to excite or increase it. He hoped that he would -out of pity for his unfortunate countrymen of the United King-
dom. Reverting to the Learned Civilian, and his pious indignation akainst corruption, he would state to the Honourable and Learned
Member a circumstance with which that Gentleman was acquainted, that had occrurred in the county (Cornwall) with whicb prove but too forcibly that Reformers and non-Reformers were much
alike in their means of enforcing their political views. Who were the most tyrannical? Hc would mention no names. Who were
no representatives; he would say nothing indeed of individuals, or of the particular berough in which the circumstance occurred
but he would state that not many Sessions with a Petition from three persons lying in Bodmin goal as debtors, tated, they would not vote for a Whig, a nomince of that Noble Lord, now sitting for another place. The borough once belonged to
a $W$ hig Lord ; it was now the property of a Tory; and that $W$ hig ord, who was now a firm friend to the disfranchisement of all bo-Tory.-(Hear, hear, hear.)-The Parliaments of this country had been for two centurics constituted in the manner in which they were at present! but if the system proposed by the Ministers should be
carried, there would be a mighty alteration in their Conatitution,
and the people of England would and the people of England would do well to reflect upon its inevit,
able consequences. Already had the Ministry which called for this
Reform in Parliament attempted to touch the fund
change in the Parliament now took place? Would the peoptatith
it just? Why do they akk for Reform? He stated his belief, fountik
upon the experience of the history of every country, that no newhed
oflegislators, no new system of Governmet upon the experience of the history of every country, that no new bod
oflekislators, no new system of Government ever entertained a
honorricty honourable resard for the debts incurred uniler the old one. Y we were told the cunds were rising b
for the fundholder to bope that his
the protection of a Parliament which had been framed secure under and supgestion of those Ministers, whod had already endeavoured to
assail that property, even in the new Parliament were Past Administrations were accused of having saddled the country propose to lower those debts except by taxing the funds themselvesi?
-(Great cheers, and cries of "Order!")-lt was no use to attem - so stand on forms at a time like that, and it could not be attempt pected that any one should speak immediatel
should be dissolved, or not-(loud criies of "Order!", axd laughter
from the Ministovial lenches) Whether they were to be dissolved because they had voted the oth
tion should not be reduced?
Sir F. Burdetr. said he rose to order. It appeared to him the the Hon. Member for Cornwall was not speaking to any question whatever. There was a petition before the House, it was question
the spech of the Hon. Beronet was not addressed to the matter arid" Hear.")-The Hon. Baronet, the Member for Cornwall Parliament should be dissolved or not; but, in so do whether the been out of order in speaking upon other subjectsol kreat importance,
but not then properly before the House.-(Cries of "Order") and

The SPEAKER Fose.-A petition had been presented from'a place in Member for Weatminster was prepared to contend that the subject
of Reform had no connection with a probable diasolution of Parlia. ment, he did not see upon what ground the 1on. Baronet could have
a right to call the Hon. Member for Cornwall to order.-(Cheersand
Mr. Tennyson rose to order. -(Immense uproar and shoute of
Order," Chair," and "Hear.") The Speaver arain rose.- Unless the Hon. Member rises to con-
ate the opinion I have given as to the Jaws of this House, he is out
order in now attempting to address it. -(Tremendous chaering, and shouts of "Chair, chair.")
The Speakbr then calied upon Mr. Tennyson
Mr. TENNYson ayain
lennth obtained a hearing. He rose to address the House, and at point of order, and he contended that he oukht to be permitted to do
so, laving been named by thie Char. He would bee the last pegson
to dispute the authority of the Chair, to dispute the authority of the
Member for Cornwall was out

## $\underset{\substack{\text { van } \\ \text { Rii }}}{ }$

$=\mathrm{maman}=\mathrm{man}$
 awawawawaitas matter was to be looked at was as to whether the general tenom of
any Hon. Member's speech had reference to the subject of the. PetiMr. Tennsson resumed, but he was received with deafening shonh
of order and the mogt of order and the most indescribable marks of disapprohation frontia
very large portion of the House. The Hon. Member, however, per.
severed. He had a rikht to address the House
upen upon by the Speaker. He entirely agreed with what had fallen formot Hon. Member was not out of order, even though you, Sir, shoul
gain.
 may, to state that it is a question before the Honse of Commong and Hear.)-Order being restored,
Sir R. Yrvan continur d. He was sorry that upon the lat dig of
the Session that which the Spenker rhad aid down to be the thot
the House should have becn disputed.- (Grert chiering.)-The Lord J. Ressels said he rose to order. He had no intentoio of
disputink any thing that had fallen from the Chair. OO, the conting
he had the greatest respect for the opinion of the Speaker; and
had ale



 the House, and
fubion which took place. The CHANCELLOR of the ExCHEQUER and
Sir R. PEEL vehemently adressed the House, but no one word they Sir R. PrEE vehemently addressed the House, but not one word they
said could be heard in the gallery The whole of the Menters ap.
The
 ced, otherer upon Sir Fir B, B, MEETT to proceed, while the majority
exclained "Chair, clair." The SPEAER at length rose, and Sir $R$.

derstand the position to bo bin whouse permit me to state what I I un-
 Ligrd to proppse as a question that Sir F. Burdet be now heard. It
right his
wat hity
Wito Right Hon. Gentleman spoke with great force and leeling) that when
Hon. Members called upon him to decide upon a point of order. he
Hole

 The Spreaken again rose, and spoke with great animation.-It is not usual in this House for Hon. Members to persist in pressing a ques.
tion to a division immediately upon its being put. 1 I call upon Sir $R$.
 roles under which this Houre bas hifherio been conducted, although
from the conduct of hii Majest's Ministrs, they are evidently not
fose
 that House migltt sive to those Ministers a momentary or fatal tri-
 cess, of the Ministers with respect to a dissolution of Parliamentbut le did complain, and that too most loudly, of the de fiance with
which the opinion of the Speaker upon the laws of that House had eeen rejected by an inferior Member of the Government.-[Great
heering and confusion. Much of the confusion was occasioned by the report of the kuns, before alluded to repea:edly interrupting
the Rixht Hon. Baronte. - Cordially as he concurred with mucul that had fallen froun tle Hon. Hor Baronet, the Meubure for Cornwall,
he could not agree with him in thinking that there was any ground
 fidence in the good sense, in the power, and in the patriotism of the country. to dread the result of thi appeal that was now to be made.

- (Shouts of approval.) -11 those who possessed property would be
 bine together-(Tremendous shouting)-if they chose to make one comnon cause (or their own pr'servition, then would the Constitu-
tion le preserved-then would the present Ministers- $G$ Great inter-
 at a moment like that tor the Members of the Government and
their friends to be continually interrupting him with cries
 lowed the advice or the plans of those who pursued it. - (Hear, hear, hear.)-This interference was a sample of the epirit of the Reform
Bill; and he would tell the people of Engiad phat if that Reform
Bill, and the whole of that Reforn Bill, were once passed, they would be the slaves of the worst of despotisms - the despotism
of demagogues. - TTementous acclamations.)- They would be
subjected to subjected to that oystem of journalism which had brought coun-
tries rrom a state of happiness and contentment to the fever of excite-



 soon becone the scene of contusion and of desolation.- (Cleerers)-Of
the phandered and sufferink people His Mijesty's Governuent had
taker taken no note ; they had thoupht only or their own personal interects,
and how they hould protect themeives from the loss of their places.
 was extinct, but instead of performing their sacred duty by that
Corown, nnd
siving (Renewed approbation.) - And who were the Ministers who were to be thus supported? The mout incompetent that had ever been known.
(GGeat cleerings.)-Men who had sliewed more unfitness for their ruled the destinies of this country. Not one single ineasare had they
passed. After having taunted the late Government for spending the time in detating, they had during six months effeciced absolutely
nothing. They talked of liberal principles and of liberal neasures,
out
 upon the table, and there they teft them to work they tossed them
 and of great danger, to advise the King to adopt the fearful neensure
of a dissolution.
The interruptions now brcame vecy loud, and we wer
 ters and their riends, and the cries of "Black Rod" were frequent for some time. At length the Usther of the Black Rod kineqked at
the door, and having been admitted, the Speaker and the House re-
ceivg ceived him standing, and he summoned the Howse, in the name of
His Majests to ate nd His Maiesty at the HJuse of Peers. The
Usher of the Black Rod Rod having retired, the Speaker, accompanied
by by many of the Members, proceeded to the House of Pcers. Aitter a
fee ininutes the reer minteres the Speaker returned, and having requested the Mem-
bers present to draw round the table at which he stood he
a com


cLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.



 The Rev. R. Sturpson, M.A., Curate of St. Peter's, Derby, has
been licenned to the new Chirch, near that town
The Rev. . RANDAL, to the Rectory of Binfield, Berks. Patron.
Lord Ohancelion.
 dover, Salop, to the thev, Rector of Upton Cressett, hnd Vicarabe of Con-
of Licham. Patron, R. Burton, Esq.,
Longor Hall.





## 



Corpuas Caristi coll.; Aylmer

Nom






 Elietton, Magdid Coliege, st. Martb Miscrlan eous.
The Rev. J. O. Gillwoon, Chaplain of the Hants County Gaol of Winchester having presented him to the Living of Compton. The that their thanks be given to the Rev. Mr. Ginuwood, for the faithmanner in which he had, so much to the satisfaction and advantage of the county, for a long series
discharged the sacred and important functions of his office.
Cheltenham Free Church.-We have seldom had a more pleascontributed on Sunday last, in aid of this truly pious and praiseworthy undertaking, alter the forcilble and eloquent appeals made in

The Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, M.A. Vicar of Bruton Somerset, is appointed a Surrogate for granting marriage licences through-
out the diocese of Bath and Wells. The gorgeous and elexant chantry of Bishop Fox, one of the under repair. It is intended that the parts which have been destroyed by accident or violence shall be restored, and that it shall present the same appearance that it bore at its first erection.
The Bishop of Lonpon has introdnced a Bill into the House of Lords, tical and other corporations from granting leases for terms for lives At the meeting of the Diocesan Committee of the Society for Pro-
moting Christian Knowledge, Exeter, on Tuesday, the Treasurer reported the receipt of a lcgacy of 1001 , from the Executors of the
late Rev. S. Vunchen, Vicar of Lewannick, Cornwal Yesterday a deputation from the Pew-renters of Si. Peter's, Walthat Church, and presented him a coffee service and an ink-stand, having the following inscription engraved thereon, as a memorial of
 The Lord Bishop of Oxrond intends holding his primary visita-
tions of the Diocese this year, as the following: - Friday May 13, a tions of the Diocese this year, as the following:-Friday May 13, at
Bicester ; Saturday May 14, at Watinnton; Monday May 16. at
Oxford; Tuesday May 17, at Chipping Norton; Wednesday May 18, The next ordination of the Bishop of Norwich will be held on Thomas Gaskis, of St. John's Coll. Camb. was last week elected
Fellow and assistant Tutor of Jesus Coll. The new Church at Wellington, consecrated on Wednesday re'n-
night, was opened for divine worship on Sunday last, when the Rev W. P. Thomas preached an eloquent and impressive sermon to up-
wards of a thousand persons, from Romans x. 15. "How shall they

## CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The following letter has been addressed to the members of the
University of Cambridge:"At the request of a large "Portman Square, April 233, 1831. Senate, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the ho-
nour of repreaenting the University of Cambridge.
"Under ordinary circumstances I should have felt unwilling akain to involve the University in a contest. But his Majesty has been nvolves in no common degree the interests of all established institu-
tions. I have therefore felt it a paramount duty to obey without he"In the call which has been thade upon meur support, I am bound to avow that I am dec:d-
edly opposed to that particular measure of Reform which edly opposed to that particular measure of Reform which was sub-
mitted by his Majesty's Ministers to the late Parliament: for al-
though I am ready to concur in giving cffect to some such moder and well-considered to improvenent in our siving effect to some such moderate
as time and altered circumstances may representation, consider the measure upon which we have bren called upon to de cide to be pregnant with danger to many of the best interests.of the
country, and tending ultimately to the subversion of the Constitu"Shonld you be pleased to honour me with your support on this
occasion, I shall derive from this proof of your confidence and appro-
bation the strongest add bation the strongest additional incentive to make every exertion in my nower to maintain the privileges and the intere
versity, and of the Establisted Church.
GI have the honour to lr , Sir,

## Yopr most faithful and very humble servant,

The following letter has bern addressed to the Members of the
University of Cambridge, by Mr. Yates Peel :-



 sagea relating to that subject. By Joama Baillie, Author of "The Martyrs,"




 the Author from Forrign Sorereigns on the Protestant Faith; with a mintote
description of the Convent of La Trappe, which he visited, and in which so
many Englishinen of distinction have asaumed the character of a Monk.
 REFORM. 2 d edition. The Character and tendency of the PRoposed reform. 3. The NEWTh CONSTITUTION. $2 d$ edition.

DIA "OGUES Bill, Rife whane Bill, and nothing but the Bill."
S And LIBERTIES of ENGLISHMEN. 3d edition.
Til $_{\text {clamon }}^{E}$




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## S



MAP, Shewing the COUNTIES, CITIES, and BOROUGGIS,


 SUMMARY of the Ghier LAW renative to the ELECTION of







CITY-SATURDAY Evening.
There has been but slight Variaition in the Consol Market this
morning, and 78 is is the guotation for the Account at the close of


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Dissonution of Parliament. - The Disolution was officially announced in an Extraordinary Guzette of last night. The new ParA meeting of the electors of Southwark was held, yesterday, in the
Town Hall of that Borouh, for the purpose or expressink their opinion of the conduct of thir inte representative, Sir R. Wi.lison,
on the Amendment moved by General Gascoyne, in the House of

 ond the el hat the political connectie purity ot his conduct he apand the electors had ceased. For the purity of his conduct he ap-
pealed to the hearts of his Majesty' Ministers. He hoped that the
electors would continue to support their own intereats and liberties. electors would continue to support their own interests and libertifs. meetink, the most prominent of which were. a vote of censure on the
condunct of Sir R. WFilion, and a request to Mr. Calverto offer him-
self self at the ensuing elcction, when the meeting separated. The Limerick Chronicle of Wednesday presents, in a long cata-
logne of outrages, a riuhtrul picture of the state of socicty in the
counties of Clare and Limerick, and we are sorry to find that the counties of Clare and Limerick, and we are gorry to find that the
committec which had been orrmed at Enis vouring to restore tranquillity, have, in the uter hopelesaness of published two resolutions. declaring, among other things, that no
effort within the power of the well-disposed part of the inhabitants

 may adopt such measures for the prace of the county and the protecClare Ounrrnat says-
are turnages continue, notices are served, walla are levelled. cattle
arne farm, tenants are chanked, herds are beaten, houses are turn dof off farms, tenants are chanked, herds are beaten, houses
are attacked, and the windows are broken, contrilutions are levied in money to buy powder and arms, and arms are taken. Add to armed men appear openly in the country, and the true state of Clare The traversers in the case of "The King versus, O 'Connell and
others." are to appear in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, to reAfter the Lord Chancellor took his seat on Friday, and when the House was fully attended by various ladies and other strankers,
prayers were said in the presence of such strangers-an event that CDRiovs ConNcIDEsce.- It is exactly 150 years since. in the reign
of Charles III, the etrukpe ior privilege between Fhe Larris and the Parliament une pectedly dissolved by the King in person. The history or Ens. "The secret was so well kept that the Comm rens had nobe intimation of it, till the Black Rod came to their doors, and summoned them
to antend hee King at the House of Peers. the date of the writs, nor later than fifteen days from the same period. Poucram STAbred.-Friday evening alout seven o'clock, a
Ahild was run over in Red Lion Street, and a crowd collected, whicn Thomas Fullier, 155 E division, was on duty, and went to his ans.istance, at which time a man of the name of Croney came leh hind him
and tabbed him twice in the side and once in the back with a shooshing the knile covered with blood, and threatened to person the eame that should touch lling jhe was knocked down by
a tradesinan that lives on the spot, and secured by another police. a tradesman that lives on the rpot, and secured by another police.
mant It appears it was an old grodge, he havink ben appretended
last gummer by the same policeman and committed from Hattongarden; he declared he would be revenged. Fuller was taken to
St. Ramtholomew's Hospital, and on inquiry we find he is still alive,
but but lies in a very precarious state. M. Ward will again offer himselा, as a Candidate, to represent the City of London, in the ensuing
 twelve o'clock, a number of men were employed in a barke in fixing a larke eteam-boiler, abnut se even ton weipht, on a platform whing
bad been erected in the river for the purose of clearing the wien
 otage when suddenly the chains gave way, and it fell with a tre mendous crash into the barge, breaking the leps of a man, named
Samuel Hubble, and so severely cruabing another poor fellow, James Samuel Hubble, and so severely crushing,
Capel, that he survived only a few hours.
The story of The King's Secret is founded upon one of the most
singular events that have ever occurred to an Enklish Monarch.









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 sider to be really heneficial to the slaves thememelves, and consistent with a due
regard t the peace of the coloulies, and their preservation as useful possesslons


 or in their separation from this country. That it is conntrary to reason, and the experience of history, to expect that the
 members of the Lepgisilaturans.
That
That ny measure






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## jT1


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 nid -we allude to the numerous designs from the pencil oo
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her The Committee b ishop of GLOUCESTER, before II Lod Mayoi


 NOTICE.-The EXHIBITLON of the NATIONAL REPOST.







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 Deckwith; written en by J. $R$ P Planclie, Esq.
Whadsor Vestris, Mr. Newcombe, and M
NEW SONGS.




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 (By particular desire), the Fantasia C Cncertante on a favourite Ro.
mance of Blangini, for Vnice, Harp. Hoyn, anil Minno.forte, Made.
 Ballad, Miss Cramer, "The Soldier's 'Tear"
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 Mr. Moscheles, on which sccasiun he requests any of the Company
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- This work will be published on the day of the Conkert, and is to be had of Mr.
 Vocal and Instrymentai Performess who have promised their rasistance, to which
will he added several more of the first talent, as son as the engakements nre
couch







## M

R. NEATE respectfully announces that his MORNING
CONCRT' will take place in the GREAT' ROOM at the KING'S last year. Pan TUESVASAY, the 24 th of May, 1831 wn the same grand seale as

 RIENTAL CLUB, MR The ANNUAE MEETING of the
MEMBERS of he ORIENTAL, CLUB, will he held at the Club-House, TGUE COLOSSEEM, REGENT,S.PAlRK. The whole of this




T

 GENTLEMEN,
VHE day of ELECTION being fixed fot TUESDAY, the 3d of
at the Poll, I have only to press on jou the importitige of an early attendance I trust that my Priends will find, from the arrangements of iny Committpes in
London and Cambridge, very conurenience and facility ingnoing to, and refturning
from the place of Election, aud beds provided for those whin may require them
 The points at which my Akents will he stationed are, Alcoubzury Hill. Leices.
ter, Huntingdon, Bury, Newnarket, Linton, Rovyston, Bedford, Northampton,
and Daventiv.
 The Election will commence on TUESDAY, the third of May, and continue orer
Wednesday.
 The early communication, therefore, of the eentiments of Gentlempn favourable
to Mr. Peel, who have rut received a letter from him, whth, ee eateemed as a per-
sonal farour, and the best criterion of their disinterested zeal for the adzance.


 places above mentioned.
The Cominitere beg to ald, that the early attendance of Mr . Peel's friends at
Cambridge will be esteemed an additional favour.
Moriey's Hotel, Cockapur-street,
30th A prill, 1881.
-IS Majesty's Ministers have advised the King to diasolve Parreduction of the number of Einglishis Representatires. Whey have attempted to
stiknatiz the Mfentiers who opposed them on this question, as enemies to all
 tation, canscious of haring acted consistently, and in coiformity with those
primeiples whlich $I$ professed when you last elected me. Yu returned to defend. not dextroy-to maintain existing institutions, not to endanger the Constitu-
tion-and 1 liave rusused to sunport a scheme of Reform, mire extensive and sweeping than any yet provouuded to Parlianient, because 1 believe it to be hos-
tile ty all interest, but more particularly to the agriculturists and fundiolders
 the majority of Menbers in the Parliament Ieforined by Lard Girey would be re-
turned by the iubabitants of towns, who are arerse to what thes call the corn monopoly, or by those, who, having no property in the funds, will be anxious to
repeal taxes, which are nortgaged for the payinent of the interest of the funded

 In :noving for leave to bing it in $;$ and ber fore going into Committee, the Govern-
mentr consented to alter soine of its leading principles. The accusation of not
 opponents to persecere in, calling me illiberal, although many of them know,
that ever since the Catholic Emancipation Act was pased, I luave been a mode-
rate rate reformer, and my declaration, that I would propose a resolution, pledging The House of Cuminons to strenghtien and extend he 'presentation of the United
Kingd.m, in caee Lord Jounn Raseell's plan had Leern thrown out upou the second reading, was stronger evidence than uere rumour upon such oplnioms.
I have done the beet to support your interests during the time 1 llave been one
 houses to simerican copper, and may yet expose the produce of your corn-fields
to testhntism, never inore endane nered than ty Lord Gree's Reform Bill, I have not
swerved from miny promises ; and while I bope to see sume conmutation measure ulopted by the Lekiplature, whith will render the collection of tithes less aunoy-
ing both to paser and receiver, I will not consent to apply church property to the pur, oses of the State, therebyy ruining the clerky, and coiverting what is thow, in
 the county, and of all persons who are in possession of property that may be deteriorated or destioyed by violent legisiation. To represent you is an honour
wwith I shall naway prize must dearly, but even at the cost of forfeiting your
ent estem and contidpuce for ever, I cannot consent to vote for rash measures, which
ibelieve to be calculated to ruin and inpoverish us all. I value my situation as an independent possessor of property, which I have tnhertted under the existing
lawe too highlyt to put that inheritance at hazard for the satio of a short-lived
popula made you desplae and expecrate its supporters. For yoursake na well as my own.
and for the welfare of our cominon cuntry, $I$ acted as I have done. I amm
alw always, Gentlemen, with gratitude and respect, your obliged pond faithtul servant,
RICHARD RAWLINSON VYVYAN.
To the FREEHOULDERS of KENT in and near LUNDON
BROTHER FREEHOLDKR, ${ }^{\text {P }}$ F you agree with me that the Reform Bill would lead to anarchy, of this country: Or, if yoa agree with me that we onght not to lose the opportu-
hity of akain electink so upright, so useful a Representative as SiR EDWARD KNATCHBULL, I request you speedily to tet ine have your nddresses.


## w

 Eit the undersigned persons, possessing property in the
$\qquad$
calling on all the People of this Kingdom who prefer "bamanity to oppression" at truth to falseloou"-" freedom to slavery"-to support those Ca Cadidates only





 West India Colonies, with thie loss of lives and proporty tht 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 injuricus stander that the holders of SInves have proved themthe contrary, out of the van ious measuses suggested by the British Government,
for amelioa ating the coudition of Slaves, the now in force under Laws cuncted by the Colonial Legiglatures. We have dosirect, we still desire, and will nust actively proinote, any in reatigatlon on oath
which Parliament shall he plensed to thastitute, for the purpose of ascertaining
what is the real condition of the Slave Population, and what laws lave been We call upon you, Fellow Countrymen, not to exact from your Representa-
tive a blind plets tive a blind pletge to any measure of emancipation in the manimer dictated to you
by this Anti-Slavery Society, who have assumed the task of thinking ciding for you and the Goverynment; but assomed the tank of thot your Representativg and de-
with us in demanding such an impartial examination upon with us in demanding such an impartial examination uppn oath, of the wholo of
this momentous question, as hall serve to shew what in the real condition of the
 important and well known Resolutions of both Houses of Pariiament, "t to prepare
them for a participati-n in those civil trights and privileges which are enjoyed by
 ble with the well-beqgitale consideration of the interests of private propenies


London, 29 hh April, 1831 .
N.B. Pers have not signed this Address, as it might be construed into an in-
terference with Elections. and the necesary abence irom London moment of many Gentlemen connected with the Weat India Colonies, bas occa-
sloned it to appear with this limited number of signatures.



T. DRY, Tottenham. coult-road hinen livaper











## FRIDAY'SGAZETTE.



 heknarer

## BANKRUPTS.














## And melanoholy DREATHFÚL FIRE,

At half-past two o' clock on Wednestay morning flames suddenly

 which wan prompty kiven by Inspectors Stride and Adanson. The
flament in iesa than five minutes. raged in the nost violent manner.
and the whole of the back and front second floor and atics were in one blaze, it being with the ut umont tifficollty that the servants who


 Lordstip's dressing-room, where he used frequently to sit up and
rend. The unnortunate nole man's lady in her alarm leaped out of




 street when after hearing the evidence of the eervants, they returned
a verdich, "that the deaths of the deceased were caused accidentally


 Wilts, and sister to the present High Sheriif of that county;
to whor an express wis sent offr communicating the disas-
trous intelligence. They had no fanily, and the title and estates at

We were much gratififed, , th Her Majiesty's Grand Ball on Monday
ast. Wy our belowed Sovereign's condencension and approbation or Fnylish talent, in personally commanding a repetition of some of
Weippert's Quadrilles. Th's is another inotance of
Wur Gracious

 that "it is amonk the very best of our fictions," has kiven it an un
paralieled rum throukhout all the reading clases of the King
To eradicate all the impurities of the human Hair to do.







The subjoined Police reports will give some idea, though a very Bow-streetr.- Thirteen individuale, apparently of the lower class
society, were broutht 0 efore sir $R$. Birnie, on different charges of or fociety,
breaking winlows and disorder on Wednesday nikht. Wovenden Inspector of Poilice, said that on Wednesday nikht. about twelve
oclock, information was sent to the Station house ihat the mob were
 and d tones were being thrown. He e eucceeded in apprehendink the
orisoners at the bar, who were all concerned in the outrage. They were ordered to find bail.
 he atrocities of the hundred of the lawless rabble who had committed xamined at this Ollice. The investigation occupied upwards o
seven lours. F. A. Roe; H. M. Dyer, and J. E. Conant. Esars were on the Bench. James, Lee, a fellow having the appearance of
a costermonger, was first placed at the bar. Mr. Samuel Plank, Chief Officer of this establishment, stated that about half-past e eikht
on Wednesday nikht the mob were braking the windows of Mr. Bell the chenist, of offorddstreet. He seized this man in the act, and
having brought him to this Office, azain returned to the scene of devastation. The offender wast ined dive pounds, and in default was Attack on Lord Jersey's.-George Thirley was charged with breaking the windows at the Earl of Jersey'd. John Newport stated that he saw him take up a stone and throw it deliberately through the
drawing-room windows of the Noble Earl's mansion, in Berkeleysquare. He was ined $\begin{aligned} & \text { ichard Stanley and George Benning were charged with the same } \\ & \text { offence, and when taken dropped stowes from their hands. The }\end{aligned}$ teward of has were fined 51. each.
A man named Saunders was charged with breaking some windows
in
Uper Cleveland-strept, and was sentenced to 21
daye, or 40 s. An individual named Woolle was fined 20 s. for a rescue, in which
the constable stated that had it not been for seven or eight gentle-lost his life; but they made a stand round him, Attack on the Inion Cub House.-A fellow named Morris, was
charged with assisting to demolish the glass at the Union Club. The case was distinctly proved by three reapoctable withesses, and the rioters were punished, several more held to bail for threatening the constables, and rescuing the prisoners, and about half a dozen out of the immense number only were discharged. Some of these were un-
able to pay the Kink y ees of one shiling each, The Worthy Mathe whole of the cases the deepest attention. In ail the cases the
Police had to their deep sense of ratitude to the noblemen and kentle expressed had condescended to lend their powerful aid to secure the miscreants, and prevent the misclinf the constables must otherwise have eus,
tained. We are informed that the danage at Lord Londonderry's Quen -soulin sool.
 dables of the A division with smasting the wiadows of his Grace theveral police constables of the A divisionened that between twelve ond persons came down the Strand slioutink and hallooing. Northum.
berland Houlse was not illuminated, and the prisoners and others

 Tro assaultink the constables in the execution of their duty. Francis
Bolton was fined 40y for the same. Fifreen of the deienclanto were ordered to
pay the damage done to the windows. Nine defandants were ordered pay the damage done to the windows. Nine defendants were ordered
to find bair to apper at the next Quarter Sessinns, and about hald
dozen were discharred with a trate, complimented the conduct of tha police constables on the A
tivision, for the kreat forbearance they always exercised in the nerformance of tileir doty and for their activity on thie night
oithe illuminations. Very few of the tines were paid, and the greater
ot



 the lad was fined 210 . was contirned by D Diz7 with seriking che first wi, whoss twice. whilst


 square, orposite the Duke of Newcstle ds, who himself was walking kuished by wearink, white paper cockade in lis hat, with the inscripJoha Davis, was charked by D. 37 , with smashing 13 panes of plate
llass at the
 Milford, was charked, with two others, by 1 , 299 , with picking up
macadamizing stones in the Edkware-road, and distributink them :lbout. The etones were large enought to have broken a man's hhead.
Prisener was going on toward Wimpolestreet, when lie was taken
 onment for tioting, among which were two for breaking the windows
oftiverifice. were discharged, in consequence of Gentlomen not coming
Sorward to suppurt the charges made akainst the prisoners. forward to support the charges made akainst the prisoners.
 pasily recognized, as will, in all prolatilitit, that of the amiable Mrs.
Tresilian, whose retirement froin the fashionable world occasioned $\mathbf{~} 0$ great a sensation at thr time. We cannot doubt that the pen whird
hat traced these adinirable oketches must have been intimately ac-
quainted with
The Younc Duke.-So great has been the demand for this new
work, by the very
whoplate of the firty very first day of publication. It Is underatoort that the peneenen pro-
duction is characterized ly the e2me orikinality, power, and sparkling liveliness, which made the author's former work oo much the rake
with the behu monde the author of ivian Grey might perhaps be
styed the Lord Byron of prose fiction. Noviltiks in Litenaturg. The Life of Sir Thomas Laurence,
which lia been no anxiousy yexpected, will, we understand, be imme diatrily published. A great mass of correapondenee of a most inte kept by the Preesident during his sojourn with the late Princess Char

 author's olject has been to trace the progress lof this branch of
knowledge from the earliest periad, and tointroduce an accounto of the
various discoveries and improvementit
 distinguished characters to whom we
pertsction which it has now athined.

NERAL SUUCEEDANEUM FOR FILLING DECAYED







WASE and COMPORT in SHAVING, TO Those Gentlemen





DIGESTIVE BI.CARBONATELOZENGES.-These Lozenge





CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT. - WALTER CAR What Golding,) Manufacturer of Anti corrosion Paint, by Appoint went, to ihe





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HULLER'S SPARE BED AIRER - Tlis Vessel 18 cone









UTFITTING WARE HOOUE A. CPATENT WATERPROOP




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Cond A. OLDRRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMILIA has proped



WXTRACTI trom, land BALSAMM of ROSES-These esteemed



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## $T$





 THEREAL CHARACTER Rer


7. An ADintins to tir supporters of Lord grey and the
 10. A PROLESTANT Freknan' andress to the Protestant




















 $\underset{\substack{\text { Mr.mal } \\ \text { Brecter }}}{\mathbf{T}}$















$\boldsymbol{T}^{\text {He }}$ Journal of the








THE LLIAD of Huat inifin
Let it at once suffice for Mr. Sothery, sothen qutisfaction, Foq. that we say be is entitited
and we do not know anther person of whom we could say as much - to deal
 ew of ur prevalitis poets.
" It is our intention merits, which are of the liighest ordier, will be aril
human life."-Black woon's Manazine. April) I831
Jolin Murray. Albemarle

THE POETICAL, WORKS of the Right Hon. LORD BYRON, ow for the first tline published, contain many Poems never included in any pre rious Colliection of the Works, and some Phat were suppressed; ; hesides severai
printed for the first time; rendering this the first and only complete edition ever
publisled



- John Murray, Alibemarie.street.










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TIO INALIDS.-Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS And LIVER PILLS



 Intur March of invevion











 Wednesday.
f coorrespondent informs us that the London election will be void. as
far as V exMBLes is concerned, on the bround of has being a Giveverument





The complaint of the nansty habit of a very great man, signed Lav-
CELor Gobso, is alinost tas nasty ys the hebitit


 gess of most of its observations
in London since it wess uritten.
DS A MoNDAY EDrition (for the Country) is publighed at Thiree
OClock in the alternoon, containing the Markets and Lateat 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. 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, all," muder the sanction, of these "potent, grave, and
venerable" magnates of the land, the streets of the metropolis were delirered up to the rabble, the houses of the peaceable inhabitants declared in a state of siege, and the thieres and incendiaries within the bills of mortality turned adrift to commit all sorts of outrages, under the
promise of not being interrupted or interfered with.
That we speak only the truth we proceed to shew, hy
resenting here a notice most extensively cicculated throughpresenting here a notice most extensively circulated through-
out the City on Wednesday; to this, in the first iustance we beg to call public attention :-

## "illumination.

"The Lord Mayor gives notice that on the present occasion of general rejoicink 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 disrespectilul to public opinion as to form an exception to the general ennduct expected from free citize ns.
" N.B. The county
. "Bourne, Printer, Clerkenvell-gree
While this summons to hattle was spreading itself in the
city, several noblemen and gentlemen proceeded to 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 Act of Parliament at his disposal, for the $p$.
inhabita:ts of $W$ estmini:ster and its euvirons.
That Lord Mribburne, a Tory at heart, and a gentleman in spirit and principle, should, for the sake of holding office, continne the collengue of the present Ministers, and
fall into their views, and further their phans, seems almost impossible. We grieve to find him where he is, and grieve impossibe.
still more to see hiim involving himself in a responsibility
most fearful in its consequences- personally to him. So it most fearfut we have already said, the inevitable consequences of such misplaced leniency, or rather negative encouragement, took place.
A desprrate mol, who cared as little about Reform as they
understood what it means, proceeded in a sort of milite array through the streets-thronged with nentralized police men, 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 Northumber lan was comprlled to pustrone Duchess of Northumberland was compelled to postpone
a party, at which were expected all the branches of the a party, at which were expected all the branches of the
Royal Family, except their NAJesties, lest they should be exposed to the mechecked licentionsness of a lawless rabble;
the Noble Lady having, morcover, been selected as the governess of our future Sov EREIGN, and whose known principles, therefore, may be supposed to be in accordance with
the e cal and the real and genuine feelings of those by whom her Grace has been appointed.
The Union Club
The Union Club-wrapt in resolnte darkness-was next
assailed, and scarcely a window remained whole in its extensive fronts-the Enited Service Club then attracted the
mob mob auger, and the gallant veterans who had fought and
hed for their country, saw with unconcern the savage ontbled for their country, saw with unconcern the savage out-
rages of the friends of Reform, while they smashed every pane of glass within their reach. The United Service Club
allowed ilie broken windows to remain unmended, that like allowed he broken windows to remain unmended, that like
hourable wounds, gained in more antine service, they might exlinit to the public the following day the deternina-
tion by which that most valuable and important community tion by which that
had ben guided.
The ATHESNCM next suffered for its resolution; the windows fell victims to t!e rabhle. The fact, howerer, that none of the clubs illuminated. is a most convincing onesome men, for the sake of thmir amilies, consented to light
up their dwelling-houses scantily, but in the Clubs their de testation of the measure was crinced; and when it is recol-
lected that the Clubs of London enbody by far the greatest
portion of rank, wealth, and intelligence, in the country portion of rank, wealth, and intelligence, in the country, the
universal resolution to exlibit a marked opposition to the revolutionary measure now proposed, is highly satisfactory, and extremely cheering to the lovers of the King and CoN
stitution.
That the
MEur he 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 gnides, there
can be little doubt-the houses of Lord FaLmouth, of Lord Jersex. of the Duke of Newcastle, of the Duke Lord ERSEX. 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 Lonnonderry, of the Bishop of London; all these were attacked and to the people-the Duke of WELIINGTON outraged by the mob- the Bishop of LONDON outraged by the mob-a man whose earnest exertions for the spiritual benefits of the peo ple, 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, that liis liouse- nation an honoyrable peace of fifteen yeasby 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 should be attacked and violated. under the sanction of Lord wiscount MELboUne and Mr. KEy,
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 mar, who has at length been enabled, by
some change in his affiairs, to become Chief Magistrate of some change in his affairs, to become Chief Magistrate of
the City-expect to gain ly such a display? What have the people gained-supposing them to be ever so much in about, or in what position do the Ministers stand, that they should wish for a triumph?
The illumination was to celelrate the dissolution of Par-liament-If hat dissolution of Pariament had not been per-
mitted, the Ministers were beaten and annihilated. It is clear, therefore, that in celebrating the dissolution, the people clear, therefore, that in celebrating the dissolution, the people
proclaim the wretclied state of the Whigs, who were so proclaim the wretched slate of the Whigs, who were so
reduced aud so defeated. that nothing but the dissolution could lave given them the least chance of remaining one day longer in office.
This seems a pretty subject for rejoicing :-But we had hazards; and the town is to be kept in a state of alarm for a whole night in order that Mr. KFY, the most riolent oppohad hase very Mimisters, when they were out of office, ever when the KiNG has been advised to dinner on the 20 th of May whose everlasting nickname of Dov KEY was fastened upon him notsix months ago by the Whigs whom now he lores, 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 cluim and its liberties; that the claim wust be made within seven the proce mischesf; and that it is necessary to commence present case, the Secretary of State for the liome Department is the person most prominent. In the City, the Lorn
MAYOR, in like mamuer, should be applicd to; his immensin wealth, so long provertial in the incrcantile world, will enable hiun on do justice to his fellow-citizens who have suffered by his very extraordinary zral, and whose artive
exertions in the great cause of humbug, fully justified the answer wa heard one mangive another on Wednesday night who asked him if he " knew what all those lights were for
-" To keep the Peple in the dark"-was the reply.
It is a remarkable historical fact, that when on the murof Cor the King of France, the Members of the House mourning-one individual alone formed the exception to the loured clothes.

The approaching struggle for the University of Cambridge excites great attention, both parties are expecting the resul win manxiety. 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 repre-
senting in exquisite proportion the inteiligent classes of this mighty empire. By the dissolution of Parliament they ar 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 are in favour of Mr. Goubburn and Mr. Pereir wishes know also that the mere expression of their Pentiments by letter is not enough, they must each and every of them, selling at nought all personal inconvenience, come manfull that the Ministry is learing unessayed no eflomt by which they can hope to corrupt, cajole, or intimilate the electors safety and character.
into a
that their adversaries are zealous and termined that the Poll-book aloue slatl be the record 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 alstain from coming to the University is be a subject of unavailing remorse that the opinions are at vatiance wilh those of a majority of lar members': follow then the example of your enemies, come one and all to the Poll, and surceress is yours.
which circumstance has occurred within the last few days which hasgiren It afford some husiness for the Court of Chancery in the Isle of Wight belonging to Miss Hownes, the dang also kneiress of the late Sir Leonabd Holmes. It is also known that Mis holmes is an infant, and that her
property is under the controul of three trustees, of whom

Lord Yarborough is the influential one, and wb
ingly manages the whole of her great inheritance.
ingly manages the whole of her great inberitance.
It has pleased Lord Yarborough to dispos
Hons for the sum of twenty thousand pounds present Governdom for $h$ of dom for himself, in direct opposition to the feelings and prin-
ciples of Lady Holmes, the young lady's mother ciples of Lady holmes, the young lady's mother, who, ceedings of the trustees, might, perhaps, in delice proceedings of the trustees, might, perhaps, in delicacy
decency, have been consulted upon such an occasial
Now, putting political feelings out of the matter altog
a question naturally arises as to property; and the quether, a questiether a trustee may not be made answroable for th sale of a presentation, to that which, so sold, is to condure to the entire annihilation of the property itself; and whether trustee is justified in accepting an offer of personal ager a dizement as part of the purchase of his ward's properts These are questions of vital importance to the charact of trustees and to the nature of trusts, and we suspect that the Earl's coronet, which the Noble Baron has thus bespoke 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. sells four seats in Parliament to vindicate the purity of election, and takes in part payment an additional step in Bill parsese which will not ast not only of his leave he Noble but to the enjoyment of those teelings which his conduct upon the occasion has excited in every body else.
The case or Mr. Hawhins, who rapented 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 ca
share of the business.

Mr. HAWKINs, who distinguished himself among the English friends of the Revolution in Paris last year, satinthe last Parilament for the bormugh of St. Michaefs, and it may
be recollected that, like Mr. John Smith, Mr. IIAwINs nobly expressed his readiness to sacrifice that horough on the sacred altar of patriotism-and he House cheered, and Now, what is his case? -St. Michael's is a family borough, and belonged to Sir Christopher Hawhins, Mr. Hawkins's uncle; but Sir Christopher bequeathed not this property to Mr. Hawkins, his brother-nor to his hrother's eldest son, the Mr. Hawkins who repeated the speech-be had his reasons, no doubt, for not doing so;--and the consequence was, that Mr. Hawkins, who repeaten eresesentation of St. Michael's through the courtesy of the trustees of his younger brother, who is now at sclool. So that the own, is no proof of self-denial or personal patriotism, but a hourish at the expence of his brother, and to the damage of trust the ros rustees, who had imprudenty venatitude of his elder brother sir ward to the delica--This case, we repeat, is extremely different from that of Lord YAR.
Borovish; but it is important, as characterizing the patriotism and independenco of the Reformers.
In the course of these observations we have had occasion to mention the name of Mr. J. Smith, another most exem. plary person, who, with zeal and feelings equal to thase of
Mr. IlA A KINs, has offered up Midhurst at the shrive of purity. We have never received an answer to a quetion but which we slall beg leave to ask again:-Does not Mr. Joн N Smith's intercest at Midhurst cease and determine on the death of the venerable Earl of Earemont, who is nor in his eightieth year?
A reply to this simple question might serve to inform us equal to that of Mr. HAwkiss.

A most ridiculous, or rather most mischierous, report, has man pread by the Whigs, that the Right Ilon. Chariss ManNers sutton incends to relinguish the chair.- pro-
report is circulated in order to induce the credulous to repise their support to Mr. LITTIFTON, the Whig-Radial
intill candidate for the Speakership.-We are enabled to state tial Mr. AnNNFRS SUTTON will be proposed, and, we are bs 8
strongly of opinion, that he will be elected SPEAKER by majority of about three to one.
The reception the Right Ilon. Gentleman has met with at
Scarborongh, has been most flattering and gratifying.
It may be rememberel, that a short time since, Lord Broughan was pleased to quote Scripture in the House of
Lords; and, while descanting upon the purity of intentions, Lords; and, while descanting upon the purity of intentions,
introduced the following extract from the Guspel according to St. John :-

Then saith one of his disciples, Judas Iseariot, Simon's "Why was not this ointment
"and given to the sold for threc hundred pence,
"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 Brocghan could have
hoped it to be; but if his Lordship had piven the whole of hoped it to be; but if his Lordship had given the whole
the rerses, of which the abore are only the two first and the verses, of which the above are only the two first
part of the third, the effect would, perlhaps, have been eren inore powerful still.

This, he said, not that he cared for the poor, but becalse
le was a thief. And had the lag, and bare what wasp
therein!!!"-St. John, chap. xit. verse iv. v. vi.
We have the satisfaction to announce, with a convicTon of its truth, a report that Sir Enward CoDRI of Observation destined for the Tagus-a command whicd th specified to last five months, in order to make up to
distinguished $O$ oficer 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 portugal, renders it absolutely necessary that the command of such an Expedition should be conferted upon an Admiral, who, to the unquestioned valo Iritish sailor, slould join that calm and dispansione temper which is alone suited to negociations, such as he by probahly be engaged in, a pacific disposition. undisturbity on
political questions, a mind sulticiently cool and temperate to
seize on all favourable points in diplumacy, and a memory seize on all favourabe points in important events which such
adequate to the retention of the impor $a \operatorname{adiequaten}$ is likely to elicit.
No man, therefore, could have been selected, so fit for the business as Sir Edward Codrington; 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 hiberai effusion of friendly blood-stil we apprehend matdles 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 Portugni,
and that if he should find the French admiral so goodand 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 inust decline the favour and the assist ance, and protect the King of Portugal against the force
of France. of France.
This may frustrate the combination, but it may add to the glory; and in any other hands than those of Sir EDWARD
Codrington, we should fear that some "untoward event" might occur , which should at once bring us into a war with France, and it might be, lose us the alliance with PorFOGAL and Spais and yield into the hands of the French TUGAL and Spain, and yield into the hands of the Peninsula, the recovery of which out of the whole of the Peninsua, he recovery or which of blood, their hands, cost this country years or war, oceans of Sir Ed-
and millions of treasure. But, with a knowledge of Sis ward Codrington'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 appreh

It will be seen that a report has been circulated of the Kirg's intention to dine with the Lord Mayor. The day first fixed was the 10th; it was then postponed until the 17 th ; and it now stands for the $20 \mathrm{th}-W e$ slould 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 hare heard
it stated upon good authority, that the KING has caused his it stated upon good authority, that the KING has caused his he, the Chief Magistrate of the City, should set the example of doing, what must inevitably produce so much public exof doing, what must inevitably produce so much public ex-
citement. The reply giveu by the stupid man was, an entreaty citement. 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-nat setting one.

## SIR $\overline{\overline{\text { SAMUEL ROMILLE }}}$

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 CHANCEL LOR of ENGLAND-may be read with interest at this moment. We therefore refer the reader to the following ex tract from a speech delivered by Sir SAMUEL on the 11 th of
February, 1813 , on the question of establishing a Vice-Chancellor's Court :-
"Divest"d of those functions which lave hitherto been considered as most essential to it, the office of Chancellor will degenerate from
one of a legal into one of a legal into one altocethre of a political nature; and I fear
that time may not be far distant when the art of dexterously conducting an intrigue, or at best of skilfully manaying a debate, will perhaps be a stronker recommendation to preferment than all the
learning, integrity, and attaininents of a Somens or a Handwicke. The Chancellor, I repeat, will become a political rather than a judicial officer-he will become an inlhabitant of the political part of the metropolis. But will such a person be the best fitted for the dutirs
of that high station? -No : the man filling the office of Clancellor 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 knowledye only to be arquired and attained by the severest study and most uninequity, rules not laid down in any statutes, but to be collected froin the decisions of his predecessors, and only to be kept alive in his mind by hatitual and unceasing exercise. Ought the powers of this office to be placed in the hands of a man ignorant of the Court of
Chancery, witiout mny practicyl knowledge to assist him either in expediting its business or correcting its abuses? -Of some hackneyed which he is himself a stranser, and only bent on rendering his oftice sulservient to the interests of lisp pirty. This cannot be the case in
the time of Lord Endov-it may not occur in the timeof his Bor; but-sooner or hater tr wilh occur."
on the hight view taken of old charters. Wootton Basset its right by old Clarters inherits,

## And can they now justly be undone How is Rıchaow a Duke? a

Got the Chauter and Coal a ren onestrix' merits Parchment and wa
Patent and tax,

## Charter and Poll tax on London

II Reform be so greatly wanted now, how much more was it nceded Whrn such grants passed umnoticed !-If rights acquired with honour,
and
njioyed without incurrion can be conf ficated, what plea can be urged when supposed ex of guilt, insists on further measur ple

A Rearecter of Rigits however oup acgeired.
We lament to announce the dissolution of her Grace, Catherine, Duchess of Wellington, which occurred on Sundary last, to the unfeigned sorrow of the members of
lilustrious 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 the present Earl of that titte. The Duke, it is said, proposed on his return previonsly to his departure for India, and he renewed his addresses to the Hon. The distinguished presses to the Hon. Miss Pakenham. April, 1806, the Dair were accordingly united the loth of sepenth year, the Duke at that period being in his thirty-
The is lamented consort in her thirty fourth. The issue of this marriage are two sons, ARTHUR, Marquis
of DoURO, a Major in the Are 1807; and Lord Charime Wriny, born the 3id of February,
 Rifte Brigade, born the 16 th of February, kor. Iler Grace
has left lwo surviving sisters, the IIononrable Mrs. Menry

The Hart, and the honourable Mrs. Henty 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 Orieans, the 8th Jan., 1815, and the Hon. Capt. Wm. Pakenham, who
was unhappily shipwrecked in His Majesty ship Saldanha, was unhappily shipwrecked in His Majesty ship Saldanha,
near Lough Swilly, the 4th of December, near Lough Swilly, the 4th of December, 1811, were also
brothers of the Duchess and the Earl of LoNGFORn. 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
charity and benevolence, is strong proof of the attachmen 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 callswith 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 B:ll would reduce the voters at Shoreham from 1041 to 26 : for a reply to the statement of the writer which Brighton Gazette, we refer him to the returns upon to apply the strong term of the write certainly do not mea to the Parliamentary Returns; but, as they have been already proved, in the House of Commons, to be miserally defective perhaps the fanl may be in those, instend of being in JOH BuLL. We certainly nerer intentionally misrepresent or garble any statement connected with the quention an w ask is, a fair discussion, founded upon authenticated facts and official documents.
The Elections have commenced, and several have termi nated.

In London the good sense and good feeling of the corporasuccess of the be depprived of its rights in the event of the success of he Reform bi, have exclianged the manly, able LORD WENABLES, the Woyager to IIoxford-and certainly if any one thing could stamp the character of the great measure more strongly than another, it would be this ex change, which, contrary to the proverb, amounts, as we con ceive, to an actual robbery
The importance, the patriotism, and the virtues, public and private, of Mr. Alderman Waithman-the consistent man THogrity of that uncompromising Tory, Mr. Alder erudition of Mr. Alderman Wenables, are quite in keeping with the attributes of the Magnus Apollo of the year, Mr. Alderman Kev, upon whom, it is said, Lord WenablesWho is considered quite what is called

OrMetanor hoves most strange and quer,
Old
Oovid wrote - but thone more stranere than that
Of which in these re- efrrmine times we hea
A stupid Don Key has become a rut.
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 there an end-at all events he is consistent and consist ency in politics, like charity in morals, covereth a multitude
In Southwark, Mr. Wilhiam Brougham, recently made a Master in Chancery, by his Noble and Learned保 for the Gas seat for only expressing his opinions ina specchever, for want of candidates, Master Wilimam is seated and so, for the same reason, will many more men of his bro ther's politics-of Master William's we know nothing-se-
cure quiet returns, inasmuch as men are not over anxious to incur trouble and expense for a seat in Parlianent, which, under any circumstances, must be extremely short.
This, however, is a most dangerons 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 or Graham and Culonel Trench, two staunch Ant-reformers,
are returned. At Dover, the Vice-President of the Board are returned. At Dover, the Vice-President of the Board
of Trade and a Captain Stanhope have been elected. A 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 infabitans, were present. The King and Quese were
drunk with enthusiasm, and the loyal and truly Constidrumk win enthusiasm, and the loyal and truly Consti-
tutional party remained enjoying the meeting unil a late hour.
The Radical papers proclaim off hand in their accounts of clection proceedings, that Sir Thomas this thing and Lord
JoHN t'other thing, both stainch Reformers, will be returned for such a place, as if they were certain and sure; turned or suca 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 Cambinidge Uni-
It will be recollected, that His Masesty has declared, that he shall consider the result of the Cambridge University election as inore strongly indicative of the real merits of the Reform silty, and anything hat has yet occurred, because
the liberality, and even Whiggishness, of Cambridge, have been for years proverbial. The success of Messrs. Goul BURN and PEFLL, we sincerely believe to be unquestionready declared an intention of declining the contest, in the hope of secur
know nothing.
An account from Cambridge, which appears in the Cam "The Election of Friday, says:-



 the Representation, and secure to respen, asility intellivence and




The Bury newspaper says:-
Follection of the solemn obligation which have not a very distinct recolection of the solemn obligation which they entered into, we have
thought it proper to repullish that taken by burgesses chosen to serve in Parliament, from which that taken by corporators differs in
no essential word or point. Aiter reading that oath, we ask any
kentleman to say whetter he can take it and afterwards vote for Re clusive privi
sibility is of
a candidate.
"the oath of a bungess chosen to abrve in patliampert.
"'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 and Ireland; and the common franchisea, rights and liberties of this Bonowledge, maintain and delend the same frunchises, rights and liberties [as well in Parliament as at allother times and places convenient, and YOU SHALI, NOT BY ANY MEANS MMPEACR On Pa
THE SAME FRANCHSES, RIGHTS OR LIBERTIEA OR ANY OF THEM, OR DICCNG OF THEM OR ANY OF THEM,

- The effect produced by this
ful; the majority of the Corporation have pleded been very power vote for any man who does not pledge himself to orpose Reporn.'
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.
periener , Mackinnon and Captain Fitzroy have e belinced the most fourable reception; their success is, contented theyond a donbt. Their radical opponents have the day of election; but the spirited moving forward on ventured to shew themselves in that loyal and independent borough.
ExETERILLPOTts, nephew we believe of the Bishop of Expen, has retired from Gloucester. and Mr. Webb and Captain Berkely expected to trot over the course, easy-
but Mr. LAWRENCE, of Sandywell Park, has come forward upon Tory principles, and with every prospect of sharing the other candidates
again, will afford a by the dissolution has gotten its writ of Ilunson las been put forward. Sir CHas. Cockeneme we suppose, will be returned.
An opposition has been got up in Gloucestershire against of Lord Ducie (the happy purchaser of a portrait of a sirloin of beef in the
Suffoik-street gallery) is to stand on the radical interest. Sir W. Guise and Lord R. Somerset are, however, considered secure.
Sir Charles Greville is opposed at Warwick by a Mr. Kincr-Mr. Dickenson declines Somersetshire, and Sir fainkies Morgan, having voted for the Bill, in order, as he Mr , to keep his seat, retires from Monmonthshire.-A the Marquess of Worcester at Monmouth town, with no very great chance of success we should suppose.
Mr. John Villifers Shelly, who sat for Gatton in the last Parliament. and who by his manly and independent spirit gave promise of a goodly future, slands for GinimsBy with capt. Harris, against the interest of the Lord yarborough, who has sold his ward's boroughs in the isle of Wight to secure himself an Earidom. Success is certain to the two candidates who oppose the influence of a patron exerting himself so zealously to disfranchise them
Mr. Nonton, a Police Magistrate, has offered himself again, as a Reformer, for Guildford, for which he was once before returned on Lord Grantirs interest as an antireformer. Mr. Dortin retires from Southampton, and thus justly and properly withdrawing himself from an ungratefin nest of deluded people, to whom he and Mis. Dottin M. TYBELL the anti-reformer, stathor
for Essex-so does Mr. Long manner, appointed cates the butcher, who is struggling for A coalition is suid to have taken place between W Witice. And Werlesius and Wellesley, but this is not so-the voters will gire plumpers for each, and Trrelil is secure, so that the con-
test 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:opposed to
came into the town. Rumours 9 o'clock, Sir John and Lady Shelley came into the town. Rumours were soon afloat that Sir John'siriend
was absent. This was ominous; and even beth were readily 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 'clock; and about three Sir JoHN and Lady Shelley
lelt town for Maresfield, procerding thence to London. Since which time the Hon. Baronet's lormal declaration has been publisthed. Our
old representative states therein that he shall, at some future period,
again present himself akain present himself. We have lost a gentleman, an honourable man,
and an upright representative, in Sir SonN ShELIEY; and we regret
to lose him; but the public voice was against his principles on the to lose him; but the public voice was against his principles on the
subjert of Refor,n, although he stated himself to be a moderate re-
former, and anxious that rotten boroughs might be done away. He



The people of Lewes hare 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 in the hope that he may follow in his steps. Why, what
mad folly this is. If any town possesses a member, qualified mad folly this is. If any town possesses a member, qualitied
as Sir JoHN SHELLEY is here described to be, we think the as Sir John Selley is here described to be, we think the
suffering him to leave them, in a manner equal to rejection, suffering him to leave tnem, in a manner equal to rejectio,
in the hope of probably finding somebody nearly as good, is in the hope of probably finding somebody nearly as good, is
a suicidal act, only to be compared to the support of the a suicidal act, only to be comp
disfranelising system altogether.
Admiral Sotueron retires from Nottinghamshire. A Mr. Lunley, who was the late member, and Mr. DenniSoN, late candidate for Liverpoo, are in the field; but it
is hoped that a constitutional Tory will disturb the serenity is hoped that a
of their hopes.
their hopes.
Mr. Mundy
Cavendish and the Hon. Georbse Veren Lord George Cavendides candidates.
as candidates.
Colonel Sibthorpe and Mr. Fardell offer again for Lincoln. A reformer is threatened in the person of Mr . Lincoin. A reformer is treatened in the pers
Leneage, but with no great chance of success.
Lord Robert Manvers, Mr. Paget, and Mr. PhilLIPs, are candidates for Leicestershire.
In Oxford University no change will take place.
Mr. Pasco Grenfecli stands for Buckinghamshire; and Mr. Buckingham offers himself to Woodstock, in opposi-
tion to Lord Stormont and Lord Charles Churchile on some plea about the charter of that corporation; and states on 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 avour
of the charter, which, his Lordship says, is as plain as the nose in his face.
Mr. John Smite, 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 Verney to bear him company-the Baronet, however, has bolted, and Mr. Pasco Grenfell is in the field, who will probably throw out the said excitable Mr. John Smith, and be re-
turued with that true, tried friend of the country and its turned with that true, tried fr
Constitution-Lord CHANDos.

Sif Thomas freemantle and Sir George Nugent, were returned on Friday for the Town of Buckingham-
marked for disfranchisement- 200 electors dined with the marked for disfranchisement- 200 electors dined with the
new members for the last time, if the odious measure is carried.
The reception Lord Norreys has met with on his canrass for Oxfordshire has been most flattering, and just what
might be expected as a return for his logal, spirited, aud might be expected as a return for hi
constitutional conduct in Parliament.
Colonel Peel and ${ }^{+}$Mr. Frederick Pollock will be returned for Iluntingdon-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 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 factiousness.
The borough of St. Ives, considered the property of Mr.
LONG Welleslex, will throw off the yoke of a patron Long Wellessex, will throw off the yoke of a patron
whose arowed object is the destruction of its elective rights, Whd Mr. Monnison, the linen-draper, who sat for it, in,
anh last Parlian'nt, has commenced a canvass at Ipswich, the last Parliann nt, 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. have been by letter very unsuccessful.
Sir Charles Werterrelle and Mr. Sadler stand for Norwich, against Messrs. Grant and GURNEY; and if the
citizens of Norwich have the spirit of mice, they will reicet citizens of Norwieh have the spirit of mice, they will reject
with indignation men who have sanctioned, by their vote, the tyrannical and unconstitutional measure of disfranclise-ment, upon which the odious Bill for what is called Reform is grounded. It is especially necessary to throw ont Mr.
GRANT, as being one of the subordinate members of the GRANT, as
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 having retired); it is said his Lordship will be returnend without opposition-this we thiuk extremely probable-with
one, he certainly would not. Mr. Wood is returned for one, he certainly would
Preston with Mr. IIUNT.
Mr. Hbrimes and Mr. Dawson, are sure of their return for Harwioh, which Mr. EDWARD Ellice had put down in
his list of what he oalled Treasury boroughs. That most his list of what he oalled Treasury boroughs. That most John Norman Macleod, Esq. stand for Sudbnry.
Mr. Witrol Harvey is opposed at Colchester by Mr. Mayhew, with every chance of success.
berksitre is to be contested by a Papist, recommended by Sir Francis Burdetr- -the Berkslire Chronicle has
the following remarks upon this singularly Constitutional recommendation :-
The attention of this county is directed towards the approaching


 the person of Mr. Throck Morrov, he gentleman topally opponent in
the eounty without any reasonable claim upon the freeholders: and
moreover, with why

 will ther reject their old and tried Reprosentative, even if their opi-
wions on sone pointed onot
of aite accord with his ; for the nominee

 him aind every other reflecting person, that freedom of opin
detail, which is the undoubted right of every Enklifhman.
aide in whech call publi, attention to the arrortiant and dictatorial manne



 IN TH EXERCISE OF HIS UNDOUFTED PREROATIVE, PERMITTSD MINIS


 ToTALLY UNFOUNDED INPERENCE. LET NONE LE DECEIVED, THERE-
FORE, bY THE SOPIISTHY OF THOSE WHOSE INTEREST IT IS TO DELUDE
The Honourable Robert Smith has declined to stand again for Buckinghamshire, but he has appeared again on another stage, and intends to oust that lighly 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 Joun has
been found guilty is his vote against the Reform Bill. So 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 which bind men to each other, what will
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 private claaracter, to gain the best wisles of all parties, has private character, to gain the best wishes of all parties, has
presented himself for the suffages of the electors on the principle of Moderate Reform; Wm. SEYMOUR BlackSTONE, Esq., the grandson and representaive of the late 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
The truly popular qualities of the new candidate-amply sufficient to make "Reform" kick the beam, and secure his the Reformists, hastens, its golden net is spread, and " the miller" triumphantly gathers a full draught of blinded and besotted votersfit 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 omissious which are inevitable.
The following sensible observations appear in yesterday's
Morming Post:was in the habit ol denounciligy the, delay ot husinessin the Court of
Chancery as a puthic nuisance, has now so far altered his opinion upon that point, that he coniders the exercise of the elective frial.
chise by a few Gentemen his own Bar, as of kreater monent to
 will be clooce. The reason of this is alloged to be, that the Gentle-
nen of tlie Chancery Bar having votep so the Representation of the Cranchise by the ne cessity of attendink to the business of their clients. tising in either of these Courts. exxept perthap, Mr. Moses, who is a
member of the Senate, and there are not more than three or four Barristers without the Bar, lavink votes for the Uni iversity, with whose
 cause in the Rolls; but we do not har that the Learned Judge of
that Court nience. It is not very clear. thowever, why the Electors of the Uni-
versity of Cambiridge ere to be opeculiarly favoured upon this occa-
tion Ther ion. There are numerous voters at the Chancery Bar besides the
Campridgrinen, and the exercise ot their Iranchise


 as this ; as withese his siting for Ripon and Sudley, and his recom.-
mendation oi Mr. Sresce, also a vethement Tory at that time, as his successor. More than hall the Judkes or the Connon Law Courts
nre Members of the Senate, and would vote akaint the Ministerint Candidnte for thrir University if they could get to Carnbridge, but
upon the suibi, ct bring mentioned to Lord TENTERDE, and the Lond
 thon sucha prettnce; and that he wasquite sure, in spite of the pun,
that whatever, the Great Seal might liulk of it, such a Justitium was

## WEST INDIES.

$W_{E}$ rejoice to find that the following Resolution, highly complimentary to the late Colonial Agent for Jamaica, has that Island.
house of assembly, Jamaica, 23d February, 1831.
Resolven, nem. con. 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 crisi of Colonial afliars to the satisfaction of this House, and the benefit of the public.
(Signed) $\begin{gathered}\text { By the IInuse, } \\ \text { JOIIN G. VIDAL, }\end{gathered}$ Clerk to the Assembly.
ANTICIPATION OFRUDGETSIN A REFORMED
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, \&cc., and in order to avoid iniuvice 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 equitheir opinion, nobody ean have occasion for more then 50001 a a year (the income now allotted to the bighest officers of State) so that there could be no rational oljection to taxing all incomes upwards 10,0001 a year, at least 50 per cent. (and graduating downwards) to001. a year at 10 per cent. and 1001 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
assessmerts or tradeing from
have told us, that the Corn Laws are to be repealed; and the arri-
cultural labourers insist on inereased labour prices. But as thee connessions mightannitiate at income rom land, it will be prudent
in the Reformed Parliament previously to sell the tythea, sad all other church property, promising stipendiary payment to the working clergy, out of the excheqner thus replenished.
After all this accomplished, the constituents of the reformed Pas. would approach them for want of customers, when all theause ruin customers become cconomical from diminished income. Archmer builders, coach-makers, silversmitts, and other trades, would fail in succession after physicians. barristers, and artists of all kinds bad rempeared; and atter the duties on tea, confe, and al and the in favour of the constituents of the reme tax must bean creased, and the next grade of manufacturers and shopkeepera ac cordingly ruined, and so on in succession. Yet it may be hoped that no exiremity would ever drive a reformed Parliament beyond the policy of Beonapants, who, in imitation of our Three per Cent.Con. sols, created his Tiers Consolide, or Consolidated Third of the depreo
ciated French National Debt, the interest of which thenceforth duly paid in that proportion
to the gentlemen, clergy, and preeholders ofthb
It is with deep concern and regret that I observe the efforts ofwome
 eounty, should have from me, as it is natural that they shoold expect, an boomet
and and explicit delaration of my sentiments in this momentons crisis; that thi
may
quat once see in what respect I d difer, or agree with then, upon the gmat The
 rect all he defects and abuese in our present aystem of representatlon, withoots. bring ing upon us the bazards of continual clanges and
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
 Che untair and unjustifiable diminution of numbers in the Eng libh Repremphy
tion, wlilif those for the other two divisions of the Unted Kingdom judgment would hare afornded suficient ine liane to excepplion
I entertailn no doint that $t$ nonre moderate plan of Reforin will be Inta blape
the new Parliament by some independent Member, which may aatisfy therme. entire new modelling of our Conatitution; and as I bexan my Pariit
life liy
 ind which, if his waluable elife hand been Irolonged until this


## TO JOHN BULL.

SIn-Would you lave the goodness to insert a paragraph in the
Soln Bull of next Sunday to the followink parport?

 cinctly as possible, the revelutionary te
Relorm Bill pointink out ity inroad on ou
and forechad owing the dre Suffrake-a Repeal of the Union-a spotiation of the Church-s inio-
 nice equipoise of King, Lords, and Commons, FROMER,
$\qquad$

 lurbance.'

## Now, Sir, I would ask the Editor of the Times, whether, on writios

 United Service, the Atheneum. and the Uninersity Club Houseb
and in every hbuse in Waterloo-place and Pall-mall, which wals
illuminated, was smashed ty the mob, into illuminated, was smashed by the moh, into whose lands lane go-
verninent of this Cits, the lives and property of its inhabitante, weto transferred?
I ank, Sir. Whether the Editor of the Times was not amare dill
this? and whether such a gross suppression of truth is calculatedly make friends or enemies to the causp which he is supporting?
Vith respet to the illumination, I can most conscientiont
affirm, that it was by no means general $\underset{\substack{\text { affi } \\ \text { tow }}}{ }$ town, and in the more , esppectable streels, the great major
houses had no lights whatever ; and, from the scanty sho
many exhibited, it was manifst, that in keneral, the inh
were influenced by the reason which the Times itself were influenced by the reason which the Times itscll $k$
"they thonght it wise to incur the expence of a fewcandles
their houses than risk disturling the public tranquillity, having their property devtroyed by a lawless and uncont
The Times is pleased to call these infamous outrages,"
lisions," and "s slight ebultitions of popular feelings,"

## editor of that paper is, from his numerous acquaintanc


shoutd be at expect from their anger?
what may we
If it he indeed true that "some Tory Lords" made
to the Home Office, in the course of the mornink which
refers to, then have the Miniters who rejected that
much to much to answer for, for their refusal to atterd to in that
sincerely hope, that it will not be forkotten in
which, in spite of the bravadoes of the Times. I trust

## enoukh to cruag of this country.

The simpleton in whom it originated, and who I hope may be alifil
hopeless with pime is is in better bands than our
On the whole, then, the illumination may

Mond lution of Parliament. That there exists amongst the people a strone
and affectionate feefling of loyal attachment to our well.intentioned
SovEREIGN, is a truth to which $J$ assent with joy and satisfaction, and most heartily do I join in the prayer for bis safety which thousands o loyal men tron their hearts uttered last night; but that the prevailin
feeling was in lavour of Reform, or that the great mass of the peopl feeling was in favour of Reform, or that the great mass of the peop I do altogether deny. Many of the mob thoukht it was, the
birthday, and "wondered what Reforn had to do with it " of the devices the name of our excellent QuEEN (who hat been vaniversally represented to he opposed to the ineasure of Ministers) was
coupled with that of the King, and in others the tribute appeared to arise from a krateful remembrance of the kind and paternal assistanc given by their MAJEsTIES, during, the winter, to the distressed manu
facturers. "Our Royal Patrons"-" The Protectors of Trade," \&c were the inscriptions. Some cunning fellows took an ingenious mod of making it tell to their own advantage. The King's Theatre, fo instance, had the word Masquerade in large letters over the Portico and se everal of the tradesmen to the Royal Family took the oppor
tunity or advertizing the patronage they enjoyed:- Waterloo House patronized by their Majesties,"' \&
very great eatisfaction at parting to the Editor of the Times. I have throughout this momentous struggle have been such. as to detach from the party of Ministers hosts of men who were formerly in their favour
only entreat him to proceed in the course he is at present adopting and in the vislent and inflammatory language which daily signalizes his columns, and I have then no doubts as to the result of the contest shaducated classes; nor will he indleed long continue dangerous even to the mob, who are much more shlirewd than the Times is aware of, and, I am happy to say, much better disposed at bottom than their
and our enemies flatter themselves they will he found.-I am, Sir
your's
your's, 28,1831 A Resl Reformer, but No Revolutionist.
April 28 , Ine just heard that the windows of the Duke of Wellington
P.S. were broken by the mob, but I cannot believe it; the corpse of the
Duchess was lying in the house. You will be able to make enquiries

The fact was so.-Editor

## TO JOHN BULL.

Friday, April 29, 1831. two widely circulated journals regarding the peaceable demeanour of the mob on the night of the 27 th, have led me 0 address you on the best means of providing an antidote to the false impressions which may be conveyed to the public is highly necessary that the disgraceful scenes enacted in the metropolis should be fully and fairly made known throughout he whole of the United Kingdom.
I think it would be highly expedient that a Meeting should be held of all those individuals whose dwellings have been so shamefully defaced, and that in the first instance measures should be adopted for recovering of the county the amount of damage done to each person's property. It may be a matter of indifference to some of the individuals in question, but to many it may be of great importance to obtain such towards defraying the expences of sueiug for the armage would be most thankfully availed of by those whose means are not adequate to such charges.
fe the second place, consider it a most fit occasion for the presentation of a humble and respectful Petition to His His Majesty will be graciously pleased to dismiss from his Councils those Miaisters, by whose gross inattention to the peace and safety of this metropolis, not to say direct sanction of a most unreasonable and unnecessary measure-viz. an illumination for a dissolution of Parliament-their dwellings have been violated, their families insulted and terrified, and the old English adage, that every man's house is his castle, rendered a dead letter.-I am, Mr. Editor,

## AN OBSERVER.

Str,-The friends of
Representative of this
its representation, will
TO JOHN BULL.
County, who has akain offered himself for
be hishly gratified at the recention he fion day met with on
become in point of mercantile intryest and innporwnch has now second to any in the county. The bells rang merrity on his entrance
into the town, and continued to do so the greater part of the day Flags were displayed, and he was heartily greeted by many of his
friends and supporters: and the only public manifestation of tion to the principless; of Mr. Sruanr was, by some low, dirty opposing
fellow issuing forth from a yard near, the Clurch with a placard
for havink on it "Parliamentary Reform," and "No STUART." No
doubt it was done with a view to excite the populace; but the only temptible appearance he made and not a single person was seen to
accompany this "sample of Reformation." The Whigs having in vain solicited S. Crawler, Esq., of Stock-
wood House, and Colonel Macouen, to come forward. have, it is
noty said, prevailed upon Sir Pervir Payne to ofter himself with now said, prevailed upon Sir Pervin Pavine to offer himself with
Lord TAvisrock. We should aukur but little effict to be produced
to the interents of the Whign, at we recollect Sir Perer is the gentleto the interests of the Whign, at we recollect Sir Perer is the gente-
man who claimed to vote in right of an annuity of $£ 200$. but who
was obiected to at the late Col. MacQueen's Election, on the last
day day ofjected tor Poll.
Biggleswade SIn,-I think you may desire to know something of the state of I was in Liverpool on Wednesday, and came from thence here yes
terday by railway, 32 miles ind hour and 9 minutes. Up to Wed
nesday, the people of Liverpool expected to have Mr. Dexisox
a cander a candidate ; and a Requisition toxpected to have was signed in a few hours by
$773 \mathrm{~m}_{\text {of }}$ the first inhabitants, being the most nume:ous that waw ever
signed was pledged the scand lor Nottinghamshire. somebody else to join Evade by the Radical party about getting
manage it ; and it may manage it ; and it may, therefore, be considered, that they will be
returned iothout any (effectual) opposition.
For the county, the old leaven Who have rung the changes lor twenty years) has made a desperate
effiort to get the promise of Lord
better effiort to get the promise o lor Lord Jons years) has made a desperate
better than to do so. And, although they ard to stand. He knows
for some candidate for some candidate to And, although they are begging and praying
else), there is no hope of their them Irom Heaven (or anyluhere make an ineffectuap shew of opposing any one to do more than
Who will he returned with Lord STANLEY. Ho Mils. Won Patren,
With Will be returned you Woon for Preston. Apropos of Hey. Hunt, the Papers have kiven
day laming accunt of Hunr havink been burnt in effigy on Me fucts are thesee.--The. Ihual rapened to see the purnt in effigy on Mon-
prepared on Saturday Mrepared on Saturday, meaning that HONT should be the man. On
forday morniag. he harankued the mob, was cheered as usual, and
of the name of HUNT was substituted that of of this town, a nume celebrated in the annals of R. Richard Potrer,
 escaped ; $;$ and Mr. Yeomanry, in the old affair. Thus Mr. Mrien HuNT
Member, another mob-leader, and would-be
larity! This county, out of 14 Members, will return 8 or 9 againat the Bill
be in thing worth nothe be in the neighbourhood to that period, I will communicate it slail P.s. People are coming to their senses a.little hereabouts.
Manchester, Friday Morning, April 29,1831 ,

Sin-The Moning Chro Jicte, Morning Herald, Times. \&c. have a
faming account of the illuminations which took pluce on Wednesday night. to endeavour thereby to substantiate their declarations, that "All the world are for Reform." I beg leave to suggest the propriety
of your inserting in your valuable Jonrnal (merely as a set-off against this enlightened list), those who suffered on that occasion. And, it respectability of character has that influence now, which it used to
have in this once happy country, the balance on that- side will, I think greatly preponderat
April $29 t h, 1831$.

## TO JOHN BULE.

SIR,-As many perse not aware of the mode to be adopted in orde o obtain their remedy, I beg to suggest that you should insert in
your next a copy of the 8 th section, cap. 31,7 and $8 \mathrm{Geo}$. IV. for their
information. I beg also to offer to information. I beg also to offer to you, and those who suffered with
you, my warmest thanks for the true spirit of resolution and indeproperty rather than compromise your principles. I cannot close these observations without noticing the shameful
negligence of the City Police, who left the city from Kink-street to nepligence of the City Police, who left the city from Kink-street to
Temple.bar entirely at the mercy of a mob of about 2.000 black guards for upwands of three hours. Pray what salary do Messrs.
Brown and W.W. Cope, the City Marshals, receive, and what are their duties?-I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant and constan
reader,
ONE OF THE SUFPFRERS OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

## CLERICHL INTELLLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS
The Rev. John Bartholonew. to a Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral
Church of Exeter. Patron, the Lord Bishop. Church of Exeter. Patron, the Lord Bishop.
The Venerable Archdeacon ButLer, to the Rectory of Langor Notts. Patron, Lord Chancellor.
The Rev. PauL W
The Rectory of Baddingliam, Norfoik. Canon of Norwich Cathedral, The Rev. John ChevaliIer, B.D. to the Rectory of Cransford,
Norfolk.
The Rev. John Jones, to the Rectory of Llanaber, Merionethshire. Patron. Lerd Chancellor.
The Rev. Nathanier Monan, M.A. Rector of Rearsby, Lelcesershire, to the Living of Aston, near Birmingham. Patrons,
Truntees of the late Vicar. Cambridge, to the Rectories of Romershy, and Bagenderby, Lincoln. Chire. Patron, Wm. Burton Burton, Efq.
The Rev. Robert Clifton, M.A. of W.
The Rev. Robert Cliffon, M.A. of Worcester College, Oxford, to
hold by dispensatinn the Rectory of Somerton, Oxfordshire, with the hold by dispensatinn the Rectory of Somerton, Oxfordshire, with the
Retory of S. Nicholas, Worcester.
The Rev. J. Atkinson, M.A. to the Rectory of Kingston, Isle of Thiphe Rev. H. H. Nornis, M.A. to the Rectory of South Hackney, The Rev. Willinan Logand Rectiry.
The Rev. Willian Loggin, Rector of Long Marston, GloucesterOxford, April UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE: On Thursday the following degrees were Bachelor in Divinity.-Rev. E. P. New, Fellow of St. John's. Riley, Lincoln; G.C. Lewis, Christ Church; Rev. George Innes,
 Bachelons of Arts.-Rev.C.W. H. Alston, and E. R. Berens, St.
Mary Hall; Benj. Hemming, Maxdalen Hall E. Harland, Wad-
ham: H. James, Worcester; J. Myton, and J. Fisher, Brasenose; ham;. Holton, W. P. Phillips, and J. E. Eckley, Trinity; W. H.
W. A. Boulhes. Lincoln; W. Parker, and Alkernon Perkins, Oriel C
Harnes, W. Bray, and J. Footit, Exeter ; G. F. Fowle, Baliol ; Preachens.- Rev. Mr. Ricketrs, Sunday Morning, Merton. Rev.
the President of St. John's. Afternoon, at St. Mary's.

The Governors of the National School of St. Martin's in the Fields
have had executed by subscription, and placed in the new schoolhave had executed by subscripion, Ris, Nicare of the parish, to record
house a bust of the Rev. Dr. Richa:d
their krateful sense of his excrtions in the erection and support of $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{n}}$ that vale institution.
On Sunday last the new Church dedicated to St. George, and
situated on the London road, in Derby, was opened for divine service In the morning the Rev. W. Marsh, incumbent of St. Thomas,
Birmingham, preached an appropriate sermon from Paalm lxxxiv. 1 , Birminghanm, preached an appropriate sermon from Paalm lxxxiv. I,
in which he clearly set forth the adrantakes of pubhic worship, our oblifations to atte dupon may be rendered most profitable. In the
performance of the performan the Rev. R. Simpson, M.A. the present Minister of St
afternoon the
Georke's, preached from Pxalm cxxii. 13 16. The attendance i the morning was respectable but not numerous, in the afternoon there
was a larger assembly, and in the pvening every seat was occupied was a larker asse mbiy, and in the pvenink every seat was occupied. private property, and is not consecrated, because the performance of
this ceremony cannot take place without immediate loss and detri-
ment to the owner, and the subsequent forc sentation. It is, thereiole, proposed to raise the means of purchasing
the fabric, to place it under the controul and management of Trustees, to have it consecrated, and thus to place it on a permanent footing,
Collections anter ach sermon, in aid of this desirable object, were made. The Church is not yet completed; the style is Gothic. with
very little ornament; the internal arrankements are admirable; it is capable of containink about eleven hundred prrsons.
CaLne.-The Rev.J. H. Humb. Vicar of Calne, at his tithe-audit
last week, made an alvatement of 10 per cent. on the compensation Cithes of Loxnon Narioxal, Schools.-The public examination of
the children was held on Wednesday last, at the Mansion-house and it alforded much natisfaction to the large concourse of apectators
assembled in the Ekyptian Hall. The Patron of the Institution, the
Lord Bisliop of LoNnon, kindly examined Lord, after converying to the Meeting the sense of his satisfaction at what they had just witnessed, strongly recommended support to a
Society which, as his Lordslip said. was at no period more efficient in its benevolent design towards the youthful poor, but seldom so
destitute of pecuniary supply. We are happy to add, that the
appeal was not made in vain. appeal was not made in vain.
Ounole Guasmar School.-The Worshipful Company of Grocers
have have generously presented to this School two exhibitions of 501. per
annuin ach, and the sum of 101. a year, for the purchase of books
to be distributed as Prizen at the Annual Exammanation. The Exhi-
bitions are open to either Univerily, bitions are open to eithre University, and any Colleke, and to be
held till the rxhibitor shall have taken the dekree of B.A.
The Rev. Josery Bnowne, B.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge,
and late Curate of Plonkar, and of Barkston. Leicesterwhire. has The Rev. Joseph Browne, B.A., of Quen's College, Cambridge,
and late Curate of Plunkar, andd of Barkston, Leicestershire. has.
this week entered upon his duties as Curate of the parish of Sheffield. FEMALE FASHIONSS.
 Dinver ness.-A adsn composed or corsake cut low, and somehing hikher than of late on the shount;
der ; it is disposed round the top in horizontal drapery folds in front, der; it is disposed round the top in horizontal drapery folds in front,
and plain belind. Slort white satin sleeve, over which is a long one
of blonde de Cambray; a row of blue dente of blonde de Cambray; a row of blue dents, edged with the same
blond, falls over it on the shonlder. It drawn tight round the arm
just above the ellow, and ornamented with nouds of blue kanze iust above the ellow, and rinamented with nouds of blue karme
ribbon; the lower part sits close to the arm. The front of the skirt
is trimmed with three rows of ornaments composed of Blond de Cam.
bran is trimmed with three rows of ornaments composed of Blond de Cam.
brav, and a flounce of the same material, deep, but with very little
fulness, goes round the border: it is headed by two white satin roufulness, goes round the border: it is headed by two white satin rou-
leaux. The head-dress is a beret-toque of gold-coloured crape,
trimmed under the brim with a bandean of blue gauze ribbons to rimmed under the brim with a bandeall of blue gauze ribbons to
correspond with the dress. It terminates on the left side with a fnll
knot, at the base of a bouquet of white ostrich featheps $:$ a correspond ing bouquet is attached to the crown on the right side.
(From the World of Fashion.)
Evening Dress, A crape dresp, the colour a peenliar shade o
red; it is called Caroline. The corsage is low, the front is covered red; it is called Caroline. The corsage is low, the front is covered
with longitudinal plaits; bust is trimmed with brod blonde lace,
which nearly covers the body, and the beret slepves A noeudg de page of gauze ribbon, the colour of the dress, is affixed to each shoulder. Satin rouleaux, bordered by narrow blond laae, go in waven
round the border, above which is an embroidery in foorze silk, the
colour of the dreas. The head-dress is a white crape-beret, trimmed colour of the dress. The head-dress is a white erape beret, trimmed
with white ostrich featherra,-and e blonde lace draperys. The jeweHery
ghould be of gold.

T


## -s


 nating Likht Houses, de.-Mennir of Field Marshal Count Diebitsel-On the
Mode of Arming and Fightink Stean Ships of War-Faval Reminiscences
Dining out; an Adventure in Portugal-Reviews and Critical Notices-General Correspondence-Editor's Portfolio-Parliamentary Proceedings-Anna
Fieet-Promotion and A ppointments, \&e. \&c.
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I. Milltary Memoirs of Field M Manshal published. Duke of Wellingten, in 2 vols. By










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There has been some buotancy in evening. There has been some buopancy in the Conools' Market this week,
particularly duing the last day or two. Consols for April closed at
78 to to 79 this afternoon. In our Foreirn Stocke, the chief variation has been in Portnguese
Bonds which have advanced from 46 to 47 Russian Stock in firm, at



 At a late hour we received the Paris Pasers of Thursday. The
Courrier Froncrais mentions that a letter had ben received in Paris,
from the north of Germany, , nnouncing that an insurrection, at the
 The Quotidiennie contradicts the statement that the Helvetic Diet


 restored.
The Russiana have published the oflicial accounts of the affairs in
Poland. Marehal Dievitsch had removed his head quartera to Sied. lec on the 10th, and concentrated all his forces there on the 14 th.
The ancounts irom Warsaw are dated the 17 hh . On the 144 h a letter was recpived from Gen. Skrzynecki, recommending a vigorunts de-
feuce of the city in case an attack should be made upon it whiie his
 resolved to exert themselves to the utmost to repel the enemy. On
the lith, General sizzynecki had his heand-quat irs at Yendrzy ow. of Russia, by a rescript addressed to the Senate, declared the adjoining Government of Courland in a state of war. Luke Diluov- We understand that the Twelve Judges this day
came to the decision that, under all the circumstances of the case
 law; and that the puniblinent of death should be commuted to that
of transporation lor life There is every reason to think that his
Exc, llincy the Lord Lieutenant will act upon this decision.-Dublin Evening Mail.
 HURTHER REDUCTION in the TOLLS Of RICHMOND.
 Richmond, 27L1 April, 1831. . WM, SMITH And SON, Clerks C HER ALE, STOUT, \&c.-W. G. FIELD beEs to Acquaint








ORKSHIRE ELECTION.-The Committee Cormed for the





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THE COMAMBRIDGE UNVERSTYY ELECTION.




To the WORTHY and INDEIENDENT BURGESSES of LUDLOW. NTLLEMENY, having heen pleased to dissolve Parliament, we
IS Maicsy
take ihe













## Yuar obliged aud ailuful servants, cLIV

CAMBRIDGE UNVERSITY EEECTION.- Barourhes and



ORD PA AMERSTON requests those Members of the Senate


C STUN'S COMMITREE mef dialy at thr Union Hotel, Cockspur-bireet
TU THE GENTLEMEN GLERTY AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE
COUNTY OFORNWLL.
















 TO THE GENTRY, CLERGY YONANRY, AND FREEHOLDERSOF






Give us but tipie, and an entlient, sanfe, and satisfactory measure of Reform






























 That this Committee lins learned, , that an Order in Councilis ahout to be fous
to the Crown colonies, and that this order is threatened to be imposed on the oo the Crown colonies, and that this order is threntened to be imposed on the co-
lonies liaving colonial legislatures, embracing certain
provisions of the most


















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

## Vol. XI.-No. 543.



 S ADLER'S WELLS.-The Pullic is respectrull informed that


 SON OF THE CLERGY-The REHEARSAL of the MUSIC







 Cind







A







CRA $\ddot{M} E R, ~ \ddot{D} D I S O \ddot{N}$, and $\dot{B E} E L E, \ddot{2} 01$, Regent-street.


SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1831.

## ${ }^{1}$






 Mind

by R
and
Cora
the S

 Creside at the Piano- torte. The Choruses under the surerintendence of Mr.
Lejune - N.




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athe Gallery, Pall Mall Eate. EVERY DAY from Nine till dusk NOA Admittance,
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 remnved from St. Paul's Cathedral, the Prospect from the summit of the
Buildink, and the Salon nf Arts
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## T  TURDAY, the 21 st of May, ingtant. The Chair will be taken at One ${ }^{\prime}$ clock precisely.   <br> ${ }_{\text {MTHTL }}^{\boldsymbol{R}^{\mathrm{E}}}$   <br> 

K


DHE THAMES TUNNEL near Rotheriithe Chirct in and




 siln at the toor: Tuesing
each; Tickets for the wefk, 159.
To

A GFNLEREN, line cong conexion which has existed between us, I
 elected ine to the nonour of representing yon in lyarliament. Of those conati-
tuents who did me the henour to elect me tn Augusi last, and who alone were my a large majority-nearly two thirde of the names of thase who returiued me ty
the laet Pa
 vominal majority over me. How far it is a legal majuity a Committ a of the Houpe of Commons will have to determine. If they decide that the he wly-cre-
ated 13 argesses were not leally entitled to vote, I slall have the honour of agaio Ampy rinciples are well known to you, and my Parliannentary conduct la be.
fore you, 1 will not further dilate upon it, but will conclude by agaln thanking you for the kindness I haree eefr receved at your hands, and by as suring rity, and my zeel for your Incterents, fhall still contlinue unabated.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
n
 Society by Mesars. $\quad$ T. Buxton,

 sireely annihilation of Slavery;" and fin that Address they procerd to assure you
that " none look with greater horror on the sheildng of blood, or the remoteat chance of occensionink such a calamity, than themselves, but, that they are in
their consclences convinced, after inse iligation mont aretul and ncrupulout
that from the emancipation recommended, no riok to the White Inhabitants could
Feilow Countrymen-WR also prefer humanity to oppression, truth to false.
hood, freedon to slavery; but we possess, with our property in the West India Cod, freedon to slavery; but we possess, with our property in the West India
Coloure, the means of correctly ancertaining the Actual tate of the Negro
Population. We know, and are ready to prove, that the general condition of the Slaves has been mnst grossly misrearresented ly the London Anti.-Slavery Soclety:
and we assert, in the Iace of our country, our well- founded conviction, that the
 with inevitable distress and misery to the Byaperty to the whe population, and with a fatal
sliock


 Which Parliament shall be pleased to institute, for the purpne of ascertaining
what is the ral condition of the Slave Population, and what laws have been
pased for their benefit We call upor your, Fellow Countrymen, not to exact from your Representatives
a blind pledge to any measure of emancipation in the manncr dictated to you by for you and the Government; but to instruct your Representatives to jociding
 Negroes; what progreas they have made, and are now miking, towards civillys-
tion; and what well.digeated measurea are beat calculated, in the terms of the
 ble with the well.-being of the Slaves themeivers, with the earfety of the Colonient,
and with a fair and equitabie consideration of the interesta of private property.:

 GEORGE HIBBER

$\xlongequal{\text { nithen }}$









## fRIDAPS GAEETTE










 $\overline{\text { TO JOHN BULL }}$




## TOJOHN BULL.

SIg-X \&hall be obliged to you to BULSLt. in your useful paper, for
the infonmation of those gentlemen who ere desirous to beceme mem the , , ff the Corporation of Bath, a copy of the oath they will be re-
quired quired to take on their admission into the Body. TRUE BLUE.
$I$ am, Sir, your.well wisher,
 obey foteiMayor, Aldernen, and Common Council of the same city
for thestime being, in all their lawful commands: And shall do and
perform all other things that may lawfully be done to the utility and perform alf other things that may lawfully be done to the utility and
profitpo this city. And in lawful manner shall and will, according to
my skit, power, and knowedge, maintain and defend the aaid city.
and all tiberties and frunchises theoreof, granted to the Mayor, Alderr
men and Citizens of the city of Bath. Thegrand Naval Review by,the Ring in person will take place at
Portamonth on the \&thiof June. WEET INDIA, Qussrron, - We perceive, by an announcement in our
paper of to-dny, that the volume which we so strongly recommended
a few weeks agn to the notice of our readers, is now reprinted It a few weeks agn to the notice of our readers, is now reprinted. It is
entitled "Four Years in the West lndies," and is writen by' the son
of a nititary officer. Heving resided
 year 182, his testimony is pntitled to the greatest consideration, for
(as iskuatiy remarked in the numberor of the Quarterly Review jugt
publiehed)
dence of only way to settle this question is, "to take the evipence of persons of all descriptions who ha
Colonies vithin the last ten or twelve years. Literature.-The Life of Sir Thonuas Lazorence will be laid befo
the public in the oourse of a few days. The correapondence of th
celebrated individual was, nery celebrated individual was very extensive, and is said to be to the full
as insenesting mnd ass beautiful in composition as
Cowper; and weare happy Cowpor; and weare happy to state composition as that of the proet
enabled to make a copious selection of his letters, embracing heen enabied to make a copious selection of his letters, embracing his
opinioun on art, literature, mannera, \&c. Sir Arther Broke's very
intereating Traves in Spoin and Morocoo, have also made their appearence. The work is descriptive of some of the unfrefuented, but
most intereating most intereating. parts of Spain, and of the interior of Barbary, in
which. deter place few Europeang have penetrated. Mr. Galt's new
tale Aogle Corbet, bids fair to become even niore popular than Lawrie

 history. The manners, too, the character and temperament of the
Enckiphipeople; the relative alliance of a British Monarch with the various prades of his subjecte, from the Duke down to the poorest artithe present times that are woven with the private mystery of The
King is Secret. have justly secured for this work a very sudden popu-
larity


 writing asase manulacturers, perfumers, \&-c. thronghant the whole of
the British Qmpire, and in every place abroad. Each packct of pens












 Hampehire
Liefere
Hatwieh-





 $\underset{\substack{\text { Hon. E. } \\ \text { Heneage } \\ \text { Liskeard }}}{\text { Lent }}$
 Nation

## 


 Weoby-Hon. H. T. Thynne, Lord W
Phyner
Westbury-SirR. France, H. Hanmer
Weatminnter-Sir F. Burdett, J. C

 B. Eat
Woodstock-Lord C. S. Churehill, Lor
Viscount Stormont Wooton Basett-Lord Mahon, Lor
Poichester

Yinsonn
York (City)-Hon. T. Dundas, S.
$\substack{\text { Sayntun } \\ \text { Rrmeunh . Sir H. Willoughby, } \\ \text { Cuvendibl }}$

## 

TO JOHN BULE
Sin, -Much misrepresentation has gone forth to the public, on the
subject of the extra civil force which the Red party of this town wa
whliked to call in, for their protection againgt the Bue obliked to call in, for their protection against the Blue, or TeNNyson
pary
to malign the Me Mtatemente of the revolutionary press, so willing been led to suppose the former a monster of tyranny and oppres-
sion; and the latter, the ready tools and infamous promoters of neasures calculated to enslare the town (for that is the term with
the Radicalc). and to deprive the inhabitants by intimidation of the been said, that a passe of prize. fikhters was brought down to overawe
the people; and insinuated that there was a continual state of the peopie; and insinuated that there was a continual state of war-
tare between those pugilista and the Tranyson party. The facta of
the case are these.- The Tennyson party on tie second day of the canvass, were accompanird by a number of men from the adjoining
villages. armed with clubs, and those made a furious attuck upon the other party, assaulted and dispersed them, and thus forced them,
over-awed by a superior physical power, to discontinue their canvasa from London, by the other party; a a mimnst the men bronkht
down there were, it is said, five or six men of boxing celebriy. But nown there were, it is said, five or six men of boxing cele brity. Bu
none of these externals, boxers or others, did anything else, during pon the narty, to whose assistance they came. Andl this, as was
intended, kept the other party in check; for the rufian cowards, outrakes, deesisted from those violent proceedings with which they of driviug the other party from an efficient canvass of the town effec Hence, Sir, you will perceive that these men, who are sa loudly
accused of breaking the peace of the town, in reality preserved it This interruption of it which did ocur arose ofrom the TENNYson
party. And the Gentry and orderly inhulitants of te plater party. And the Gentry and ordery inhelyitants of the place feel scene of rioting and bloodohed would have taken place, as revoltin ate and they also feel indebted to the persons, so called in

THE ELECTION AND RIOTS The Electors of the Representatives for the borough of Banburyare only eighten in number, consistiogs representithe borou an at six
cappal Burgesses. The candidates to
election on Monday lant, were.Lieut.-Colonel H.H ely Hutchinson, who was brought forward as a supporter of the Constitution in Church
and State, and an advocate for moderate Reform ; and J. Easthope, Esq. Iate Member for St. Alban's, and formerly employed in the firm
Messrs. Timothy Cobb and T. Rhodes Cobb, bankers in Bant ntroduced by the friends of the Reform Bill.
From the date of Mr. Villiers Stuart's intimation to the Mayor of his intention to resign his seat, to the very hour of election, every
xertion bas been made to deter the supporters of Col. Hutchinso rom exercising their voteo in his favaur, by sirong representetionse not comply with the desjre of the other inhabitants, by abandoning their principles, and thus surrendering the representation of the
borough to some pledged supporter of Lord J. Russell's Reform Bill. So late as ten o'clock on Sunday night a large majority of the eleo-
tors adhered to Col. Hutchinson; but at an early hour on Monday, the day of election, a large part of his kupporters, at the instigation
of two Magistrates, were induced to suspend their votes, under conviction that although the poll might be kept open, they should
fall a sacrifice to the disappointed hopes of an irritated and bloodthirsty mob.
borough. having announced Irom the windows of the Peace for the Relorm Come. mittee Room the defection of a portion of the moderate party, the
mob and inhabitants became highly inflamed, when they afterwardsaim in nomination. The Colonel had arrived at the Red Lion Inn about eight o'clock; and, accompanied
Mr. E. Walford. an Alderman of the borough, and another man, an entire stranger to the place, procecded immediately to the bad unguardedly yielded to intimidation, with the bope of inducing hem. again to change their resolution, and countenance him with their support at the poll. On leaving the house of Mr. Alderman Kirby,
he was instanily aseailed by a nob in Red Lion-street, and continued, residing near the market-plece. Here another and more numpersus. into the market-place, after being commanded to leave the town, 4s at once fallen upon by a numberless set of dastardiy cowards; when, at onhe point of being overpowered with their blows, he drew a dagger
on the
in his defence. It was in vain that Mr. E. Walford, anidst a battery thr mits of the Mayor's jurisdiction; protected only hy Major Izod,
Mr. Walford, and three inhabitants, who came forward and endet. oured to repress the fury of the mob, who neverthelees continued,
an unabated attack on him and his two supporters,with volleys of atones, which had evidently been bruught there for the occaion, an;
the Mayor had previously orderd the streets to be cleared. (Op pproaching the bridge. the mob were prevailed on to desist from
ny further attack upon his person, on the engagement of his two ny further attach upon his person, on the engagement of his
friends bat he should not use his dagger, and retire out of the borough. At the bridge, the Colonel (as is reported) threw his defensive weapan,
into the canal. He continued his retreat, when a turnpike gate. whe of the river, was shot againt the mob who were then induced
side y the praiseworthy interterence of Mr. Franchillon, a resident of
the town, to abandon their pursuit. The ill treated and Gallapt Colonel was then left, bleeding and almost breathleses, to the protece
tion only of his two friends. He had however proceeded but a short
way on the Daventry road, when he and his two supporterg in tha may on the Daventry road, when he and his two supporters in tha
recent conflict were overtaken by another mob, who, on the closiag of the gate, had found their way acrosa the fieldd. They were not so
numerous, but infinitely more infuriated than the miscreant multitude who had returned to town. Unfortunately, on both sides of the road
were heaps of broken stones, with which they plied these unprotected zentlemen for nearly a mile with merciless ferocity. At length, by
the resistance and persuasion of his two friends this band of assailants.
 gentleman in the neighibourhood.
M. E. Walford immediatety returned to Banbury, and proceeded without molestation till he had pasaed the bank oo , Messrs, Cobbh,
when he was beset by a crowd of low and daring fellows whombti
addressed, and courakeously avowed he was the perto who addressed, and courakeously avowed he was the person who had eps.
anged to putt Colonel Hutchinson in nomination at eleven o coclit
kat carry his intention into effect. He reached his brother's house in
wafety, having experienced no other annoyance than the usual exo pressions of popular displeasure.
 place of election, to the number of six, and Mr. Walford alone in
support of Col. Hutchinson. R. Brayne, Esq. Alderman and Mas,
siotrate of the Boroush, read from the back of Mr. Ald. Griffin, a written address, concluding with the nomination of J. Eanthope, Esq. which was spconded by Mr. Edmunds, a Burkess, and Metho-
disi preacher. Mr. Easthope then addressed the town and electoris
of the boroukh of Banbury. On the Mayordemanding if any othere
elector wished to propose a candidate, Mr. E. Waliord stood alonfer and was under the necessity of leavink the poil to solicit the attende.
ance of anther corporator to oecond his intended nomination. After-
kreat uproar and disapprobation from the mol, the Rev. E. Gibbe:
Wallord intrepidly came forwa bitants, and lower orders, in a very energetic speech, deli it red withe
out the slightest signs of that intimidation with which it neems to have been the great object of the opponents of.Col. Hutchinson to
overwhelm his other vacillating friends. After an open declaration of the political sentiments of Colonel.
Hutchinson, and his own opinions on the important sulject, he wafe Bill of Reform was entitled to the support of the country at lauge.
Buen when he was requested by his friends to desist from any furthen
observations, lest any unnecessary excitement might occur, his, speech havink already made an evident impression on that part
his audience which were neither electors nor inhabitants of the
horounk. He then concluded by proposing Lieut.-Col. Hely Hut
chinson. His nominntion was second chinsoll. His nomination was seconded by Colonel Miller, of the
Enniskillen Reginent of Dragoons, who go bravely distinguished
himself at the battle of Waterloo. A poll was dene Masefr at the battle of Whterloo. A poll was demanded, when the
Mayor and five others voted for Mr. Easthope; Mr. E. Walford and being convinced that the mejority of the intended supporters of bis the influence of intimidation, or the dread of the friphes ful conee-
quences which might have arisen from a succesaful opposition to the sovereign will of the people, ater a short pause consented to the close
of the poll. Thus ended this yery singular election DISGRACEFUL RIOT AND UNDUE RETURN AT BOSTOSH,
LINCOLNSHIRE.
On Wedneaday morning, a mob, headed by thirty blackguards, and cut and tore them to pieces ; their conduct continuing to increase a party of centlemen were dining at the house of Thos. Broughteng not he less than 4,000 in number, commenced a desperate attack the premises, armed with knives and pistols, besides stones and oving-
misgiles; demolishink instanter the whole of the dining and drawing every woom windows, destroying the wood work, and smashing evect-
window in the liouse. The most violent attempts were made sucesoively to
to defend their lives, with pistois, carbines, \& c., and furnishing the
servants with pitchforks mand. This eort of siege continued near an hour, and during that
time the time the whole plan of defence was confined to prevent the passegees
windows. and doora of the house from heing forced; for had this bees
 pested, videttee to watch the motions of Mr. Malalm, whose life wz


 has been done in ito, withe, , ind
few of our preailing poets.


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THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZZNE for MAY: Edited


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19. Peern Pindaricteurone, by a Distin-
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Co and Aif OIDRIDIGE'S BALM of COLUMBLA has proved Cind














## JOHNBULL.

## LONDON, MAY 8

His Masestry having graciously signifed his intention of presenting the second regiment of Life Guards with a pair
of silver kettle-drums, was pleased to command that the of siver kettle-drums, was pleased to command that the
presentation shond take place in the Home Park, and the presentation shond take place in the Home Park, and the ceremony accordingly was petformed on Friday,
o'clock, according to the follewing arrangeinent:
The second regiment of Lifé Guards, and the first battalion of
Coldstream 'Garasds, marched inte the Little Park precisely at the Coldstream 'Guards, marched intc 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 Came specifed, The fand battalion of Coldstrenams formed tie centre of the
Cane, and the Life Guards formed upon the flanks of the Coldstream regiment, two squadrons upon each flank. The drums were then con. veyed from the Castle by four .non-commissioned officers of the 2 d
Life Guards, under a guard of the 1st battalion of the Coldstream regiment, and placed in the centre of the line of Celdstreams, imme-
diately tetween the colours of that regiment, and remained there till the ceremony of presenting commenced. Shortly afterwards the
Knve and QuEEN, with their sexite, arrived on the ground, and were received by Lord Hrlt, the General Commanding in Cliief, who was attendet hy his personal tanf, and also My Major-General Macdo
NALD, Adjutant-General, and 'Lieutenant-General Sir Wiloughby GORDOS, Quartermaster-General:-
As soon as their Masesries arrived in front of the line, they were the Dukes of Gloucestina and Cambindee, then left the carriage the Dikes of GLoucester and CAMBRiDGE, then left the carriage;
but, from the daulpnese of the mornink, the QuEEN and her attend-
ants did uot leave the carriage during the ceremony. The ine then ants did tiot eave the carriage during the ceremony. The line then
formed tiree sides of a square, the list battalion of Coldstreans forming the centre side, with its front reduced to that of the four companies, the 2 d Life Guards forming the right and Jeft eides. The Guard of Honour lormed the fourth side, and the Royal car-
riages, containing Her MIJEST and Suite, were placed in the square. riages, containing Her Masesty and Suite, were placed in the square.
The Officerss of the 2d Reximent of Life Guards then advanced to the centre of the eqnare, and the non-commissioned officers afterwards advanced with the kettle-drums, and took their station near
the King. His MAJssmx then addressed the Officers in a very elothe King. His MAJEsTr - then addressed the OHicers in a very elo-
quent speech, which lasted nearly half an hour. The Kivg adverted
to the orisin of this fine Regiment, which dates from the reisn of to the orikin of this fine Regiment, which dates from the reigg After the ceremony of presentation had concluded, the ketle-
drummer advanced and had the drums placed on lis liorse. A salute

 They caine. upper part of the drums were elegantly enriched with the King's arms and military trophies in froted silver ; the midd de was
ornamented with cros gtandards, with a acroll, on which was in-
scribed Peninsult
 to the Secon Regiment of tife Guards, 1831." The bottom of the
dums are ornamented with wreaths of oake,
Sbintwned with the Rose, The whole of the tho, opsp were under the immediate. command of
Maior General Sir CHARLES DıLBIAc, K.C.H.
 Their MAjestires and Suile A Gruid Dinner.
A Grund Dinner was given in St. George's Hall to the General
Officers who were on the rround. and to the distinguished Visitars
who are stayine at the Caste. The Officers of the Reginentar of Who are staying at the Castle. The Officers of the Reginentar of
Life Gurds and Coldstrenms had the honour of dining with His
MAsssy.

As there are several versions of the history of IIis MAJEs-
ry's refusal to dine in the City on the 20 H , we think the As here are several versions or the history of we think the
fr's refusal todine in the City on the 20 th,
following statement, which we believe to be correct, may not following statement, which we
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
nvitanion.
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. PHLLuriPs, the Under Secretary of State, stating from Mr. PHiLhips, mee nder secretary of State, stating Upon the receipt of this double-barrelled conmunication, all the activity of the Eating Committee, and the Lamp
Committe, and the Plank Committe, and the Cloth Committee, was putin requisition ; and the cooks and butlers were summoned in their caps and aprons, tocouncil 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 Ma yor-zealous over much 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 arrangement, postponed, under his Lordship's sanction, from When the King returned to Windsor, his Majesty had an opportunity of considering the exatet state and character
of the Lond Mayon's interference; and-so mistaken are some deep mancouverers in their evolutions-his MAJEsty was pleased, in consequence of the display of activity made
by his Lordship on the occasion, to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ eeline by his Lordship on the occasion, to deeline visiting the City.
The deputation were prepared with ibe humble and dutiful invitation; they were informed that they aeed not trouble themselves to approach the King, and an vid was again put
to the JORD MAYOR's hopes, and the labours of the cooks to the Jond M.
In giving what we believe to be the true rea. ${ }^{\text {van }}$ for this determination on the part of the Sovereign, we sball have occasion to show that, however silly the conduct o' 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, ${ }^{\text {th }}$ was, which first excited in the Royal mind some doubt as to Ing the present sanctioning by a visit to the Guildhall, during the present mayoralty, conduct so extraordinary and unbill would have involved.
Subsequently Lord GFEY-convinced as every body now
is, that LORD KEy had mgthing to do with that Bill, endea.
voured to soothe away the unfavonrable 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 WednesMonday, and in subsequently deferring it until the Wedne
day, in order to render it more general and more perfect. ay, in order to render it more general and more perfect.
To this command, no faronrable answer could be givenecause it is perfectly notorions, as His Majesty had at MAYOR SEEN IN THE NEN APER, Hat the LORD light up."-The result is before the public, and the Royal die.
ONE of the most efficient modes of meeting the Reform question has been by quoting upon its mad-headed supporters the deliberate opinion
and sanctioned by experience
Amongst those which have already been collected, there are many which are incontrovertible and unanswerable, but eren yet we scarcely remember to have seen one so very
strong and striking as that which follows-rendered more triking and more strong by the fact that not only is the question to which it refers precisely the same as that which history as it has become, the principal actor in the fatal farce is the same individual-CITIZEN GRFY.
The writer of the letter was Gibion, 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

## TO LORD SHEFFIELD.

I shuddered at Grey's motion, disliked the half suppor Fox, admired the firmness of PITT's declaration, and excused the usual intemperance of BURKE. Surely such
 inform me of the professions, principles, plans, andi 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 inferest and that of their country? Will you not take some active measures to eclare your sound opinion, and separate yourselves rom your rotien memhers? or if you do allow them
to perplex Government, if you trifle with this solemn husiness, if you do not resist the spirit of innovation in
 specious change in our parliamentary system,
you are lost. You will be driven from one step to nnother-from principles, just in theory, to consequences nost pernicious in practice; and your first concessions will e productive of every subsequent mischief, far which you sufter yourselves to be lulled into a false security. Remember the proud fabric of the French monarchy - not four years go it stood, founded, as it might seem, on the rock of time,
orce, and pinion-supported by the triple arristocracy of the church, the nobility, and the parliaments. They are crumbled
into dust-they have vanished from the earth. If this trenendous warning has no effet on the men of property in England-if it does not open every ey
you will Deserve your fate.,
We cannot but add another extract from another letter, in which Gibbon imagines the results of the success of Gley's motion :-
"Next winter may be the crisis of "Nur fatember $25,1792$.
and if you begin to improve the Constitution, you may be driven, step
by step, from the disfranclisement of Old Sarum to the King in Newgate, the loids voted useless, the Articles (sans Culottes)." And so, after forty
dimself has experience, which Lord Grey imself 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
shudder.
The coincidence of circumstances at the two periods is
Had the King visited Guildhall, we believe Ministers inended to submit to His Majesty, that the vacant Order of the Thistle would have been a sil
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 above all, be recollected, that a change in the represtntation of the University is extremely rare-that Lord Palmerston from length of of honours, are in every point of verw-except he one-unxceptionable, as repeseitatives of Cambridge.
See then, how this decided, unequirocal 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 the country. The University of Cambridge, regardless of WHIG and TORY-unmindful of those interats which it has heretofore been charged with favouring-unmindful of the past services of Lord Palmerston, one of the King's Cabineesumptive to the the high academic honours of the heir
 h. eir countenance and support, two ULTra-Tories-two
men out of office-out of power-and with no personal influmen out of office-out of power-and with no personal influ-
ence i. entlem en a
The while government of the country is in array against
highest Court of the land, in order to facilitate the elecion 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 CADEEN Dish is supported by all the influence which the combined power of his variously complicated connexions gives
him ;-livings for clerical members - silk him ;-ivings for clerical members - silk yowns and
patents of precedency for legal members- distinctiond and even place, for unprofessional members of the Un, versity, are fluttered before their eyes, and all the the Unithe Ministry, and all the improper use of the King's nt which the present Ministers venture to make, are brough to bear upon a Tory Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer and a Tory Ex-Under-Secretary of State. See the result-The the PremIEr are disregarded-the accommodating kindness of the Chancellor rendered useless-and all the struggles idice hig Aristocracy combined, made mere matters of ANTI-REFORM
If the Anti-reformers had been the Ministers, it might tions to lend their hands to the destruction of the Constitacion, but we repeat, and we cannot repeat it ton requently 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 he power of he Government, and all the pre-eminence, all the talent, and all tho If it should bmples 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 Windiam who stood for Sadbury, without ever having seen he bil, we contend that of all places in the British Empire at which the ue, real national feeling can be tested, no place is so likely o produce a genuine result as the University of Cambitge iot or extravagace compulsion or here had the ppoutumity of roppressioi men havo formed and made up deliberately, and certainly, as far as their immediate interests go, unfarourably to themselves. hese electors are all men ortinceligence-a certain rom no particular class-from no particular district-they are of no particular profession- they represent in themselves - every department of the State property funded and landed-hereditary property-high 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 eflects of the measure which their favourite Repre-onnections-to discard those whop they had before elected and to throw themselves into the hands of two firm friends of he Constitution; whom, when the Constitution was not openly endangered, and they were in office, the same conCituents would not have elected.
Cambridge has done herself immortal honour; nor should
we pass over Oxford without conferring upon her sons a sinwe pass over $O x$ ford without conferring upon her sons asin-
cere 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 ny one, of that base faction dared
ional security of her representation
it a me the underers is, at this moment as thise to toportion of Anti-Reformraduates of Oxford have raised, to be placed at the disposal of the Anti-Reform party, a subscription which will exceed voting, but they take this method of speaking to right ments, and the right-thinking part of the commumity will rejoice at seeing the true spirit of Englishmen inherent in our youth.
The disappointment and dismay with which the defeat ad Cambridge have covered the Ministers, are not to bedescribed; disunited amongst themselves, and certainly not likely to hold together much longer, this last unequivocal declaration of an honourable and enlightened community, upon their especially ns they, know that the disaster of Cambridge is likely to make a more powerful impression in
quarter than anything that has yer happened.

## QUERES OF THE WEEK,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Parties Concerned, fo } \\
& \text { Known to Themselves. }
\end{aligned}
$$

We have a very particular reason, for which we would 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 punctually to be paid to the retired tradesman, widow orphan, or savings -bank contributor, who are severally and
ointly 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
hould wear his hat full six inches higher on one side of his head than on the other; also why, in his electioneering address to the good people of Cockermouth, he stated that he Reform Bill was abandoned by his colleagues in he leed; whereas the aid James Grahian knows very well, that at six o'clock the other rural Minister, Lord AlTHORP, de-
clared that the Bill was relinguished, and midnight was the hour at which the supplies can only, by a very strong asser: ion, be alledged 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-LAN, that
sureme authority which, $\mathbf{O N D E R}$ the CROWN, belongs to himself?
We ask the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; whether, upon maturer calculation, he, Lord HoLland, is not satisfied with the amoun

Wednesday evening?
We ask that amiable nobleman, Lord LANSDOwNE;

Whedher he thiuks that the current of the elections may
lead to the rapids of the mouvement - perchance to what lead to the rapids of the $m$
own pocket-poet has called
 We ask the Home Secretary, whether he does not find that his own natural love of a row interferes
 poor ald friend Lord Liverpoot
We ask Lord PALmerston, how he now rates French honesty, or the electors of liberal Combrige, his frimness ?
Of Lord ALTHRP and Sir THoMA $\operatorname{DENMAN}$ we merely enquire in which of the next ten years they propose to bring in a bill
American form?
American form ?
We do not, of course, ask the Lord High Chancellon why the import of his words does not always nicely parallel orator, he ought to prefer, upon principle, the convenience of arguinent 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 cent remonstrance. We are also most deeply desirous to he is understood to entertain, for Reforming-he will know what we mean-the UnReformed House of Lords? Lastly, we would ask the guod 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
GRADUAL AND MODERATE descent OF THE
We regret to record the death of Sir Joserf Yorke, who with two Captains of the Navy, and the waterman, was 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 ex cellent 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 suc-
ceeded in his Baronetcy by his son Captain Yorke, of the ceeded in his Baronetcy by his son Captain Yorke, of the
Royal Navy. Sir Joserf has left a widow, Lady Clanricarde (mother of the present Marquess of Clankicarde) and several children.

THE TIMES; O $\overline{\text {, COMMUNWEALTH GAZETTE }}$ Saturday, May 8, 1841.
The debates in the House of Representatives yesterday were not interesting. A Message from the Protector was
Private Secretary and read. It was as follows:-
"Henty P.
The Paotecron recommends the House of Representatives to re-consider their vote of Monday last. It is impossible for the Pro-
TEcror to conduct the independent office he holds, or to enjoy his own comfort, with so small an annual allowance as $1,200,0001$. He therefre pxpects the House will increase

The Protecton also requires the House to secure to his wife a competent provision in case she outlives him-as well as proper al-
lowances 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 $2,000,0001$. a year to the Protecron, 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
Protecton'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 Protecton at the Levee, from Mr. Willinm Guelph
He modestly asks that his taylor's account for the last year, amount ing to 31.7 s . 1d., should be paid for him. Is it not enough that the State in taxed 271 . 10s. per quarter for the support of this person, who who has a residence assigned to him at Islington free of expence ? 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 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. Mary fine rich
gudgeons have been caught. The fish being undisturbed increa gudgeons have been caught. The fish being undisturbed increase
rapidly, and are of a delicious flavour. It is proposed Docks at Ware of a delicious flavour. It is proposed to apply the Dock is found quite sufficent laudable purnose, as the Katherine Dock is found quite sufficient for all the trade of London.
Affairs, states "That he is desired by his Government to reguire that the towns, dock-yards, and ports of Plymouth and Portanmouth navy to refit when cruizing on our coasts for our protection for their 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 authritative and conveying
a threat. The paragraph is as structed 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. The consider it nothing but tea, sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, and cloth. No one can
call these things necessaries. call these things necessaries. They are mere luxuries, which we can
abstain from using, and they take orily specie in return. Indeed we
suspect the threat is a mere pretext suspect the threat in a mere pretext forecie withdrawiturn. Indeed we
they find our specie is nearly exhausted, and they refuse to take as
current We learn from the panent. and Leeds, that there farmers of Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, oats as at present. The fields, being no lonker covered with crops of
smoke and dust the vile smoke and dust that formerly existed, exhibit a vivid green quite
refreshiog to the eye MANsion-House.-A Butcher, named the Mayor yeaterday, chatcher, named Grotr, was brought before
ciate the currency of the State.
The Hoving endeavoured to depre The Honourable The State.
otated, that he went to Leadenhall-market yesterday' morning, and
aised the prisoner to asked the prisonert the Leadenhall-market yesterdayt morning, and
him twopence per poundice of shin of beef. The Prisoner told
took the beef The meat weighed. 61 b . 3 quarters, He

 therefore called the National Guard, and they took the Prisoner into
custody
that the notes newer to a question from the Mayor. witness tutaed



The prisoner being called upon for his defence, stated that at the
present rate of exchange the notes offered were only worth onepenny farthinx, and that the gemman ought not to expect to get his
beef at that rate. The Honourable Ar. D Dounci, in renly, read an
extract from the "Act of the Provector, 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 to be furnished them in the event of internal commenotion. The Protector of the Irish havink lately visited Belfast, Cork, and Wate:-
ford, 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 he grounds and finishing the buildings there 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 enahle the Irish
Protector to enforce compliance with lis orders, it is expected that
both Scotland and England will be called on for the troops agreed by both Scotland and England will be called
the three Republics to be furnished each

## SHIP NEWS

The Spanish schooner "Carracho', anchored here last nisht. She be paid to our commonwealth for ceding the barren rock of Gibralar, by the late treaty, We give the Kink of Spain great credit for
the promptitude which he has evinced in meeting his engagements.
Mr. Joнn Russele, who. some years since, figured in the political world, died in Bediord Work house last week.
An American slip arrived at Plymmuth, on Tuesday, which gives
very favourable account of the state of Jamaica a, a very favourable account of the state of Jamaca
West Indian colonies belonkink to the United States. It appears,
that since the extirpation of the English settlers in those Islands, the That since the extirpation of the English settlers in those Islands, the
Americau Government has successfully re-established order and
that the numerous kangs of maroons and deserters from that the numerous ganks of maroons and deserters from free abolish
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 re-
turn to Enkland, altloukh our venerable Protecton has offered him a safe asylum. His narrow escape from two pretended friends in
1836 sems th have kiven him a distaste for his native country : he
supprts his incognite with rigid strictness under the title assigned upports his incognito with
lim by the French Emperor
We have no domestic ne

## ws this week of any importance

| or $\begin{array}{c}\text { Com } \\ \text { Supe }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | DEATH OF VICE-A AMIRAL 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 him universally beloved, esteemed and respected. He died at Bath on the $2 d$ 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 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 newspaper of the $3 d$ instant
"Wesleyan Missonary Sociery.-Yesterday a numerous and
respectable meeting of friends of this society, which devotes a large share of its attention and support to the moral and religions improve ment of the negro population of the Went Indies, took place in
Exeter.hall. L. HASLOPF, Esq. in the chair. The REPORT GAVE ENCOURAGING AcCOUNTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY IN THE
WEST INDIES, AND MENTIOED, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THAT THE Negroes op Janaica had st bschibed, during
Less than l, 1001 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 statementminds, will elucidation, however convincing to unprejudiced any athe permitiedin emanating from the exemplary body of Saints and Hypocrites, who have taken the black population of our West India Colonies under their especial protection. To this conclu
nost extraordinary fact :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 ob served that if he did not move an amendment upon this pas sage " he should not sleep in his bed." "He had an oljection to let it go forth that such good men existed as the
report alluded to. It would be said, here is the Church report alluded to. It would be said, here is the Church
Missionary Society admitting that the slaves are well
The Rev. Daniel Wilson seconded the amendment midst loud applause. "He admitted that there were bene volent individuals in the colonies, but he wished the ques tion as to the extinction of slavery to be now put at rest,
when the whole public mind of $E$, 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 aud Christian treatment, dealt out to the colonist by his fellowintentioned proprietor of slaves receives. 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 as 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 ac count of the working of that amiable Order from the Colonia Office, to abolish the Sunday market before Church. The pre
sent effect of the enforcing that gentle prohibition in Antigu
eleven estates. We ought to say, that no official account of his 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 he slaves, and gratitude towards their kind-hearted friends But it is all of a piece. What are Colonies-what is
commerce-what is the Constitution? Oh, reform it commerce

## ELEDTIONS.

The Ministerial Radicals are enjoying what they consider
triumph, because, by the adoption of brute force, under a triumph, because, by the adoption of brute force, under call carrying their point in various parts of the king they but the day will point in various parts of the kingdomhey will find upon the rery first important be opened, and the new Parliament is driven, that however much their new allies may approve the general question of a Reform, it may not be the Refors to props feedless abundance, are not at in accordance with their views. On any question except Reform the new elections views. On any question except Reform
give Ministers nothing-on the contrary.
Lord Chandos is carrying all before him in Buckinghamshire, and Mr. Grenfell is where such an intruder ought most extraordinary sight to see the people of Buckinghamshire turning round upon such a persoa as Lord CHANnos, who, putting his manly, independent, and constitutional political conduct out of the question, is, perhaps, one of the om
In Oxfordshire, Lord Norreys will assuredly be again eturned, although, from the system of riot and intimidation practised at the nomination, it was quite impossible or his Lordship or his friends to obtain a hearing.
The speech of Mr. Simeon, who proposed his Lordship, at least as much of it as was intelligible in the disturbance, was remarkably good:-
"He told then he would not detain them; and the sooner they
allowed him to begin the sooner he should finish. This hint liom ever, was not sufficient to restrain the contusion, and he then ap-
pealed to their felinge. You have always (said Mr. Simeon) used pealed to their feelings. 'You have always (said Mr. Simeon) used
me kindly, and I trust you will do so until I have committed some
act which would justify your depriving wie of your good opinionact which would justify your depriving tel of your good opinion-
you have always used me kindly, because 1 neveradvocated any thing that wat not for the benefit of the people. I love the people, and if
you will enquire in the nighbourliood where I dwell, you will find
that my love for the people is not contined to empty words. I was 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 interupted every moment by the uproarious part
of the assembly, said. If you do not let me talk, I will print my of the assembly, said, if you do not let me talk, I will print my
apeech, and that will be the worse for my opponents, for I assure
you, I can write better than I can talk. We want Reformer
much uproar)-and I will pledge (much uproar)-and 1 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 ofl 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 Re form, and that if they were Reformers they would listen to him,
was forced to conclude by nominating Lord Nonneys to represent
them in Parliament."-(Loud and continued Cheers, Hisses, and them in
Uproar.
The
The show of hands eventually having been declared in famanded for Lord Norreys.
In Oxford City Messrs. Langston and Hughes have been returned.
The disappointment felt by Mr. Palmer's retirement rom 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

We feel, in common with a numerous and highly-respectable body frecholderf, the preateat chagrin and dispppointment at the retire-
ment of Mr. R. Palmer from the representhtion of this county. Almowing all porsible weight to the motives which that gentleman', Al- let
ore expreses, and coinciding entirely with the sentiments of respect which are entertained even by his political opponents, we cannot re-
rrain from lamenting that the electors of this great and populous frain 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 triumph-
ant return of Mr. Palmer. On Wednesday morning the Bear Inn, in ant return of Mr. Palmer.
his town, was crowded with Mr. Pannerd's friends, and berir atonish-
ment at the event was of course extreme. As a proof of the high nent at the event was of course extreme. As a proof of the high
estination in which Mr. Palner is held, And as a slight index to the probable sources of his success, we will just remark, that in this
town, the very focus of those principles to which people usid to give the keneric name of radicalism, Mr. Palmer had a very considerave
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
In Gloucest rshire, the election begins either to-morrow or Tuesday, and Lord EDWARD Somenset is to be opposed. we believe,) has been returned in opposition to Lord WorCESTER.
Some of the vehement Radicals, now in the ascendant rag about this return as a defeat of the principles espoused by the Noble Marquess and his family, and they even go so 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 pose This pevity individuals to answer Mr. Hallis pur 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 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 Lherinorcester, nothing could be more gratifying or particularly, because the wains to mention these 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 bonour and integrity, has
represented them for gearly forty years, because he had the represented them for searly forty years, because he had the
manliness to defend the country from the tomahavk of the manliness to defend the country from the tomahawk of the
savages who would hack and hew it to pieces-but perhaps

Thry art rivht-1te dissoution of Parlianient has given them
back their suspended writ, and the gross and shameless
biribery 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 do. little less than seize the earliest opportunity of discarding
an old, tried, valued frlend, for the sake of letting the new and, tried, valued frim, gentlemen have their pennyworth for their penny. Liverpool
has had a narrow escape- so has General Gascoyne, and we hope he may long live in the ppace and quietness of private duct, and consoling himself in his retirement poren con duct, and consoling himself, in his retirement, when he sees
the overthow of our glorious Constitution, with the recollection, that his last publie act was an effort to preserve it from mutilation and destruction.

It is probable, from the late period at which Lord Low Ther commenced his canvass for Cumberland, that Sir Jangs Graham will succeed, this time-but we can tel
Jim 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 Admi mouth; not he himself-for of Captain EluIot few people mouth; not he himself-for of Captain ElLiot ferv people nobody has heard of him-but the Ministers have been
beaten, in his person, at Plymouth-their own dear Ply. month-where, military force, was required to keep the mob in order. At Huntingdon, we rejeice to see that Mr. Frederick Pollock has been returned as the colleague of Col. Peel.
Mr. Pollock-Brovgham's bane on the NorthernCircuithas never yet beeu 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 essen-
tial service. Mr. KNight, of the Chancery bar-another particular freend of the Lord Chancellor's, has been retarned, and will, we suspect, be what in the pugilistic ring is called a " troublesome eustoner." It has been frequently remarked, that a good forensic orator does not necessarily, or eren ordinarily, make a good senatorial speaker. Lord
Brovaram, himself, however-to give everybody his dueis a striking example of the contrary position ; and we con fess we anticipate both from Mr. Pollock and Mr. KNiGRT, new and strik
general rule.
It is confidently hoped that a third candidate will start for Middesex-the age of buckskin-breeches and topped-boots has passed away. Mr. Hume wants a new colleague, and new members. 'So we might have had our two in Buckingnew members. ho we might have had our two in Buckingcompany him.

Of Essex we speak not only with reluctance but indignation. We have beeu deceived, and made accessaries unwit tingly to the paltry coalition between Mr. Wellesley and
Mr. Westen. This deception we shall not easily forget, and we are the more mortified at having permitted ourselves of Mr. Western, because we had previously seen that Mr of Mr. Western, because we had previously seen that Mr
Scales, the donkey butcher, was Mr. Weldesley's rightIand man. Mr. Wellescey never attends the hustings. Where is he? Why does henot shew himself? or if circumWhere is he? hiny does he not shew himself? or if circum-
stances 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 lonkies to appear like veal, as he did
before, cook up the lecitimate calves he has to deai with 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 Cifarles Gre ville and Mr. Boliton King; has beeu 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 Chanlfs, even descending down to his band and flag-bearers, who were satisfactorily contrasted with the rabble rout of the Rinks and Blnes. The upper classes of electors were disgusted by the base manceivres 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 adfantage of becoming a che this nomination, we should think, has not been altogether this nomina
gratuitous.

The nomination for the comnty exbribited a renewal of the scene exhibited at the Radical Meeting at the Race-course to the eternal disgrace of an opulent, enlightened Tory, but 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 orward; but ir gray Skipwith was: a mild, neak man,
otally unfited for the times in which he is called upon to act, and-will it be believed of a respectable country gentle-man?-submitted, as his predecessor had done, to be tied and bound down by interiogatories, offered in the name of the Radicals of Birmingham by their month-piece, the forward attorney, Mr. Jos®p, PARKEs! He pledged himself to pery extreme absurdity of the Bill, of whi he the authors themselves are already ashamed; and not one comnty gentleman, and there were some of good principles present-not one yeoman, (and to a man is the comty they are opposed to the
Brummagem Bill), stood forward to rescue their future repre Brummagem Bill), stood forward to rescue their future repreMr. Lawley, Reformer though he be, has manliness and courage, and woutd disdain such base truckling to the trieoloured attorney of Birmingham ; but Sir Ghay-a Magistrate, a man of family, and a late Tory-actually grovelled in
the dint before the dietation of the Political Uuion.-A cerain Mr. Ginegory, known as a quarrelsome neighbour and a high-flying Radical, talked nonsense about the Buroughmongers having stripped the people of their conts, waistcoats, and hreeches, and that they were now tugging at their shirts;
but this witticism, so entirely in accordance witi truth and lont this witticism, so entirely in accord
excperience, met with no great applause.
To the etarnal disgrace of the county of Warwick its six nembers will be Radicals, while two-thirds at least of the property of the rowntr is opposed to the flagitious measure of Has Majesty's infatuated Ministers; in proof of which
is. the fact of tout twenty four out of ninety-one Grand Juror

## signing

## ROMAN CATHOLIC TOLERANCE.

At the present time we think our readers will he pleased to see the
 Sunday the 16 h of January, at the Chapel, the Rev, John O' Kbani
in the Chair, Mr. Joun LyNCh, Secretary.
Proposed by Mr. John M•ANDREWs, and seconded by Mr. Patrice
"Resolved,-That the Kildare-street, and other Biblical Societies,
which infest this kingdom, are deserving the reprobation of every sincere friend to the peace of the country. That lar from being in-
struments of sood, they are the fomenters of fraud and mischief, and struments of sood, 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 kindle once more the faggots of nersecition."
AWARE of the all-powerful interest excited by the Reform questh, we tive han against this Paper by a Mr. Erskine Neale, a Clergyman; himself sent it to us, authenticated by a false name and and dress, and then commenced proceedings against us for publishing it.
Out 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'beliet that the libel complained of was in the same hand.
The Rev. Benj. Kennicott, on being put into the wit ness-box, requested the indalgence of the Court for time to examine the documents, having never before heard anything of the case until five $0^{\prime}$ clock that morning. After attentively comparing the libel with the letters for some minutes, the Reverend Gentleman said, that although it was the mos painful task he had ever been called upon to perform, the 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.'
Registers, in which ere entries in the hand witi book of Negisters, were so precisely alike that it was impossible to distioguish were so precisely alike that it was impossible to distiogush having placed a piece of paper over the signatures, proceeded Rev. Neale-who had been for some time an usher at Mr KENNICOTT's school.
Two ritnesses 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 Littiedale summed up, and told the Jury that if they believed the plaintiff had written not ibel, they would find for the derendant; but if they did with such damages as the case should, in their judgment,

The Jury retired-and after an absence of an hour, they sent out one of their number to the Judge to inquire what them he could not give them-when, half an hour afterwards they annonnced their verdict to befor the plaintiff, with one Such a dages.
Seard a cause, and such a verdict, never yet were heard of-becanse, if the sury conld fancy that we had 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 who a man-a clergyman of the Church of England, whose schemes for that end are tolerably notorious, and shall become still more so-had actually written a tibe against himself, in the name of a supposed Colonel Parnott and then proceeded against the publisher of it, for pecuniary compensation-this is what we charged him with in our de Buce, and yet the Jury gave the man one shilling damages
But we have not done with Mr. ERSkINe 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 ex posures, of various other transactions of this wotthy 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 Otice of the Bull
and may be inspected at any time of the day-but more of Mr. Ehskine Neale anou.

The Suffolk paper contains the following just remarks:"The conduct of the body who arrogate to themselves, pur eacel
lence, the title of Reforners at this crisis, is fully indicative of the
ulteriur designs they have in view. Fully aware that nut the slightest ulteriur designs they have in view. Fully aware that nut the slightest
chance exists of gaining cheir cod but by the basest methods, the
ministerial journals have poured forth a torrent of the vilest calum-
竍 nies on all who, from principle and consistency, have opposed the re
volutionary Bill of Ministers. We every where hear the Iying
minions of the Radical press retail their falsehoods concerning the minions of the Radical press retail their falsehoods concerning the

- gererious efferts' of the Sill and the motives ot its opponents. No
thing is suared to excite the liarred und influence thing is suared to excite the hatred, and influence the passions; of th
unreflecting mass of the population akainst those whom they are
tanght to regard as their enemies. But it is in the Tomes of Saturda that the climax is put to these atrorities. This sankuinary and men
dacious journal, which fully, ,"eritse the epithet kiven to it by Con
BETT, the blooly old Times, hhas the following paragraph, by wa
of a hint, as to the reception proper to be given to
candidates :-
bo There is no want of Members to sit for Gatton or Old Sarum
beto mount upon popular hustings, and 10 hear their names coupled

 candidutes shonle be afruid of them.
the feelinis, mental as well as physical, of a bigh-born and be to
bred young 'lory, sent from some Club House in ored young Tory, sent from some Club House in St. James's street,
or from the snux lodgings of Mr. ex-Secretary PLANTA, with the wakes of corruption in bis pocket, and travelling luxuriously to some
confortable Corporation constituency, consiating of 13 or 16 person $\rightarrow$ we can conceive, we eay, how crating it must be to such a holiday our mind's, ese, present himself to the people-we hear the ghon
outich at first ansailed him-we secthe first discharge of mod, deal
when
ontr, and rotten equs, which encircles his bare and devoted head
 pavixg stomes, hrighs. \&ec, and the Corinthian. capital of Torspind
forced to retire with a broken head, and through the back. daor o

"Once
 such considerations, but if: they value their own. In eve:y boorough
town, where there is a population even of a fev hundreds, will they
meet the reception which we have just pictured to themem "eet the reception which we have just pictured to them.
" They witl become acquainted with every village clear river and the muddy pond will alike receceve village pump; them; they
carry away "undesired ampples of the soil' from eachi cowntry and will
consider themselves fortanate if contumely and contusions be ell they
meet urith." conset urith.,
me In this
first ' dischare of mud' to the 'paving.stones ane and bricked,' from the
the Tory candidates are here recommended, as far as thieh was meant, to be, far as this, dure be the conduct of the mobocrucuy at the elections now taking phuce-ang
incentive to the drooping ferocity of the worst part of the population incentive to the droopink ferocity of the worst part of the epppuce-ation.
Their disposition for mischief, it was feared, might evapoiate with.
 noy, to injure,
Wer, he evidently of these remarks committed 'them' to paper, he evidently did not believe that the people of Enelisk
were yet so degraded and debased as to follow the adtrices the Times newspaper, in avoiding-exactly as it mearic-the excesses which it so insidiously predicted. But the fatt is o. Since these instructions were issued, scarcely an tlectest, at which the most ontrageous violence has not buen committed.
At Boston, riots, beyond the power of suppression, puthn
nd to the poll ; at Carlisle the same; at Carmarthen same. At Newark Sir R. Gresley was dragged throifgh
the Trent. At Beal not only did the rabble exercise them. elves according to the orders from the Times office; tout ave notice that they would take the life of any mautho ent to vote for Mr. Price. Indeed it is scarcely teteres ary to particularize the places where these infamors'proeedings hrave occurred, for since the appearance of thersug: gestions we have noticed, every place has alike been sobject them.
However, the folly of these proceedings is equal to their
atrocity ; for, as the Committees of the new atrocity; for, as the Committees of the new House of com.
mons will shew the deluded people, every Return made mons will shew the deluded people, every Return made
under the influence of tumult and intimidation will bennill and void.


## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, May 4th. 1881
Dear Bull
discovered the folly of their conduct, and "THE GREAT mers",heme their error. You remember that the Prench Chambers pasaed dar
his year, which direcled an order of distinction similar to that of the eqion d Honneur to be established, and to be conferred upon the haw Ihave nothing to urge, since it is quite natural, as the LLiberal
ave suceded in their riots and revolution, that the Liberals should ewar
have been deservedly tried, imprisoned, and punisked. They
ceeded - and, therefore they take the money, the places, and the
onours. Against all this I do not complain, because it is therith ot the conqueror; and though in this case the conquest is opposedy
the peace, order, and haphiness of society, yet the conquerorsint her bonds asunder.-Well the
 on the "greasy rabble", and to fix a day when this "order of whe
bloody knife" should be placed in the hands or on the breasesof the
heroes of July. This matter has been so long postponed, thethr men of the revolution at lenttl, becanee troublesome ; an
Penien, in order to obtan a little popularity, and nt the
to prove to the Republicans. that. they were farther off t shtaining the objicct of their ambition, has accordingly c
Citizen King to establish an order called "The Close
have inscribed upon it, "Donné par le Ro,", and to req
 So, on Monday last, out came the (Ordinance, and a long
names of thosr to whom the decoration was to lie kiven in ment of the Seine-and M. Cassmin Periar really flattered hif
that the republicans and revolutionists would be abundantly grife まuwawawaw $\pm=24=2$ ver dream of such a finale to their combat, for thatip,
would have let the Or dinances of July alone and have
subjects of the eldest branch of the hous. of Bounbon.
licans say that they fought for a rentic of


 only one voice in the gift, whereas he usurps all the thre
But even all this is nothink compared to what is still fur
by the maior part of these July herops. They say that,
outh of allegiance. THEY wilh Neven take tr-that they on
 democratical, and in fact a repullican grovernment !-Th
hearingor the Citizen RING-He has established an ord
thos.. who made the revolution and offers to distribute it
hands; but, in return he requires


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Juls." I admit that such a refusal must be alarming } \\
& \text { Locrs Phinr and to all his family and friends, but why fo } \\
& \text { to take antoath of allegiance to a Kisk, whom it is their } \\
& \text { not to obry, but to overthrow. Some of the blagpherers and }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { not to ore y, but to overthrow. Some of the blasphe raers an } \\
& \text { amonk these " July heroes" object to the new order being } \\
& \text { "Cross" of July. Annthing which mentions or efers to } \\
& \text { is to them unpopular, and e ven hateful. They caricature }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Cross" of July. Anything which mentions or refers } \\
& \text { is to them unpopular, and even hateful. They caricatu } \\
& \text { down from the chapels and churches, trample under foot } \\
& \text { tues, marbles, and paintinks. where our SAvion is re }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { kive you some idea ol the nature and spirit of the mod } \\
& \text { revolutionists. I say it, without far of contradiction } \\
& \text { lifthy are Atheists; not merely Deists and Socinians, bl } \\
& \text { A heints. Take any department of France you Wil }
\end{aligned}
$$


 2awawat and declared that on no account would they consent this take nleasant
of allegiance to Lours Prilup, Roi Citoyen. The anis. Or aspect for his dashing son, the amiable and accomplished Duke of
OrLBAss. Oh these Liberals ! these Liberals! How faithless they
and are to cach other, and how faithless to their King. It will soon
be just he same in England. In less than twelve months Lord Grey
will be lissed and hooted whenever he appears in the streets of the be just the same
will be hissed and hooted whenever he appears in the streets of the
Metropolif.
The Liherals during the past week have been associating in another The Likerals during the past we ek have been associating in another
way. for the purpose of annoyink the present Governnent, and over-
throwing it. The Society throwing it. The society Adde to et le ciel taidera, has fres of ex-
meneed a sibstiption for sending into the departments, free of
pence, to all the electors of France, the revolutionary Newspapers pence, to all the electors of France, the revolutionary Newspapers,
for at least one month prior to the clections. The Lous PHilip
party has three active, and one dormant Journal. The three active party has theree active, and done Debats, and Lee Temps; whilist the
are the Moniteur, Journal des De
one that is dormant, and sometimes even dieposed to be in opposi
tion, it the Messager des Chambres. These Papers have a considertion, is the Messager des just nothing at all when compared with those which are hourly labouring to overturn and brink about a democrati-
cal or republican form of Government. Instead of tour, there are at least fiffeen, of which the following are, the most prominent, in
Paria:-The Constitutionnel, Courrier Francais, Globe, Reoolution
Tribune, Natiomal, Journal du Commerce, Journal de Paris, Figaro besidea the Hoyalist Journals, such as the Quotilienne, Courrier de
lenrope, Gazette de France, \&c. \&c. Now, whilist the Ministerial
Papal Papprs have a
publican Papers have hundireds of thousands in France. Yet the
Reformera of France are not satisfied with this, and they are accordingly engaged, as I just now have told you, in forming Societies and
subseripions for circulating the Revolutionary Journals everywhere for nothing, so as to ensure a mob rice, prosperity, harmony, and
Eleotion. Yet this is the state of order
happiness promised to France by the Revolution of July : and this is the state of thinks whi.
of London and Ireland.
of London and Ireland.
Whist these things are going on in Paris, the departments are not
behindhand in their system of akitation and movement. In one debehindhand in their system of akitation and movenent. In one de-
partment the electora have refused to assemble together to elect a
Deputy, because the Citizen King has not dissolved the old Chamber, Deputy, because the Citizen King has not dissolved the old Chamber
It is very true that the new Charter kives to His Majesty the unli mited powrer of dissolving the Parliament; but in order to render this
powerof no avail, the electors have hit upon the plan of not returning powernor no avaly the electors
and newe Damber shall plave been Cissolved
By this manceuvre the prerogative of the King is reduced to a mere By this manceuvie the prerogative dissoive the Chambers when the
form, and if His Majeaty shall not mobdesires. why in future the mob will not return any Deputies
when the King desires. Poor Louss Philip! This comes of being Citizen King.
In La Vendee the position of affairs is still moregrave and alarming.
In the cantons of Challet and Bressure there are large revolutionary In the cantons of Challet and Bressure there are large revolutionary
band, which openly avow their intention of pillaging, rereating civil
war, and overthrowing the reikning dynasty In the faubourg of
Challet three gendarmes have been killed, who attempted to resist war, and overthrowing the reikning dynasty. In the faubourg of
Challet, three gendarmes have been killed, who attempted to resist
one of these bands, and a National Guard has been mortally wounded. An ex--nub-prefect is at the head of one of the Royalist bands, and the
inhabitants offer to his party, not only asylums and succour, but also arms and nmmunition. The Liberals urke on the Government the necessity of puttiny a stop to this state of things, and pray for troops,
and a General. But the Government has hitherto only sent a few
troops here and there, who have been always roughly handled, and troops here and there, who have been always roughly handled, and
it is said that the Government doen not dare to send a large force,
for fear of provoking civil war. Certainly the Government must for fear of provoking civil war. Certainly the Government must
know best, and if indeed civil war be so imminent. it would do wrong
to provoke it. 1 merely observe, however, en passant, that this state to provoke it. 1 merely observe, however, en passant, that this state
of thinag cannot surely be that which Lord Grey and his faction
hold up to the admiration and imitation of England! At Nismes the riots are very bad, and scarcely a d
sone one political., but they are aloso relikious. The disputes are not
merely
Royalists, and Protestants againgt Catholich Royalist, and Protestants against Catholice, Liberals fight against
and at Montauban are most horrible. I have also seen a letter frome and which represents the state of affairt at that place to be most
deplorable. Constant conflicts with sword and sun in place among the inhabitants, and the writer of the letter said, "I have Liberal, who is frantic with rape against his opponent:", In the de-
partment du Nord the Liberals are so disappointed by the revolution (being mostly republicans), that they will not acquit themselves as
National Guards, and BAnon Mecis has in vain appealed to the loyalty of the French. They mount guard and nttend to their duties
as National Guards, but in their smockfrocks or theirigreat coats, and
not in uniform. They have not the uniform, and will not buy it not in unitorm. They have not the uniforn, and will not buy it.
In consequence of the late fevrew of troops at Paris, I have had
occasion to see and speak with many of the officers and soldiers have arrived from the departmente. Some of the officers of the 46 th
Regiment of Infantry, who have arrived from St. Omer and Regiment of niantry, who have arrived from St. Omer, and
have now returned thither, admitted to me that the revolution
was by no means generally approved, and was ty no means generally approved, and that every where
there was a cry for war. When the revolution took place this
regiment was at Beswancon. It refused for a lonk time to mount
the tri-coloured flap, and only did so until after Chances $X$. had the Rhenish and These Alsacians speak a sort of German patois, and not French, but
they are good honest fellows. 1 asked a score of these the day after they are good honest fellows. I asked a acore of these the day atter
the review whhther they had sen the King? and the replied, "No,
we saw Louis Phisup!" I asked themithey cried "Vivele Roi?", and then they laughed very much, and said, "Oh, yes, we cried Vive
le Roi, but. we did not Nay what Roi!" In order to make them loyal,
they had new barrels for their wine given them; and the Mayor of they had new barrels for their wine given them; and the Mayor of
an adjoinink village distributed some vin ordinaire-butit was of no
use revolution must have been; and I cannot understand how the Duke
of RAGUsA could have given way to paving-sione baricade !" I
asked asked him whether he thought there would be war? and he replied
"I do, ot know, Sir, whether there will be war or not; but this I
know, that if there be not war against a foreign enemy we shall have know, that if there be not war against a foreikn enemy, we shall have
mari in France." I mention these facts to shew you the etate of the
army,
to well as of public opinion, in the provinces, and I leave you
 ST. Lovis;', and thinse who did were not to be allowed to enter the
palace, or form part of any Etat Maior of the Citizen Kink. Not-
withstanding these commands, the General Officers refused to obey
and sid and said they preferred not being present at any reviews to to laying
aside the honours conferred on them by the restoration. This was
noble and wise
 ineral Olfcers resolved on wearing the Cordon of St. Louis I So,
in order to et rid of the difficulty, the General PAJo kave notice,
that the General Officers who intended to accompany the Kins to the
revien review of the troops of the line, were required, if they still wore the
Cordon of ST. Loovs, to put it under their coats Some did this, and
some did not; but all who had it, wore the Cordon. So much for milited not; but all who had it, wore the Cordon. So much fo
my obedience and the allegiance of the army.
Morce Foreign Budket is as follows:- Rusia




SIR-It may not be wholly BULL.
to learn a or uninstructive to your anti-constitutional constipopular manner in two of the peculiarly liberal and highly endeavouring to overawe and Kinfluence indisters have been

[^4](anti-billite and out of office), Sir T. B. Martin (a sort Tory Whigling, and rat, holding the office of Comp
troller of the Navy), and Captain Hon. George Elbiotit Secretary to the Admiralty-The two latter were sent down by the Whig Government, in the full and certain assurance that every thing which bore the Admiralty mark would pass be devised, small petty-fogging attornies, retained by the low party small petty-fogging attornies, retained by the low party, in short, the whole thing was carried on in that peculiarly sneaking, under-hand, ill-bred fashion, so peculiar to their ralty Notwithstanding all this- inence practised by a mob incited by the inflammatory speeches of the only Radicals in the place who wore shirts- (for heaven's sake let their names son-in-law, Mr. Prideaux, Quaker) -notwithstanding the orders sent to the Commissioner* of the Dock-yard, that unless the workmen there employed, voted for Government they should be dismissed-notwithstanding the notorious fact, that every night, a list of suoh naval oficers as were not prepared to support the Ministerial candidate, was sent to the Admiralty, that they might be set down as marked number of illegal votes, all polled for Captain Elliott, the numbers, at the close of the poll, slood-

Martin 99-Cockburn 89-Elliott 61 !
After the election was over to-day, the Hon. Captain thought fit-(notwithstanding the ferocious conduct of the mob yesterday, wen sir G. Cockburn was so to parade the town, with a mob of about 5000 , with banners and laurels, as if after a triumph. The gallant Captain-(I dare say you know what a seedy fellow he is to look at) was conveyed in an old wheel-barrow, or something like one, ever have been so disgraced)-blue ribbons! At the corner of every street he stopped to haraugue the artisans, and to tell them it was the tyranny of an oligarchical corporation which trampled them and their children in the dust, and told them he would take care that, after their expressions of feeling in his favour, the King and the Ministers shoutd
sented.
After this solemn farce had been enacted, the reforming Captain left Plymouth, to be elected for his reforming Grace the Duke of BedFond's not-about-to-be-reformed rottenest of all rotten boroughs, TAVIsTock. By the bye, a coin-cidence-after that distinguised patriot and patent pillin own town of Bedford-Tavistock was the lubber's hole by which he too sneaked into Parliament!
I remain, \&c. \&c. PLYMOUTHIENSIS.
Plymouth, May 4th.

- Let him be recorded-Commissioner Ross, who nevertheless,
t the risk of his place, polled a punaper for CocknuN. Not so Sir Michael Seymour
vernment nominee


## TO JOHN BULI

SIR,-"The glorious. triumph of liberal principles obtained by the
enlighitened Reformers of Bristol over antiquated Toryism, which has hitherto had the ascendancy in that place," was, as I expected.
lazoued abroad with wonderful assiduity. It may not be blazoued abroad with wonderful assiduity. It may not. be amiss for
ne, as a reaident on the spot, to contradict the asertion, that
"likeral," nlias republican, vile revolutionary principles, have gained the triumph.
'Tis true that a body of men-a political faction, denominating
herneelves "Reformers," have, by deep achemes and miarepresenhernselves "Reformers," have, by deep schemes and misrepresen-
tations, so biassed the shallow judgments of the lawer orders (on
hom they well knew what effect the captivating and Reform", well knew wat to ect the captivating and soothing word But, is it to be supposed frome this, because the lower orders
ane for a time been duped with that empty, that perverted word "Reform;" that because they have for once (fiifty years have elapsed
ince two Whigs were sent up) succepded in returning Whigs, that since two Whigs were sent up) succeeded in returning Whigs, that
yood ood Tory principles are forsaken? No; those principles, ead.-The majority of the upperay be dormant, will again take the lith
tified at the result of the upper clate election, are by by no means dejected.
Still firm to those principles which inspired the of patriotism and virtue. they confidently expect that, the ultimate
esult of this "Reform Bill? will only serve to mer bers; ; for though the multitude bave been cheated with the popular cry of "Reforin, reduction of taxation, hnd cheap bread,"' they can-
not be lonk deceived. Only let the present delusion go by, let but
their eyes be opened, and curses horrible will ring in the ears of the ary men who are now talkings of the " glorious triumph of liberal
verinciplen." I am. Sir, your constant reader
Bristol, April 6,1831 . $\quad$ A PROPER OLD TORY. TO JOHN BULLL.
SIR,-I am possessed of a small independent property, consisting miles distant. My houses are all let at upwards of ten pounds per
annum each to respectable tenants, who I trust will all be able to
vote when the new Bill is passed, and I have no doubt of their upote when the new Bill is passed, and I have no doubt of their up-
ight intentions; but alt all events, I purpose to leave them to vote same; for where is the good of a man havink a vote if hise will do do the attempt to influence lis vote. Nevertheless, I hear several of my
neighbours it will be fine tinese for then, and countink up how
many votes they shall be able to take to the poll, meaning I fear, to many votes they shall be able to take to the poll, meaning, I fear, to
compel their tenants.
But Sir, my principal object in troubling you is to learn, through the medium of your paper, what is to become of iny thee farmera,
each of whom pays a rent of twenty pounds or upwards, upon leases or seven years. I am told, what I can hardy believe, that the new
Bill will not give them a vote. If this is true I am very sorry for for they are very honest industrious men, have lived verder me many capable of forming an opinion on public matters as my tenants
in town (without any offence to them). They have questioned them what I had herd-thount I must be mistaken. that the
Ministers Ministers could not make such an unfair distinction between men the country, particularly when they profess that the new Bill is can spare me a corner of your Paper, and thus the case of my small
farm tenants may have a chance of meeting the eye of the Minister that he may take it into consideration brfore the meeting of the new
Parlianent, or else my poor farmers will be jcered and laughed at by election.-I have the honour to be your obe dient servant.
A SMALL LANDED PROPRIETOR.

he needs not my public praise). This Mr. Brodie is a stationer here
to which business he has lately added a Bank; he is making, for a tradesman here, a handsome income. His grandfather was butler
to the late Lord'HoLsind, his grandmother was her Ladyship's maid lisf father was taken much notice of by the late Lord HoLisis mand and ultimately presented to the Living of Winterslow. Mr. Beodie wash a GENTLEAier here, that did not do; he was then a coal-merchant now a stationer, and would be an M.P., and this is still worse. But,
nir, the worst is to come. Mr. Bropre ever advocated the bighest Tory principles, quarrelled with Lord RadNor and the Bouverirs
vowed never again to dine in their presence, called Mr. WindHAM "his" nuch-valued friend," and regrets his country's call. to oppose him;
his tools hire rufians, hes starts for the town, and for what?-W hy to now what do you think besides Sir? Why, after this farcical attempt ee was uctually chaired from a druggist s shop to his house in the
Close, followed by a set of retorming ruffians, and, I pledge the
 A Zealous R R
Salisbury, May 4th, 1831 . $\qquad$
TO JOHN SMITH, Ese., M.P.
Sir,-Your speech in favour of Reform has seated you for Buck-Sra,-Your
inkhamshire
Now that
absurdity is all over, suffer me, a plain man, to sk you a question or that said in the House, that when you rea the extent to which the Reform was to be carried, your breath was aken urvay from excessive joy; and, also, you are reported to have said at the Mansion-house Meeting, that you "thunked, your Creator
lhat you had lived to see Parliamentary Reform carried." Having been in Parliament thirty years, and professing these prin
ciples, and feelings so easily excited, how is it that, until now, you have never got up in your place in Parliament and supported any one of those thousand and one motions that have, from time to time, been
made upon the euliject of Parliamentary Reform ? It cannot be that
you dislike speaking in the Houne. You are, on the contrary, fond of nothing so much as public speaking. Answer me, then, this plain question:-Have you ever, until now,
denounced the boroughmongerins system? And if you have, favour If your your hostility recorded. iament, and still more your declaration at the Mansion-house, as clap-traps for

## CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Thurgday last, the Rev. J. HARWARD, M.A. was instituted by he Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry to the Vicarage of
Wirksorth, Derbyshire, on the presentation of the Dean of Lincoln. The Rev. Tisio:ny Brayshaw, B.A. of St. John's College, Cam-
ridge, and late Curate of Idle, near Laeda, to the Reetory of AddingThe near Skipton. Patroness, Mrs. Cunliffe
The Rev. JAmbs Cotringha,, R.A. of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to
act Perpetual Curacy of Shotwick, Cheehire. Patrons; Dean and The Rev. John Preston Reynolds, to the Rectory of Beeston St:
The Rew Nor Andrew. Norfolk. Patrin, F. R. Repnolds, Esq.
The Rev. FRANIs Cubiri. B.A.tothe Rectory of Fritton, Suffolk,
The Rev. EDWAnd JAMIES Moor, B.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of
Brightwell, Suffolls. Brightwell, Suffolks obituary.
 The Rev. JAMEs GATLIFF, Perpetual Curate of Gorton, near Manchester


The Rev. Nad
 Oxpond, May 7.-O ONIVERSITY INTRLLIGENEE.




 MISCELLANEOUS.
Sr. Padl's School.-The Apposition, or pullic speeches, of the palmee, party in inonour of Dean. Coler, the founder of St. Paul's
choo, took place in the great Hall of that noble buildink. The rchbishop of CANTEABURY, she Bishops of LoNDo, Chichesteres
e., topether with a numerous assemblage of Divines and of dised by the proceedings of the day.
In consequence of the Rev. PAuL Whirringhan's preferment to he Rectory of Baddingham, in Suffolk, noticed in our last, that which he had held larty-nine years.
The Lord Bishop of Oxpont) has postponed his Visitation of the Ocese until the first week il Junte.
Hearrord-At a Vestry Meetiny of the Parishioners of St. Mar-
in, within the liberties of this city, held on Wednevday, the Rev Dr. Syons, Vicar, communicated to the Meeting, the very hand.
some donation of the sum of one hundred pounds from the Lord
Bishop of the Dincese, towards building a nevv church in the parib. Bishop of the Dincese, towards building a new church in the parish
of S. Martin. When it was resolved ${ }^{\circ}$ that the thanks of the meetvery handsome donation, and that Dr. Symons be requested to Holy Trinify Chunch, Chrlsea.-This church is situated near
he hottom of Sloane-street; it is partly conceated by adjacent buidd ing hottom of Sloante-street; it is partly conceated by adjacent buidd-
ings, the weat part ranging with the housen on the eastern side of the treet. The plan is a parallelogram. The west front is the only
ecorated part of the exterior. Within the porch are three entrance to the church, an evident mitation of the principal en trance to Win,
chester Cathednal, built by Bishop Edington in 1330 . Immediately church, 1260 , above which is a handsome trefoil, richly ornemented in the gtyle, of the 14th century, enclosing a circle for a dial. The
whole is finished with a gable, and mounted by a cross. Tie towera are each made into two principal stories, and are manifest imitations ture. The interior is approached from the lobbies behind the weev
lern facade. The body of the ccurch is not divided into nave and
eisless it is covercd with an horizontal ceiline, pannelled by mel islest it is covercd with an horizontal aeilink, pannelled by moukdia
ings into square compartments. Tle whole is coloured in imitation
of stone. A gallery with oak front occupics the west end of the two ings into square compartments. The whole is coloured in imitation
of gtone. A gallery with oak front occupics the west end of the two
sides of the chureh, and a \&maller gallery is also constructed, above
it, at the west end, with seats for charity children. Thelastar sereem


[^5]
## City-Saturday Evening.

The variation in the Consol Market has been upwards this week, and Consols for Account closed this afternoon at 81 t . Our northern Securities in the Foreign Stock Market have been very buoyant.
Russian Bonds have advanced to 91192 , Danish to 601 , and in Russian Bonds have advanced to $91 \$ 92$, Danish to 60161 , and in
other Stock there is nothing of much moment doing, but considerable firmness is displayed. The Brazilian Bonds are 59, and Portuguese



At a late hour last night we received the following important and authentic intellikence from Warsaw :-
"WAnsanv, April $25 .-$ Messers. Ziegler and Sturm received a letter
". from Brody yesterday, in which it
taken place between General Dwernicki's corps and the Russians, taken place between Goneral , wernick colish army was again vic
near Beruahezko in Volhynia, when the Pols.
torious. Two Russian reximents were completely cut to pieces, and torious. Two Russian reximents were completely cut to pieces, and
two other regiments, with all their arms, \&cc, joined the Poolith
gtandard.-It appears that the Poles do not now endravour to take standard. - It appears that the Poles do not now entravour to take
Radzewilow, as they continue to follow the Russians into the interior,
and have already passed that frontier town. and have already passed that frontier town.
"Another letter, dated Brody, 16th April, states that Dwernicki
has likewise taken six pieces of cannon, and is in possession of Radhas likewise taken six pieces of cannon, and is in possession of Rad
zewillow, from whence the Russian Custom-house officers had nade
eheir escape to the Austrian quarantine. their escape to the Austrian quarantine.
"The same letter states-'At this
nicki's corps has had a battle between Horochow and Terczyn, at
which the six pieces of cannon mentioned Which the six pieces of cannon mentioned above were taken. As ye
no oficial report has been pultished, but it is kenerally believed."
"Letters from Z:mosc of the 20th of April, announce that Danedoff"s corps, in endeavoriring to pass the river Bug, has been defeated by the Volhynian Patriots; it appears that Vollynia is in
complete insurrection as well as Lithuania. Three squadrnns o General Umingki's cavalry, cominanded hy Major Kaspviowski,
Getacked a rraiment of Russian Lancers on that day near Maksbudy attacked a repiment of Russian Lancers on that day near Maksbudy
deleated it, killed 33 ofticers and soldiers, and took 67 officers and "Letters from the department of Angustows say, that in Samo.
gitia and Lithuania there are already 100,010 armed patriote, and that WiIn in in their hands; it app ars to be certain that there is a grea
effusion of blood in that quarter. effusion of blood in that quarter.
A $A$ areat battle is daily expected between the main armies of Skrzynecki and Diebitsch."
We have received Bombay papers to the 26th December. Lord
Clare, the new Governor. had not arrived. His Excellency Lieut. Genpral the Hon. Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, the Governor aid
interim, had proceded to the Mahabulashwar Hilla, on account of ill ntcrim, had proceeded to the Mahabulashwar Hilla, on account of
health. He published a Proclamation on the 21st of December,
tating that the remaining members of the Governinent would carry on the executive department during his absence.
It is runoured thitt intelligence has reached the India House, that aerious insurrections have broken out in the north-western provinces,
and that Runjeet Sing is in the fipld with 50,000 men.
Luke Dillon.-The sentence of death upon this unfortunate man
has been cummuted 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 yenterday, the decision of the Court
on the W, it of Error in the case of the King $v$. Carlisle was given, on the W, it of Error in the case of the King $v$. Carlisle was given,
confirming the previous sentence. Igey Solomovs.-Friday the Judges met in the Exchequer Cham-
ber for the special purpose of considering the case of this individual ; ber for the special purpose of considering the case of this individual;
and, atrer mature deliberation, came to the conclusion that he was and, after mature deliberation,
eroperly convicted as a princimal.

## ELECTIONS.

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| ord Nugent ... .. 324 |  |
| Lord Kirkwall .. .. 278 |  |
| Mrrqui bepronpshine. 645 Reoper huntinadonshire. |  |
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| Mr. Payne $\quad . \cdot \quad . . \quad . \quad 6090$ | Mandeville |
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| buckinghanshire, |  |
|  | Ms, Evq. $\quad \because \quad 159$ |
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| Smith .. .. .. N67 | Montgoneryshire. |
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| At the close of the second day'u Poll, there liad been given |  |
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| catnarvon (borovgh). |  |
|  | Hon. M. Foley .. .. 145 |
| W. O. Gorr. Esq. .. .. 38 | Hon. Captain Spencer .. 95 |

##    <br>   - © GASTENING, FILLING, LOOSE AND DECAYED TEETH WITH



 SIR ARTHUR BROOKFSTRAVELS IN SPAIN AND Morocco.

 Abo, jutr ready,
 THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE, SURGERY, AND ANATOMY.
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APRACTICAL PGBESSAY Upon CONTRACTION of the

DREPARED PARCHMENT-To Attorneys, Conveyancers

 ntamps for any deed or dicument The Parchment so prepared lias the kreat
advantake of an increasel facility of writing on both slides, so that it can be ble and incounventience of using pounce, which ir very injurious to the propertie
of ink; and is particularly adapled for books, to preserve corporate clarters and aws-manmr and court rolls-rezisters of original documents and papers-an The Repsrt of the Chemists (Messrs. Hatcheft, Prande, and Farridny), ap
pointed by the Lords Commistuners of His Majesty's Treasury, to inquire int


SPLENDID FURNISHIXG WARE-ROOMS. The Public are invited to ingpect the various derartments of this
whicl anford an onpurtunty of Selection no whlere else to be met with.
Brussels and Kidderinimster Carpets Card Tables and Cleilonieres
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Counterpanes, Quilts, and Blankets Brilliant Chimey Gilasses
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Solas, Couches, and Screens
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Freuch Clocks and Bronze
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Grahan and $\mathbf{C o}$ give now eredit-hir their prices are lower and the variety
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 days in the warmest season, thereby preventlig the necensity of opening the lee
lonuse. excert ocepanionally. Champakne Cases nnd the Frepzing Appratus,
which cream and water ices cail he made in any

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tually attended to.-LONDON WAREHOUSE. 2, TOp of Cheapside.
JONES'S PATENT AROMETHEANS, for producing instant

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ing the match throukh eand paper, and will never impair by kepping 1s. per box
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out the name and daddress, "S. Sones, Lixht House, 201, Strand."-The following
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which boils the west Turer, ard SELF.ACTNO COFFEE.POT, which boils the water, amacerverts, by its own action, into ielicious coffee,
fine as wine ; the advantages of this
sion, and confines the aroma.
S. JONES'S ETNAS for hoiling half a pint of wate
BACHELOR'S DISPATCH,
for boiling a quart of water, and cooking a steak, clop, or eggs, in nine minutes,
PERIPURITT CONJURORS, and erery deacription of PORTABL





TORNTLbubn. $\begin{gathered}\text { ORD ALTHOR and Myself having been nominated as prope }\end{gathered}$
 which has so happily subsiated for many years, would not have been dititurbed


 ence that we shati be weel and successiunly gupported by thnse who have erer
shewn that they venerate the Consitution, under which Englishmen have enc joyed the blessing of true and rational Liberty.
Time presses- and by the unex pected condict of our Opponents a personis Canvass is rendered inponseible
I have

## ave the Honor to be, Gentlemen

Northampton, May 6th, 1831.

## W. R. Cartwright.

TO THE GENTLEMFN, CLERGY, AND PREEHOLDERS OF THB
COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON. GENTLEmEN,
The unexpected opposition to the Return of Lord Althorp and Mr. Cart.
wrigh, made the Frifends of Lord MMitnn, Induces me te come forward and



Gentlemen,

## 331.

THE Beantiful and Superior CHINTZ FURNITU - now offered to the Notility and Gentiy, with the very important REDDOC,

 and durable Colours, to the commmner deacriptions, will hinnour them by an fic
spection of their FURNISHING WARE EROOMS, No. 134, Oxford.otreet, be-
iwern Holles-street and Oid Cavendish.street.

> OVERSTONE PARK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. To be SOLD by AUCTION.

on THURSDAY, the 23d June, 1831 , at $120^{\circ}$ clock,
Highly Valuable and very Important FREEHOLD PROsituate within four miles of the town of Northampton, comprising
A CAPITAL FAMILY MANSIO placed on an eminence, seated on a beautiful Lawn with Pleasure Groands
Gandenn, attached and detached Offices, Coach-houses, Stables, Farm, and
Farm Buildings ; ...miza
A PARK,
nearly encompassed by a lnfty stone wall, having neither foot or bride rod
through it the lands heautifuily undulated and studded with finegrown
Tlimber and luxuriant Plantations: Timber and luxuriant Plantations; THREE FINE SHEETS of WATER,


| entimated amnual value <br> THREE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS. <br> The MANORS of OVERSTONE and SYWELL, <br> abounding with fiame. <br> The PERPETUAL ADVOWSON and NEXT PRESENTATION to THE RECTORY OF OVERSTONE. <br> The Estate presents a very eligible property for leaidence or inveatment it perfectly compact, and no intervening lauds; in the centre of the first luntlog country in the kingdom; excellent neighbourhood, with good roads in nook directions. <br> Particulars may be had of Mesnrs. Green, Pemberton, Crawley, and Gardiner, Solicitors, Sallabury-\&quare, Fleet-ntreet : and of Mr. Reid, No. I70, Regent-st. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| THE GBNGRAI, AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISHCORN For the Week ended April 29, 1851 , inde up irom the Returna of the Inspectorn In the different tities and Towns In England and Wales:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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 Trevelyan, Esq. of a son
Res. T. Hulton, of a son.

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE! ${ }^{\text {F }}$

Vol. XI.-No. 544.
SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1831.
Price 7d.

 Cantate Don









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Amma Tickets of Adnissimn isqued daily- Open from 10 till duak.
A CERGYMAN wishes to tale the LEASE of a CHAPEL, in

DRIVATE TUTOR.-A VACANCY for a P PUPIL is now open

WYANTED, by a CLERGYMAN in Full Orders, and a Gra-
A DVOWSON.-The NEXT PRESENTATION to the PER-




COMPANION to an Eldorly LADIN, or to preside over the






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 Tu in PARLIAMEE F for the UNIVERSTTY of CABABRADGEE on

NORTHAMPTON ELECTION.-Mr. CARTWRIGETT and
Sir CHARLESENIGHILEY'S Comultee sits daily at Morley's Hotel, spur-street,
oarhes are provided, and erery acemmmodation for Votes in this Intereet.
Al conmunications addressed to the Coummittee, at Morley's Hotel, will be
 Morieys Hmel, Cock apur-ntreet Charing Cross, May 14th.

 Northampton, May 13. C. KNIGHTLEX.
W. RART.
C.

Carturight.
Knightitley ... Cartwright.
Knigitley.
Allowp
Mitton.:.
ajon



A T a MEETING held at OXFORD, on Thursday, the 12th
 of that nnuber, by hlieir undlvided votes in his havour, hare unequirovally mant-
rested their sense of the atillty, consistency, and firmneas, which he lias dis-
 tion, which it is the opinino of this mperting, , needs lititle anteration to render it
atill worthy of the unsliaken and undimitisthed attachment and devotion of to
 Nance of the principles of the Constitution under circumstances of peculiar difiti-
culty, by ieacon of the use which has been made of the Royal name ; An Inlua ence which, whilif $: t$ it io to be regretted that it has int this hintance been in is used
and perverted, afords very satisfactory evidence of the loyal affections of the It was aleo further resolved, that the Thanks of this Meeting he given to Lord
Norress' Committee for their earnest endearours and unremitting exertions to The late couse sutcess ful.
The late contest iaving benn entered into and carited on upon public grounds
and in defence of conatitutional principles:--Resolved-That books be opened at the Oxford Old Bank, and at Messres.
Hammersleys. Pall-..allil, to receive subscriptions to dofray tile necessary expences



TWHE Poll is closed ! Doomed by a majority of your Suffrages
 Toryism and ultra. Radicali-m liave shouted in unison over their viet in. Gen
 professions of amity, a affords a palpable proof of hisis integrity; had he not ween
ino nurizht tol lend himself to their designs-had he stooped to degrade and dis


 omfiture: this temptation be likewise resisted; ; and as he had disdained to
purchase triumph, so he equally scorned to avoid defent,by sweir ring to the purchase triumph, so he equally scorned to avoid defent, by swel ring to the right
land on to the left. He took his sland where a wie man whald genor ally degire
tobe found-in the mean between the opposite extremes. He truatcd to the good


 serpent folds had paralyzed his exertions, anding the, enselves uninble to poison
his priucipes, praceeded to poison the minds of his Constitents and anoble-
man, whose pleaqing manners endear him to all his
 Cliaracter is uminpeachable, and whose qualifications as a Stateman had borne
Strath of a most critical Session; the amiat hate, the affable, the open-hearted
Ston, has been made the mark of hootility voked. They have impudently charyed hiiuw with cracillation, heceanse they conld
not induce him to $A$ pootacy. The truth is, he las dared to be independent, and his recumpence hap been indignity and desertion.
Yes, (ientlemen, it is a nournhul fant that a majorly of the Freeholders of







 and wind

 ind have an opportunity of beink presented to
inakonfornity with the uanhl rekulations.







 intriutioi nind many ilutraive notese












## State of theland.

We have received the Collowink ITrit of of our rakes, which werc com-
mitted durinut the dest week in different parts of the county of Clare
 give up eight arres of Buncragsy within fory miles of this town,




 James Pilkington's shouse at Gur tmore, about three miles fromin town,
was Was wery much damaged, and lis furniture broken. He was cau-
tioned to guit 24 arres of land he holds, tut he did not otey he order-Michael Collins was sworn to quit seven acres of the lands
of Darraph he hholdd, on the Kin rush new line ; his fences were
levelled at the same tione. levelled at the same time.-On Tuesday night, some potatoes lately
tilled on Mr. James Gallery's ground at Drombigkill, within hall a


 rately beaten; ; lie lives with wha mile of Carigalaolt, in the weeto of was terribly beaten, and directed not to be there before the party
whe next nikht.-Several gung were tak ${ }^{\circ}$ from persons in the neighbour--
hood of Carrizaliolt, and a gun from Mr. Adams, who lives near Donaha battery--Several notices to give up their land were served
on persons in the neighbourhood of Carrigaholt.-Pat. Burke's etock were turned off the lands of Kile corer, within four miles of Ennis.
and his herdsman sworn not to take clarge of them in tuture; his boundarief and a cow-house were levelled. Thomas Mune, Than's
stock, herdsman, \&o. on the same farm, were treated in the eame
 at Bayline, was broke down, and part of the land dug up at the
same time. The house of a nan named Ahern, at Killean, near
Crazbrien was
 consequence of not obeying an order he got to quit some time back
Pat Munovan' house on the same farm was also attacked, and his doarr, sce, broken.
The following no
machhill, within a mile and posted on Harry Crowe's door at Bally
 'Out all Belong to you out or the house and land, or If you don't, you
will Suffer the Same that Mr. Glyn did or Heasten. So dont putme will Suffir the Same that Mr. Glynn did or Heasten. So dont put me
to the trubble of comeing, or If you do it will be your death warrant:; To Mr. Harry Crowe. Signed at head quarters Mrs. AL
The fiyure of a colfin was drawn at the foot of the above notice. Two notices were sent to Mr. James, of Buncraggy-the first orde ing him to kive a shilling then posted cautionit
with: a second notice was work for him at any price. He cannot now get a single man to work
for him. men were taken up on Thursday nikht at Ballymorris, near
Seveen men
Cratloe. by Major Ryan, 50 th Rept.,. having been sworn to as having somene werks past turried up the ground at noon-day, which the untior--
tunate Moloney, who was murdered on the 28th ult., was herding.Thae Moloney, who was murdered on the 28 hin wian herding.and 50th Regiment, to the grol ot this toirn. 'we have heard, nearly torn down by the country people, and the inOn Thursay nikht an armed party went to the' house of Mr. Roht.
Harvey, or Rat thikerry, whien they broke the doors and furniture to pieces., they then proceeded to the house of a labourer ol his, named
M. Maton, and b at him unmercíully.
of the Sund reve a party consisistink of sisteen in number, part soldiers the chapel of Kncel Ballynacally, dressed in colloured clothes. Neni who instantly recognized eliey came comm un with a party of the peasantry
party not being at all stront curk upon them. Thie party not being at all strong enotyh to cope with the numbers who
ntitak ofl them, commenced a retreat towards the house of the Rev



 gaol chargerd with the attark on Mr. Barton's louse at Bally corney.

- Those men were identified 4 the the ussions of Clontbarn, on Tuesday

 were driven abont the country on the night of Saturday, and the tails
 the residence of Mr. Smith. . Mr. Wherler, at Shanacune, county




 James Bairs is committed to the city Linerick kaol, lor excicitiga
crowd in Joln-treet and shonting for OComnell and Terry Alts.

 and sirits; the
at the porter's lowsproachied Ballyste in. but on be ink informed
re-embarked.
Mr. Robinnon, an extensive brewer in Athlone, had his drass
hroken, his casks spilled, and this men severely beaten was, inot givink as slieh, ampes ay the sonerereign mob thought fit to
 mahon. They, one and all, thew up the land which they held fron
that gentleman, and informed him that they would no longer pay lin rent. A A similar occurrence bas taken nlace at Captain Caulf payd 8 , or
Retreat. Both these gentemen live in Westmeath but their priumi pat permit ane nos eoscommon. The land thus thrown up they will nimself to cultivate it or ourn it to any account. MIr. John Byrue,
hil Coroly, oftered Is. Gd. a day to latourers, but not one of them would
work for limi
 Drakoons. Iodked informations at the Head Police-office, that a man
namied Murphy endeavoured to induce lim to procure for him four hor pe pistol, promising to kive hinin 10 d. each for them.
A patrole party out on Saturday nikht at Crossard, near Corofin, hearing a party of men levelling walls, fired in that direction. The
fire was immediately returned againht the military whe but the night being dark, they were not able to come up winh any person - Four rhiep, belonging to Mr. D. Muviile, on land nean
Corofin, were shorn on Saturday night, and with others then driven
ab ut the country.
 and three akainst stream, whicliterminated in favour of the Etooning
who rowed up through Maidenhead Bridge, alout 500 yards.anend of their opponente. The names of the wirnink crew are
Me asre. Roupell, Daniel, Moore, Tunnard, Lowndes, Stuppon, Bal
The remains of the late Viseou, Less N Nesson (relict of theo in,
mortal Nelson) were on Monday last removed from her resideno in Upper Harley-stretet, for interment in the family vault, at Litentloe
ham, near Eximouth, followed by Lord Bridport, General Egerioe and other relatives and friends of the deceased, and a
carriages. including those of Lords Nelson and V irnon. Hardy, \&.c. Re. The funeral was con
upholsterers, Messrs. Miles and Edwards.
Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India Hoose
when the following ships were thus timed viz:-Coldstreant and Mangles, for China direct- we afoat the 15th inst., and sail to Grtvere
end at the expiration of 15 days from that date. The Earl and Countegs of Wilton have recently sustained another surviving child, Lady Margaret Grosvenor Egertong. Not more thei
twelve months have elapsed since the Earl and Counteas lad to expired at the age of five years; and their eldest de Wilton, Low Eleanor Egerton, died in June, 1824, in her second year. The
Countens piesented her Lord with another young Viscount, at bis
house, in Grosvenor-equare, on Wednesdiy last. The following is a letter addressed, by his Majpsty's commande to an was read on Thurscay at the Court of Corman My Lonn, - In my letter of the 4th inst. Ihad the honour of con-
vesing to your Lordship the expreasion of his Majesty's mish that
 to bear the exertion which his visit to the city would require.
I am now commanded by his Majesty, to whom your Iordshps Lord hing, that the same causes which led his Maj-sty to delay to
 Nothing but n necessity, arising from the atate of his hralth, thich
I cannot doult his Majesty's loyal and nffectionate subjects of toe
city of London will be the first to allmit to be paramount to eref other consider ration, could have induced his Maramesty to come toil
determination which he is well aware, and he decply regrets ith rill
be the cause of





 mentioned in the eindictment, about half-patt eight o'clock, he heard
 Btruck him several severe blows, but he succeeded in holding him
until an oficerer came tolis assist nee Nothing waa taken from the
window, but an atcempt had evidentiy been made to remove some Findow, but an attenpt had evidentiy been made to remove some which he found the prisoner. but said that he found nothink on bis
person. The prisoner denied that he had any flolonious intention, and said that, beiny intoxicated, he accidentally staggered against the
window. His serjeants gave him a good character.-The prisoner
was acquitted.
Geerge tosporne, aged 47, cordwainer, was found puilty of entering
the dwelling. house of Georke $W \mathrm{~m}$. White, and staling therefroom


 groom, and that the property was not stolen from the dwelling-house,
but from a stable, where, howerer the gromm sepet. The robbery was
committed on the lith of Aprie, in the day time. Shorty before, as committed on the 14 th of of April, in the day time. Shortly before, as
the groom was about to go out with his master, the prisoner ame


 from whom lie hara, grey mare at grass, in the year 1829, which was
missed from the field on the $14 t h$ of August. Mr. Jampe stated that

 those left by his mare. Two other witneesees proved thart they Haw
the mare in the possession of the prisoner alter it had been stolen.The prisoner was found Guilty.
Henry Watson was charged property of Joseph wharged, with stealing one ream of paper, the
City of London. The Jury found the prish of Sisoner Suilty. Bride phe within the
Thecorder asked if the prisoner had not before been tried ped Mr. Harrise, one of
the officers of the er al, the officers of the paol, answered that he had been convicted about
twelve mouthas since. The Recorder saict the prosecution was a very proper one, and respited the sentence of the prisisoner for the prevent.
FRidAv.- Ikey Solomons was this day placed at the bar. and in: formed of the deceision of the Twelve Judkes on the point referred to felony or a mindemeanour. Their opinion was, that the crime was
clearly a rellony, and he was immediately sentenced to fourteen years

 against the first-named prisoner, and arcquited the other three.
The paving of London Bridge commenced a fev days since. The stones in the carriage- way yare to be laid with cement, upon the same
plan as in Fleet-street and the Strand.
 A fanatic in Cumber'and has "prophesied" that At their Mivesty' list Levee and Draving Room, a greac number
 dress is exceedinuly light and elexant, and proves and-street. This stitute for the antiquatted costume of clarct-coloured cloth. with steel
buttons and silk haxs ; it is likewiee a much more appropriate dress
 Lieutenants rank with Colonels in the army, and in the absence of


## ${ }_{\text {Excur: }}{ }^{1}$ <br> 





## $\mathbf{A}^{\text {c }}$





## Tien,





## T




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 CHE HORSE; with a TREATISE on DRAUGHT, and a










Condon, hay it.
















CONSOLATION to the TREMULOUS WRITER.-The Public





## $D^{\text {r }}$






CARSON'SANTI-CORROSION PANTR-WALTER CAR



 Paine at Wat flater Cring Certifacates can he heen In favour of the Anticorronion

- ONESS PATENT PROME LITGHT NSS, for producing instant

 pertume ; arf prrfelly inncent, and rep frum dayser.












A BERNETHY'S ANTIBILIOUS and DIGESTIVE MEEDF

T ${ }^{10}$ LADIES, ind GENTLEMEN. Riding, Drivi G. Prome-





TO NEVALIDS.-Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS And DIVER PLLUS



IX ARACT from, and BALSAM of ROSES - Thege esteemed









BEAUTY and HEALTH-OLRINTAL MOTHER-OFPEARL









## JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, May 15.

The Queen had a Ball at St. James's on Monday-His majesty held a Levee 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 Kive has been pleased torreate Colonet Fitzclarence an Earl, Visconnt,
and Baron of the United Kingdom, by the style and title of Earl of Munster, Viscount Fitzclarence, and Barou Tewnesbury.
Upos this creation there can be but one opinion: and we Times on Friday :-
"A Pecrage, with the rank of an Earl, is te be conferred on Colonel Fitzclanexce. The relationship of this Gentleman to the fountain sional reputation, entitle him to such a marrk of putervial resard; and the public cannot but rejoice that it wilf be conlerred
The illustrious Houses of Richmond, Grafton, and the Times justly observes, the personal at tainments of Colonel FITZClafence, and the general esteem in which he is held, will dowithless 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 registersd 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
ubbesome. We do not wish to be particular: we trust that the 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 young men and women to whom we
infaterated conceit ns not to take a hint.
"Is this a time to make claims without seavics! Is the mere accident of left- handed birth to be a ground for honours or wealth?
One thing we can confidently predict. If, a it is naid, the claumoruls One thing we can confidently predict. If, as it is aid, the clamorvus
progeny liave put forth pretensions which ought not tobe listened to, the parent who las magnanimously and patriotically refuerd the appeul, wil
affection.
"It is a maxim of the law that the King can do no urong. What noble moral, as well as political co
The little discrepancy which appears between these two opinions upon one point is somewhat curious, and not a little enfertaining; but it gains even something nore by another
reference to the same paper, on the subject of the Whigs, by whom of course, the grant of the Peerage has beensanc tioned, if not advised.
The Times-as we once before have taken the liberty of mentioning-has the following observations upon that politi-
cal 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 theirglory, while they are ever velfement, aud ready to applaud and maguify the successes of foreigners. Suchare the men whom
woe are told, England is to regalid with veneration and apection!!"

Vide Times Nerispaper, 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 cond not liscover any
allusion to the case of Northamptonshire. This is rather odd. We will, however, try to throw a light upon the pro-
ceedings of the Reform party there, which may be of cousiceedings of the Reform party there, which may be of consi
derable use to those who are desirous of making up their derabie use to those who are desirous of making.
minds as to the merits of the Whigs and Radicals.
In the Albion of Wednesday or Thursday we find the fol lowing article on the subject, and think that we can do no " 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,
charactur, and integrity of a Nobleman holding one of the charhest Cabinet offices, but place the honour, character, and intregrity of the order to which his Lordship belongs in a most perilous state of jeopardy
comes formard as a, he edest son and heir of Eari Spencer, ton; 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 Candi-
date, suddenly exhibits himself as the date, suddenly exhibits himself as the companion of Lord
Milton, his most particular personal friend, in a canvass Milton, his most particular personal friend, in a canvass
for the county-their names coupled in bills, placards, and for the county-their names coupled
flags, as the candidates of the people.
on Monday, Mr. Cartwright read on the hustings, a letter which he received from this Lord Althonp, ten
days before the election, from which the following is an extract:heard of some canvassing for Brudenfli. If if ingh I have heard of some canvassing for BRUDENFLLL. 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 conL L rid Spencen's tenants have been canvassing for more than three weeks! So have Lurd Fitzwillism's for the "No Tory candidate was started - no steps were taken by
Mr. Caktwhulant or his friends, who were lyled ints curity ly the written lerlaration, of that upright, pious, and exemplaty Nobleman, the Lord Viscount A trionp, Chansill anybody-will Lord Althonr himself, ven

Lord FITZWWLLIAM. 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 they were actually doing, at the very moment that he wrote
the letter to Mr. CAnTWHIGHT-will he venture to give any explanation, or will he return to the House of Commons
liable to have Mr. Cantwright's letter thrown in his teeth liable to have M
at every turn?

Does not everybedy know that Lord Milton and Lord ALTHORP are bosom friends. in the habit of daily communication and correspondence? Is it probable-is it possiblehat this can rassing should have been going on without Lord Mleton's kiowledpe and privity? We now speak of Lords
Althorp and Milton as personal friends; but if it were ALTHorp and Miton as perssual friends; but if it were oceurred as that of Loril SPENCER's tenants canvassing for Lord Althorp's particular crony without his knowing of
it, is it or conld it be possible that Lord Milos should be , is it, or conld it be, possible that Lord Miltos should be
batked and supported officially by one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, without the concurrence and knowledge of the Chancellor of the Excuequer? Why there surely does not exist upon thie fare of the earth a fool so besotted as to
believe any thing of the sort, or a knare so debased as to endeaveur 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 ques-
ions which must convict lis lonourable, right honourable -olleague, and then this honourable and right hoonourable colleague puts his friend's absence to the account of his grief and a domestic calamity. This is mere election fudge;
becanse at the rery last dirty-sthirt, tag-rag and bobtail because at the rery last dirty-shirt, tag-rag and bobtail
meeting at Northanpton, this laclirymose 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 Lordslip what he meant by offering to address entlemen in lis great coat.
" High-minded scion of the house of Wentworth !-highminded son of the Varrable FITZWillians --So, althongh six weeks or two months ago he was quite gay enough to
tumble for the mobility, his grief now has come upon him so riolently, that he is not able to show his face on the hustings. -No wonder.
It is at Northampton that the real, true, original revolutionary bamuer has bern first hoisted. The King's ChanCEllor of the Exchequer rallies his voters under the trampled in the dust and suuk in the ocean-the flag that
trater floated when Louis the Sixteenth was murdered in the streets of his capital, and when his inaocent Queen was butype of massacre and rebellion, the Finance Minister of England ranged lis supporters; and under this villainous type of massacre and rebellion, the hireling gang of mis-
creants 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 o carry the in restigation and exposure a little further.
The letter which Lord NILTo addressed to Mr. Can wright was dated ten days before the election, and arcordingly it is possible-possible, recollect-and his Lord-
ship's friends rely very particularly upon the possibility that ship's friends rely very particularly pron the possibility that
his Lordship might not have known either of Lord MI LTON'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 tore, which not all the ingenuity of Whigg policy can invalilate, and not all the high respectamiity which has hitherto thached to Lord A lthonp's name, justify
Lord Althorr on Weducsday, the fourth of May, when he quitted the Town Hall, was ignorant of an invitation
having been sentlo Lord Muros, and marenver had no iden having ben sentlo Lord Minton, and moreover had no idea
of Lord Mrum's accepting such invitation, if sent. To fhis fact Lord $\Lambda$ LTHourp has pledgred his word- namely, that When he left the Town Hall, on the fourth of May, he wasig. We now call the attention of the reader to the following-
" NORTHAMPTONSIIRE ELECTION.
Lord $\Lambda_{\text {lTthorp }}$ solicits your vote and interest at the Friday is earuestly desired riday, is earnestly desired
in that case you are requested To $\operatorname{cIVE}$ HIM YOUR , a REST ALSO.,"
This is pretty strong evidence of a knowledge on the part of Lord althorp as to Lord Milton's invitation, and of ler to Mr. Cantwhight-but this is not all-what dat does the reader think this coalition circular of Lord $\Lambda \mathrm{L}$ THORP's bears?-Why, believe it who can-it is dated Wednestlay, the forrth of May; on which very day Lord Mlthorp pledged his honour, he kinew
Here for the moment we leave Lord Althorp, and pro ceed to notice another part of the affair, as relates to Lor milton.
Lord Milton, having heard all the statements which have been made on the subject, requested an interview with express pupose of exculpating tres knightiey, for cen sure which had been cast upon him as well as his Noble friend Lord Althorp.
At this interview Lord Mrlton was, we are inforined,
greatly distressed, and even moved to tears, aud earnestly begged Mr. CARTWRIGTT moved to tears, and earnestly sonal hostility towards him.--IIis Lordship then proceeded to state that he did not know of Lord Althonp's letter to
Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and was of course no parly to it His Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and was of course no pary to it. His
Lordship was told that this declaration mightexculpate hing but that it certainly did not exculpat: Lord ALTHORP. but that it certainly did not exculpate Lord Althonp.
Lord Milton was then asked whether the handbill, when was produced to him, dated April 29 ther the handbill, which was produced to him, dated April $29 t h$, circulated at Peter
borongh, and inserted in the Stamford Paper, was written by his Lordshif or not? Lord Miloron, who was evidently unprepared for this question, answered, that the hand bill was written by him !
Upon this admission
that in the beginning of the make but one remark; namely sured Mr. Cartwriget that he had no feeling of personal hostility to him. The hand-bill subsequently admitted $b$ Lord Militos to be his own production, is the most furiou

## gined.

letter of Lord Althorp to Mr. Cartwright ang to the of which is given above, and in referring to the canvassict 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. Elifice, Secretary of the Treasury, and the immediate subordinate of Lord althorp, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had even before that avowed, that Lord Milion would stand for the county.
Now what
most what can be said of all this, what defence can the Lords or their party set up for such conduct, we are atition
and Lards or theiri party set up for such conduct, we are at single observation of ours, upon the affair would be useless.

Lord Brougham - who is oue of the pleasantest companions imaginable in primate life-was speaking the etherday,
of one of his colleagues-in his absence-and lie said-"He of one of his colleagues-in his absence-and lie said-"He
is a very surprising person-take lis military services-bis is a very surprising person-take his military services-his
consistent policy-his official activity-his universal knowconsistent policy-his official activity-his universal know-
ledge-his general readiuess-the quickness of his concep. ledge-his general readiuess--the quickness of his concep-
tion, 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 chd Gelitleman, with a small nose, \&c., on the 4th of last March made a speech in Parliament and good-nature-family failings-we slould 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 readlers the words
which "came mended from his tongue", some ten weeks
since. Hear them, oh reader!since. Hear them, oh reader:

## 


 manifested in this Bill), satisfied I am that they would not long have
a Kivg or House of LoRDs, to participate in the Goversmen of the
COUNTRY. III were asked how the Cowray. II were asked how the Institutions of the Country sould
work und the New Constiverion-lor such it Was Il sould
eeply, reply, 'A great deal worse than before.' The Noble Lord's speech
contirms my idea, that the bolots of our Institutions mikht be very
casily rem.died. But if this Bith passed, the mischief would be
ind irnemeparle: it would oventers the Cosstitctiox, and throw a
preponderating power into this IEtete, fatal to the twoother.
Nothing but the extravagence of the scheme, prevented ine from supothink but the extravagance of the scheme, prevented ine from sup-
porting the proposition of the Nohle Lord. I am far from approving
of the present measiure. I am not willing to admit, that such was the overwhelmink influence of public opinion, that the Hiluse mast
be the sLave of it. If we passed this measire, we could not stop
here: in a short time, further alterations would be required and
 the present meavure, as an earnest of Vore by Baclot and Univenss
Scrrnage: and the Honourahle Mrmber for Preston, looked at the
Bill in the same way. The noment we admitted 500, ,oou new voterg the preater proportion votink an Householders, the anginent for the
Ballot would become unasswerable.- (Hear, from Mr. HuNT.)-I
 hat iam for Repons, and the Nobes Lond for Revolution."
And who, gentle reader, do you think made this pithy sperch upon Lord John Russelles revolutionary measure, Who do you suppose solemnly declared his opinion that the
measure must conrert the monarchy into a republic-who do you imagine was the smooth-faced, snub-nosed old Gentlehan who langhed at public opinion? -why, neither morenor same done Cigit honourable John Calcraft-lide of Dorset as a of Dorset as a Radical Reformer, and a red-hot adrocate March, wonld convert this monarchy into a republic, which he denounced as the immediate precursor of a RB UTION.
What is necessary to add to this fact-this conviction out solemnly that he believes the measure will produce a rerolution and convert our monarchy into a republic: and yeth upheld and supported by Lord (inex's ministry, that man
und 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 coudition
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 legib regard relief, but with reference to future meetings ong the
lative points-for the uniformity of their uegro codes-for abolition of the $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty, the land purchased haviot been already redeemed six-fold by this ruinous annuity rawn up, and the delegal rawn up, and the delegates have earned the grad or the
their respective colonies, and of the West Indies, for nanner in which they have discharged the duties en to whal 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 Colo nies of the debate upon Mr. Buxton's motion, if the KING Govermment should be so ill-advised as to perserere in the mischievous measures contemplated in the Resolutions. hing will tie the string tighter-nothing unite the Co nore firmly in a bond of union for their common sater these threats not be n issued, the Legislatures would
looked with as much calmness as circumstances woul what was passing in the Crown colonies, and have ado pations are gone been done safely; we fear such ${ }^{1+N G}$ axiom, that to be done safely, it must be done cantionsly for they are Englishmen, and will feel that thiry hare dealt with under the influence of prejudice and falsehore what has
on oath.

or codification reciprocated across the Atlantic." $\Lambda p^{\text {ro }}$ West on the part of a Lient. Clackstone, to gover

fev'd directors, salaried secretaries, taxes raised on sugara and
ships (with the concurrence, we presume, of the Privy stips (with the concurrence, we presume, of the Priyy Coun-
sil) backed by twenty-three resolutions approved by the cill, bac
author.
In this country, joint-stock trading, and other companies, have rather got into distrepute; but with the exception of Sir Francis burdert's Nomination Reform Candidate Company, w,
lations.

The substitution of a Reformed Cortes, instead of the present standing committee who have deserved so well of the Colonies-as among numerous ourrer proof, the thatiamen-
tary Papers dated the 7 th February, 1831 , from the Board of Trade, No. 120, abundantly prove-scems to have excited no more notice however in the Colonies, than the effusion of
a clurchwarden of Shoreditch for the reform of a parish vestry, or benefit society.
This Committee, with posed of some of the first families of the country, in and out posed tho Houses of Parliament, of Planters resident in
England, and of those returned but yesterday from the 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 sele t committee meets weekly-or oftener if re-
quired-subdivided into branches; the standing committee meeting at stated periods, as occasion demands, with an annual general meeting; a ew pence per head are sub-
scribed to pay the unavoidable expences. We can honestly say, fom it we have hearsibe to col judicionsly, a Conmittee so capable of, and who have advocated more ably-alas! unsuccessfiully- 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 collengues; 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
of conducting represent and the Government of this country, and in these times of excitement and collision, when illiberality and pre-
judice mark them for their prey, we can scarcely conceive judice 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 comnecting, in political relations, the Colonies with Great Britain. Mr. Clack-
stone very lumorously refers to his cacoethes scribendi stoNe very humorously refers to his cacoethes scribendi
et loquendi, and one might add catpendi. In spite of some et loquendi, and one might add catpendi. 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 controyl
successive Parliaments as to the discussion of the West India question in opposition to the wishes of the IIonse; colonial commissions of enguiry attach to the report of local colonial commissions of enguiry, \&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 hime. 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 dreant of in his philosophy. On this subject , would especially refer hiu to the petitions for enquiry in
1826 , $1 \$ 28$, and 1830 , reprinted in the Parliamentary Paper 1831, No. 301, withont 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 say to Lady JERsEy that His MAJFSTY had heard that the mof had broken her Ladyship's windows on the night of the "Reform riots-"It is quite true, Sir," said her Ladyship, IT is a very curious fact, that Sir FRA
IT is a very curious fact, that Sir Franclis Burdett, as
we firmly helieve, has, within four or five days, shot a Mr we firmly helieve, has, within four or five days, shot a Mr.
PAGET, the Member for Leicestershire, through some part PAGET,
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 PavLL, about whom the excitement in that poor animal PAULL, about whom the excitement in
London was rather greater than that, which is kept alive by
his worth success his worthy successors aloout Reform at this moment.
The canse of that quarrel and duel should operate salutarily
upon the minds of the present Ministers, who flatter themupon the minds of the present Ministers, who flatter them-
selves that when the Radicals ( whom they despise) here all they want, they shall be able to cast them off. BURDETT orange, threw, and then, as a man would serve a sucked and smokery dinner at one of the taverns, in the success of which, this PAulu-who had been a breeches-maker, or some such thing-was interested; and so Paull called Burdett out, and Burdett shot him-but Paull shot burdett upon a sort of car, with his leg resied apout the streets cushion, and the people shouted " Burdett for ever."
It is said that Mr. PAGET's ball in the late aftair passed close to Sir Francis's head-perhaps the gentleman wissed to spoil the worthy Baronet's hat. The amiable banker, whase name we never will mention, upon hearing that Mr.
PaET, who is represented to be a gentleman in the latte line, was standing for Leicestershire, said to a friend of his, that he supposed he had the Belvoir interest.
pronounced Beaver- good a joke as it really is-Belvoir is pronounced Beaver-this we mention for the benefit of Then it should
sidered it necessary be known that Sir Robert Peel conCam Hobhouse, relating to certain message to Mr. John Mr. John CAM, upon the scaffold which was erected over against the viper shop in Covent-garden market, for the elec-
tion of receive a letter directed to linster. Mr. Новноuse did not general pest, which we are not surprized at, because such
niscarriages receive the are of very common occurrence ; but he did of Sir Robert, and a moble dord of hish oflicer on the part appointed friend of Mr. JonN CAM-the effair terminated
however of the language attribut for Mr. Horbocse denied the use never put down accurately to him by the reporters-who What he admitted gave sureh anything a man says-and for sent to Newgate (ax, indced, Mr. HobHon-we wree once
and knows what it is) for saving apology-such an explana-
tion as rendered it unnecessary tion as r
further.
Now these two affairs of honour have been cuddled up in a most surprising way-we cannot tell why; especially the ported by those careless fellows, remains in print, while the slight rectification of the blunders of the scrihes of the newspapers by Mr. Hobн
only to the privileged few.
The Whigs and Radicals have, for several montls past, been ringing the changes upon t!e extraordinary culpatility of the Duke of NEWCASTLE and the Marquis of ExpTER, whose cause their Lordships happened to esponse; 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 corl the part of Lord DUR inam and his subordinates (Lord GBEy ent of the Cabinet), when removed from the King's household three gentlemen, for daring to vote ac cording 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 householdit was in vain, we say, during all this yell and confusion, to attempt anything like convincing these worthies, and they shufled tbe charge off, by declaring that the cases were not Bill, were dependents of the Kiva, whose feelings were avourable 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.
And thit, for argument's sake-but for no other reason story, which cannot be contradicted :-
There is a place called Grinsby-and there is a Lord called Yarborough-At Grimsby, Captain IIArris, of the Navy, aud Mr. John Viluiers Shelley, who sat
for Gatton in the last parliament, were candidates on the for Gatton in the last Parliament, were candidates on the
true Old Tory Anti-reform principles-these were opposed by a Capt Ginovow, late of the Guards, and another GenHeman, whose name at this moment we have forgotten; and they had all the good wishes of Lord Yarborovgh, seeing that hey 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 Cirimsby, the people shewing no disposition to be But at Grimsby, he people shewing no disposition ooting
sold, returned HARBIS and SHELLEY the favourites of My Lord.
What happened-why, we will tell the reader what hap-pened-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 ind ependence-was served with notice to quit the day all-this is ouly the punishment for votimg consciences. What will the reader say to the fact, that in structions were sent down from the Admiralty to the Officers of the Coast Guard to order every sailor who had a vote, 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 dence is in not doing what they like with their own, the dellee is in
it-this spread of canvass to take the electors away from the $P$ oll is a thing which reflects infinite credit on the Government, and more especially as my lord Yar-
Borovgh affects a most marvellous love for the nary, and mitates in his jigamarre yacht, to the best of his notions, all the details of service, to the infinite anmoyance of his crew and the unqualified amusement of all his acquaintance
There is no question of Lord Yarborovgh's tight to urn out his tenants, and the whole of that part of the busithe Governinent to siip 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 acky called a little too bad. What they will say to it, a of it in London is, that the less the party abuse Lord Exeter nanne Duke of NewCASTLE for dong in a more flagran slips, 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 characconnected with it are curious, and, with the private charac-
ter which Lord ALTHORP has hitherto maintained, almost unaccountable.
Lord Norrexs has resigned the contest for Oxfordshire, as Lord Enwarn Somerset has, that for Gloucestershire Mr. Bankes is gaining upon Mr.Calicraft, and Shelley Grimsby, of which we have taken suitable nutice 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 Tor a manufactory of rope and canvas from the Phormium 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 inseription :-" This stone was laid, 5 th, May, 1831, by Capt. George Harris, R.N. C.B. M.P. and John
Villers Shelley, Esq. M.P. to commemorate the victory achieved by the independent frecmen of Great Grimsby, over every conjoined influence that could be opposed to them, and, under God's blessing, as the foundation of a manufacfory, 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. Harmis stated that he had taken out patents in in those cond declared that he intended his principal station to be at Grimsby.
Mr. Dundas and Mr. Throckmorton, a gentleman of
he Popish persuasion, were returned for Berkshire last

Monday; and the former gentleman having declared his
opinion to be favourable about Reform, called for three opinion to be favourable about Ren
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 Vyvyan-the latter gentleman endeavoured to convince were opposed to the MoNABCH and concluded an able and animated speech with these words :-
"Amongst other attempts, the reformers have tried to persuade
he pullic that my noble friend, Lord $V$ ALLETvRT, and myself are te pubic that my noble friend, Lord Valletont, and myself, are
actious with respect to the King. I see the King's portrait on cards in your hats. Can you helieve such nonsense? Lord Valerrorr op-
posed 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 kuests at the King's palace, and an having hade the tionour
of attending his MAEsTy in lise private drives? 1 entrat ienen. to dismiss this unworthy calumny from your nininds., Phie
 sured that the Kink ihas not more faithliful subjeets in his dominions,
not even amongs, his own confidential servants, than Lord VALE-
It is melancholy to see the success which has everywhere the KIvG. 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 wonsense to suppose IIis MAJEsTY a party to the measure, farther than under the advice or his histers, suffering it to be disannexion 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 he Kiva
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 cories-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 ratted in his old age, and praised Reform on the public has ratted in his old age, and praised Reform on the public
IIustings. We have some faith iu him yet, and perhaps
 and he may throw over his constituents, as a considerable anmber of the new Reform Members most indubitably will. They will recollect, that they are pledged to the Biil, the They will recollect, that they are pledged to the Bill, the
whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill; and that if Ministers sliirk and shufle, as they will, that their pledges go for shirk ang.
nothing.
In Essex, under the able management of Sir Ffilix $\Lambda$ gar, and Mr., not yet Alderman, Scales, Mr. Jong Wellesley, having, contrary to his pledge, coalesced with Mr. Western, threatened confinement if he exposed himself to the air, until the season was a little more advanced, it is said, prevented However, in his absence his affirs were ably and respectably conducted, and he is to be chaired alnost inmediately. Widmiams and his Son are again returned. In Buekinghamshire, Lord chandos has been most triumphant, as, indeed, it would have been most surprising if he had not.
$\Delta$ more excellent man, a more Constitutional Statesman, or a more efficient County Member, is not in the House of
The Un
 staunch Tory and $\Lambda$ nti-Reformer, and it is well worthy of
observation, that the three great bodies which comprise nore intellect, intelligence, and independence than any other lectoral communities in the empire, have nobly recorded designates it, the revolutionary measure of Meform. This, as an able contempornry says, must have its effect, not only on he prople, but on of kivg 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 the success of the instructions issued by the Times for the maltreatment of Tory candidates, that Colonel Lygon is prevented from moving about, except under a strong protecting have furnished us ith arr correspond active partisans whose situations in Society ought to have hindered them from committing such overt arts of insubordination as are laid to their charge. We do not mention their names, from pity to their郎, but we know them.
We have very frequently expressed our surprise at the continued variety of material exhibited year after year by
MATHEWS in lis entertainments ; bat we must confess, that this season he appears not ouly to have regencrated his fun and humour, but to have revivified himself-the Comic Anmual, now performing, is decidedly the best of any of the hings he has yet done; the songs are excellent; and his dialogue between the Scotch and rissi failors as fine a piece
of imitative acting as can be imagined. The trial for breach of imitalive acting an can be imaginen. The trial for breach of promise of marriage, claims an equal share of praise.
The entertainment is shorter than usual, which adds to the The entertainment is shorter than usual, which adds to the
smartuess of its effect, and it has the merit of being broadly smartness of its effect, and it has the merit of heing broadly
comic without being vulgar-we like the cobbler part, least 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.
though the acting is capital
which he changes his tress performance, the rapidity with 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 entertainwith, is most richly deserved. TO JOHN BULL.

Trin. Coll. Cambridge, May 13, 1831.
SIr,-Thinking it may interest your readers to know the auspices of our excellent Government, I beg leave to send you a raithful account of what has just occurred to me at Drogheda, of which borough 1 share the freedum with a very numerous body of gentry, who, to please my Lord Durhan,
are to be disfrauchised, in order that a set of low shopkeepers

On approaching. the towas, in sichaies, with on elderly
On relation who had undentiaken the journey, with me, from:a strongesense of duty, at considerable expense and inconvenienot,, we were acested , by, a person, mho, after the neces-
sary enquiries, warned us, if: we valued onr lives, not to take the direet 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 were assailed by three ruftians, hired, as we afterwards heard, were assailed by three ruftans, hired, as we afterwards heard,
by the Reformers, who did their best to overturn our poneyby 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 assistauce of a young man who ran up on hearing the affray, we proceeded into the town, and gave our
votes for Mr. Nonth. 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 cat in the face. This was said to be a rather aggra-
vated case, but there had been several of the same kind. Having made a vain search, with a body of police, for our assailints, 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 by. the whole infuence of his father and the Priesthood,
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 as lie could possibly avoid it. The ruffians who guarded the as lie could possibly avoid it. The ruftians who guarded the
entrances of the town against Anti-reformers were taught entrances of the town against Anti-reformers were taught
to beliese that they acted under the authority of the Government, and the demagogue of the place calls them quaintly not be an inappropriate appellation. tunately, Irishi Protestants are not so easily daunted from tunately, lrish Protestants are not so easily daunted from
their duly as some persons may imagine, and they know that their duly as some persons may imagine, and they know that
there is a God above who will avenge them in His own good there is a GOD above who
time. I remain, Sir, your humble Servant,
H. CODDINGTON.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.
Paris, May 11th, 1831.
My Drar Bull-Thus terminates a "Napoleon week.". From
the 5th to the llth, we have heard of nothing else than "Vive Nathe 5th to the 11th, we have beard of nothing else than "Vive Na-
poleon !"-"Vive l'Empereur !" And yet Napoleon has been dead poleon!"-" Vive I'Empereur !" And yet Napolzon 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 fact scarcely worth remembering. The fun of it is, that these ragged
Liberals whocry, "Vive Napoleon," also cry, "Vive la Republique," forgetting in their besotted state of drunkenness or folly, that NAPolion destroyed the Republic in Frape, and ordered the soldier
to make the "Representatives of the nation" jump out of the windows of thrir famous Hall of Conference. "Napoleon and a Repullic!"' Why, it is as arossan insult to his memory as coulu
possibly lee uttered. He, who called all the people cancille, and who nrdered the famous mob at the Church of St. Roch, in the Rue
St. Homore, to be dispersed with two pieces of cannon. " Napolen St. Honore, to be dispersed with two pieces of cannon. "Napolenn
and a Mepublic!" Why, if he stait from his prave at St. Helena,
he would certainly have aided the firemen yesterday, who, in the he would certainly have aided the firemen yeaterday, who, in the
Rue de la Paix and the Place Vendomestood with their fire-engines, and putmprd on the people, the sovercign people, a deluge of dirty
water. "Napoleon and a Republic!" Why, he would as soon have water. "Napoleon and a Republic!" Why, he would as soon have
thought of being called "The Prince of Peace", as of being called C. 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 orders -he knew no law but his own will-and proposed no greater
or lesuer object to bimself than the gratification of his own personal ambition.
The "
The "Napoleon werk," which haq now closed, but only to begin again to-morrow, commenced on the 5th inst. the anniversary of the
death of that famous tyrant. Vers carly in the mornink the "glorious unwashed" repaired to the Place Vendome with " Lilac" and garlands. unwashed "repaired to the Place endome with" Lilac" and garlands
of "Inmortelles," and wreaths of "Dath-a-down-dillys;" and "Place" was erected by the Ex-Emreron 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 durink the whole of the fitteen years of that "restoration," which has becn so scandalously vilified by a base and unworthy rabble.
The Government of Lours Philip, wishing to appear vastly generous and Napoleonist, was aburd enough to illuminate the column on the evening of the 5 th, 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 Naroleon." They wanted the French to believe, that the Louis Philip party we care for Napoleon or a thousand such, since Louis Pambip 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 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 toyether at the Vendanges de. Bourpoyne (a
celebrated low restaurateur's and tavern), they proceded with "the celchrated low restaurateur's and tavern), they proceeded with "the
glorious unwasked!' to the foot of the column, and there they sang all the revolutionery airs of ancient days, danced foran hour round the column, and vowed and swore to "Conquer or dic!" After
having danced, sung, and swore for a considerable time, and in considrralle 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 totheir cellars and garrets. Ap-
prised of these circumstanceg, and fearing a general movement in prised of these circumstances, and fearing a general movement in
Paris among the working classen, the: Government suldenly turned on the, night of the 9 th Anti- Naroleonibx, and commanded thatall

should a! he employed to disprerse the mob. Accordingly, at a
very etrly houryeaterday, the cavairy arrived at the Place Ven-
done; ; the bouquets were takend away by teas of.thousanda, and by
the hour of two o'clock all was clear. About mid.day, however. 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 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 over $r_{i}$ powered; but. resorting the same means as the
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 opposerd. 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 fliyht 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 nisht on the Place"-but that some hundreds of people had already assembled, and were again laden with nosegay base of the column, in defiace of the sentincls who ruarded he to The Moriteur of to hay has long visorous article on the sub ject It breathes stance 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 tbe Government admitting that it was in erior, and by charges of cavalry and infantry against the mob. sent not what the Republicans and Napoleonists will do in the pre sent posture of affairs; but this I know, that no Government on Philip; and the men who fought last July to place him on the throne, now deny that such was their intention, of curse themelve 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. an mob pull together to overturn the system of July.
And now let me supply you with a list of
spired during the papply you with a hions of give you a give you a olerably accurate idea of what: we have gained by the ment, that France is very happy, peaceable, and loyal-that com ment, that France is very happy, peaceable, and loyal-that com
merce is prosperous-and that everything goes on well. All this is false. There is not one word of $t$ uth 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 con-
junction with the , misrepresentations. However, I will to-day contine myself to facts,
and then you will he 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 body to the saw mills of M. Helfenger, and destroyed all the machines moved by steam, nnd committed other devastations. They were not removed in the course of the day thes would return and destroy thein. They then went to the men-ccupied at Fort Louis, and compelled them to quit their work; and and declared they would take summary vengeance upon him if he engaged any other hand morning, Bordeaux was in an uproar, and the mob, was in its gloryof democracy.
Fact 2.-A meeting of more than a thousand persons, of those to last at the special decoration of July was granted, was held on Friday drawn up, and signed by all the persons prevent, in which thes
refused to wear the insignia with the words "Given by the King," written upon it, and also refused to take the oath of alicgiance to the Kink! They said that they did not make the revo-
lution for Louis Phibip-that they were defrauded when he was amed-that he owed them no gratitude, and that they oned him no
allegiance-and that if they wore the decoration at all, it would be should wear it in order to plague and teaze the enemies of the Re. should wear it in order to plague and teaze the enemies of the Re-
public. Lours Phinp, I am told, has been so diskusted with these public. Louis Philmp, 1 am told, has been so dispusted with these
proceedings, and with the evident state of unpopularity in which he is placed, that he has expressed his deep rearet that he ever accepte
the crown, from which he would gladjy disembarrass himeelf if moment were favourable to such a measure. Poor Louis Pailip I may as well add, that the Republicans wear the riband dominion: ration in the streets of Paris, and boast that they have not sworn heverity, and
Revolion!
Fact 3.-A few days since, a body of rioters entered the house of and demanded his fire and other arms. On being refused they made a seareh, 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 kncel down, and threatened to shoot him if he did ot reveal where the reat of his arms were to be found. After ob where they also procured more, but were resisted by M. Partet who wrested a musket from one of them, which he broke although it was loaded. Unfortunately he received a severe bayonet-wound the loins. The mob then threatened to proceed to Monconstant an garrison; but in this they wref foiled by the activity and decision of the troops, who eventually dispersed thera. This state of things is peculiar to one, or two, or even twenty of the
xists every where, more or less, all over France
Fact 4.-Five trials have taken place during the past, week of per sons 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 in dividuals 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 neans favourable either to liberty, peace, or order. But what mat
ters? Those who made the revolution never thought of these things Fact do they even find such words in their vocabulary
Fact 5.-We learn from Pont de Beauvoisin, that on St. Phillip's ay, the National Guards and garrison having got drusk, parade and afterwards passed the bridge and entered upon the territory of Savoy. The Sardinian troops immediately took arnis to repel thi most scandalous agkression, and the two parties came to blows. Thu those who are appointed and paid, and those who appoint themselves
and are not paid, to preserve peace and order, unite together to to preserve peace and order, unite together to
ory of an adjoining Prince, insult the Governinent of Fact 6.-By letters from Nantes, it appears that the town was
darmes, who paraded onithe nightof the 2dinstant with music, the footequting, "Down with the Carliats l"-"Long livé Louis Philiz and liberty the respectable" revolutionists of Juny, and these "Carlistis', acese paid vacabonds ure employed by the Government to insulthred and refuse to connect theplow who France. This also is called liberty, What Fact 7.-I have about a thousand facts to shew thet of France refuse in any way to identify themselves with Clergy of Government or Charter. I can, however, not devote too much space to one point. The Guzette de Bretagne, however, announces that the Vicar of Miniac Mooran has openly advised the conscripts in tiis lution if they will refuse to acknowlecige the present Governabso Multitudes have followed his advice, and the conscriptiongoes on badly near St. Malo.
in Pact 8.-A subscription has been commenced in France, not onll sword of honour. The subscription is going on well. Bourmosir is rewarding the Minister of War under the Polignac Ministiry Think of this.
Fact 9 .
Fact 9.-On St. Philip's-day a serious mutiny took place int
prison of Rennes, in which the prison of Rennes, in which the superintendant was seriously wounded. The prisoners, who are principatly Liberals and Republicans, nowit probably have all effected their escape,
Carlist; in prison on the charge of exciting
sion of the keys and concealed them. This was the triumph
ways for order and the lawa, even in of prive so popular that multitudes continue to wear it
so pllot and Gotreau have beent sentenced by the Coo persons named a month's imprisonment and a fine of 100 franes for ma Simese white cockades in metar; and two others, named Legusb-and for wrexf to one month's imprisonment and to and imprisonmente, the Carlists and Royalists continue to wear.them. It appears, then, that the tri, coloured flag is not quite so nationahat Fact 11
Mons h. The Courrier de la Sarthe relates, that the Bishopod King's fête, subjected himself to insults from the canaille. OnTrum day last, in the evening, some of these canaille hearink the psalmand the church sung in the chapel of the convent of Mois Marie, enterel
 colvured flas, and proceeded to the Piace de Chatean, and fastened ropes to a cross with our Saviour upon it, with the intention of pullisy promige by force. This, however, they did not do, on receiving. inediately removed-which was done the next day! The revolutiosall governmer re

Fact 12.-The , Iournal duc Finistere contains an account of serious riote at the fair of Brandivy. The people were all Carlists, and the
 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 karrison ; then the contest recomThe Moniteur eventually the troops and gendarmes were victorious. The Moniteur tells us that all the people are loyal and devoted y Louls Philip. It it be ro, it is, odd they should cry in 80 many de
partments "Vive Charles X."-and that in Paris they should evclaim "Vive la Republique," and "Vive Napoleon II."
I could continue my letter until midnight with fact after fact, bat Of Foreign Alfairs we have week
 Vollod.-The insurrection in Lithuania is put down, and that it Volhynia soon will be. The Belkians have been drowned, by the
Dutel in two places-ordered to be hung in two others, and defered
 are willink to leave all questions of houndaries, debt. and evergthis
elae to his decision. I hope the Prince will not he made the dope
of their entreaties, and that before he shall accept he will at lewt

 are to be violated - kood faith destroyed
England himself (which announced to his
to please France and gratify the spirit a jest ol-and and on all Tory journals, to expose this anti-nation
not to believe that the British force to be sent, as we
to Portupal, is to prot-ct that country from foreign
assured it is expressly sent to aid it.-Belicve
TO THE ELECTORS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

 nixts, and as conscientiounly executed as in
comforts the negioes enjos-as to the property
arguire-as the the present relation of master an
gradations in society
 anoractres and dispositions of the negro population
impertunus and easily excited temperament, and t
ferocity with which they indulpe in every excess ferocity with which they indulke in every excess when
the nower which their numerical strenkth over the
800,010 to 65.0010 , kives them to strike work, at plant to the ruin of the master, if discontenterd from any
lekes beink withheld, or from other causes ; and
preponderance places the white population at their s the white population at their which numer, if thonai The ink used in writing that statement was scarcely dryynneat
In the island of Nev
here are telling the
means to be ide).
They have been $q$ a
perecive, it is proved unhapp
punishments illegally inflicted - lor no earthly reason. but o neffic
they disliked to work. It is an important fact, that no one
was punished for these acts of insubordination, extendink to burg if
was punished for these acts of insubordination, extendin
and robbery, and threats of assasination and murd
country, the offenders would have been hanged or transp
Neqroes are like idle school-boys on a larger scale: dib

 "physical strengthin in thi traturity of his phyical pastiong, itut "treature reserembing the poplendid fetion of romance, the hero of


 This has been fully proved in Mexico, where a number of blacks
were prematurely made free ithey are described as drunhen dissowere prematurely made iree bey are
lute outcasts, who are not to be depended upon as labourers in agri-
culture.
In Haïti, which is governed and peopled by blacks, they are obliged culture.
In Haiti, which is governed and peopled by blacks, they are obliged
to conpel them to labour almost for their own subsistence. to comperin Leone, it is the same as in Haïti ; they raise vegetables
In Sierr
Lequiring little trouble, spending their day in sleeping, and only requiring little trouble, spending their day in sleeping gand onty
waking to satisfy the calls of nature, or to indulge in ideness and mischief.
Now, let us see how this change will affect you, the electors and
Ireland: you, who work for your daily people of Great Britain and reland: you, who work for your daily facture for the use of these very negroes-hats, clothing, shoes, woil
lens, flannels, baizes, blankets, linens, cottons, and various other articles, for which the masters of these negroes pay you about four
millions sterting a-year; one-tenth part of the whole amount of goodo ment abroad from this country. How many thousands of you, from
she the shepherd who terds the sleepp, and him who shears them; che
tanner, who converts the hides into leather; the cottier, who rears tanner, who converts the hidrs
hispigs; the grazier. who supplies the cattle; ; the butclier, who kills
and salts them; the fisherman, who catclies and salte the fish; the cooper, who makes the casks; to the many hundred thousand men, manufacture the woollens, cottons, linens, iron and brase 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 desire. It has been proved to you, that when they become ree 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. To shew that you are not deceived, the follown 1822 to the British Wes
articles, and of their value, exported
Indies, since which period they lave increased very considerably.

## Apparel Cotiton Hata Hata



Forelgn $\Delta$ rticles
PROVISIONS.

## 릉

$\begin{aligned} & \text { Besides supplies of articles from Ire. } \\ & \text { land, to about }\end{aligned}$
.

The reverue leried on Went India produce, exreeds 6 millions sterling.
In addition to the advantave of this trade to the agriculturist and manufacturer, there are 438,000 tons of British shipping employed,
the construction of which has rinployed many thousind carpenters the construction of which has cmployed many thousind carpenters
caulkert, stilwakers, ropernakers, ironmongers, your countrymen
here-liesides all the trite here-hesides all the tradesomen, who supply the 20,0.0. seamenmen be lost to you, if the West Indies did not produce sugar, as they do at You are told, this is not true. Sugar will be brought from Cuba
and Brazil, (where the blacks are not so well treated.) ond their
masters will be obliged to buy all these things from this country Do not believe chem! do not sacrifice the certian good you possess, Por
the uncertain good which you may not obtain. The masters of the negroes, in the British West Indies, are now obliged by 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 $\mathscr{E} 886,379$ annually.
arriculuriste, manufacturer, , and shap-owners of Great Britain, the
West India Planter enjoys, as in justice he ousht levied on slave trade sugar iinported into this country.
If the sugar came from Brazil or Cuba, the production must be increased ly a trame, whom Brazil or modern Cabs have the production must be be
and modern treaties as piratical; the Planters on these feonous, and modern treaties as piratical; the Planters ol these countries
would not buy these koods from yon, they could geet the leather,
shoes, hiats, coarse woollen and cotton koods, chater
 British West Indies? Some articles are even prohibited to be kot
from forrign countries; fish, for example. Neither foreign ships
nor forpikn seamen can be employed by law in navigating between Gor foreikn seamen can be employed by law in navigating between
Gritain and her Colonies. Foreikn ships can be buitt and
navigated cheaper, and would and do, therefore, supersede the Britis ships and seamen in trading with many foreign countries. And, why
not between Cuba and Great Briter But could we not ket it trom British India? No! British, India,
as it apopara by a volume of oolicial docunents, published by the
East Judia Company on the suliject of sugar some years ago, imports East hidia Company on the subject of sukar some years ago, import
from China nearly ns much surar as she exports; or, in other words
grows little more than enoukh for her own consumption Sur
 infringink on that required ror the subsistence of a dense popula
tion. Noneover, the biacks in India, who cultivate the suar
are cnnstraincot to work under severer laws than the blacks in
the Britiwh Wert the British West Indies. In the East Indics, the condition o
the labearers is one of miscry and starve tion compared with the
comforts and indulpences enjoyed under British masters, in the
Wesc Indies; and this is proved to be true, ins spite of ell yon hive
heard heard about iree-lab ur sugar from India, a delusion, which puguir
has exposed and put down; such an enquiry as the West Indian
want, to prove to terested prove to you how, egregiously you have been duped, by in
Again, Ray the Ere. Again, Ray the Economists-"" We can get plenty of sukar from
Java and the Eastern Islands." This is not true ; the supply would
be linnited, and would bend and price. Every one knows that the East India sukar is inferior in quality, although superior in price is so that you would probably pay
Is. 6il. or 2 s a a pound for it, if the West Indies were revolutionized,
and the negroes made free. Secame an article of cost the conschandize, imported more, because, as anon as it
Eastern extent from the Eastern lsands, although the cost of production may be somewhat
less than that of West India sugar it port of five montins instead of five weeks. It is now froight for a voyage
and costs little or nath as ballay shipa, manned by nothing for carriage. It now brought as ballast,
takin or taking in return a comparatively scanty supply of British manu-
factures. You send out four millions sterling in value of goods annually, $t$
the British West Jndies, you get nually, in value, giving a profit of four millions a year. expended
here. No country gives such an and goods, which hance they were settled, 230 millions sterlins worth of and children employed, andreds of thousands of poor men, women
lions, $n$ nave received in return, 430 nil lions,i
count
Now
hundred millions
there, instead of
of Great Britain.
of Great Britain. defend them in war and peace, and occasion her to go to war to protect thein. This is a fallacy. The French revolution produced the
war of 1793 -not the Colonies. Buonaparte's bad taith produced the wars of 1803 and $1815-n 100$ the Colonies! The wars of 1793 and 1803 ,
were at first carried on in the Colonies far from home posts of the empire, at a comparatively small expence; but when the eniemy found that although he had divided Britain from all the world,
except her Colonies, (which produced a profitabte commerce, and thus except her Colonies, (which produeed a prohtable commerce, and thus. and that he could not get at these Colonies from the destruction ol his fleets, he then threatened you at home-produced a general con-sternation-compelled you to urin nearly half a million of men, at an immense additional eharge, whose pry 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 stroy you and she raised the largest army she could joist was to de Your having Colunies did not increase the population of France, nor supply lier with inore means of annoyance. You could not have had ashp of war less; for if you had traded to these Colonies, as indeyour 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 kept there, they are lew in number
and. in many cases, under especial agreement, for'services rendered by the Colonieg. How can allegiance be preserved, if protection be withdrawn? Besides, these troops are only retdered necessary by the excitement kept up among the negroes by the cry of emancipa-
tion, raised and re-echoed by the party in this country, and thei tion, raised and re-echoed by the party in this country, and the
emissaries in the Colonies. The Auti-Sluvery Society, not the Colo nists, are the cause of the troops being required in the West Indies. The expence of maintianink troops there is moreover balanced by guished military and naval ooticers, eminent men of all professionis faithful servants of the Crown, and others, with lucrative places they are appointed to be governors, judges, custom:house officers vated by the Government of Great Britain, but paid by the Colonists anounting, in the negro Colonies, to not less than 210,0001 anuually vernunent, includinut the 4d per cent. annuity duty on sugar, which levied on a few of the old whieh has cost these Culanies upwards of six millions sterlings, or six. times the original value of the lands, and is
still continued to he paid. Yet, although you, Electors and People of England, have been relieved from taxes to the amount of tuirty millions annually since the peace, which the Colonists rejoice 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  are a benefit to you, which you would lose by yielding to the sense,
less 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, atter having
destroyed every trace of civilization, and murdered every white markets for your produce and manufactures, and the meane of earning the bread of honest industry; and thus, incur the risk of becoming yo
afford ${ }^{\text {p }}$
produced.
Ask any. well-informed unprejudiced man, who has visited the Co have been misled in respect to the injured West Indians.
Shipowners of Great Britain, especially of London, Liverpool, Manufation Great Britain, especially of London, Leeds Manchester, Birmingha
trose, and Dundee Shipowners and Manufacturers, especially of Cork, Dublin, Bel-
fast, and Limerick :Comniats of the British Provinces in North America, of Canada And lustly, calumniated West India Planters,
Look to yourselves. your wives, and your children. It cannot be oo otten repeated, that a party in Great Britain, assuming to be
better than their neighbours. among whom are many respectable but wrak persons, who are the dupes of those whose views require Reckless of consequencesf from which themselves are free, they insult on the shedding of blood;", set, without remorse, they raise the war cry of inmancipation, whichadosy Demerara, and Jamaica. Trust
years ako, insurections in Barbat
them not: Do not any lonzer allow them to save you the trouble of -on the undue assumption that the Weat India planters are cruel ning party has obtained a learful nacendancy in the country by the
combination of their measures ; they have overawed the stambers of the Commons by "xtorting unconstitutional pledken; they have, for
many years past bearded and intimidated the Government, and hanefuily influmend its policy towards the Colonies. A perserverance
in such policy muat be a nurderous revolution in these Colonien
whidh may he said to have begun and may terminate in the destrue ion of $65,(H 0)$ of your white fellow-countrymen-in the annihilation
of one hundred millions of property in lise Wrat Indies, and in the hiter uselecseness ol an "qual capital cmployed lirre and in the British or manulacturing ammaly several milions of British and British
American articles inported into these once flouristhink and happy
Cotonies. In earlier times, when the sounder policy of our ancestor wisely governed the con cils of this comary towards her dependen-
cies in the Western World, the nation cneouraged mad aloried in
heir prosperity as a rich and important portion of the empire.
 external taxation applied-a struple ensucd-the continent ef Ampe-
rice was revolutionized and ceased to be British! Are these lessons
of our infancy formotten, that we treat experience as a play-thing, Require, therefore, the cand chiatdes for Parliament to pledge them
selves. it elected sour rupury on ooth. The West Indians wish lor nothing but lair play,
as inmocent men:- - hry demand justice $:-$ they are condemned un
and leard, and on ex -
1st May, 1831 .

TO JOHN BULL.
Sin,-It has been industriously circulated that the adve 1831 .
 the 13th inst., it is evident that the feeling on the great question is intention of visiting Oldham to a Committee formed out of the middle class for his support, who announced such intention to the inhatitants by placards, and called, upon them to join in a procession
to meet the "popular candidate," and escort him into the town. When the kreat day arrived, three scarlet banners were displayed,
one by a bookseller, another by a pultican, and the third consisted of dyed slavings. Not the least excitement was visible, except flus tering about with all the pomp imakinable. At the time appointed for forming the procession, the streets became busier, a the com shape of a crowd, but afere waiting beiter than an hour atter the time
 town entirely unnoticed, on his return to Manchester.

> TO JOHN BULL. vite your attention to the

Allow me, Sir, to invite your attention to the polititical drama now audiences, assembled by a liberal distribution of orders. From my
clerk, to whom one of these orders by some accident fell such an account of the proceedings, as -makes me wonder lif liearn a seditious piece could be sulfered to be brought forward. The any ifflammatory passagee rerreated, comply .with a readiness that
would be commendable in a would be commenable in a better cause; and a few individuals,
scattered among the audience, as if by design, are not sparing of their
Middle Temple, $11 t h^{\prime}$ May, 1831.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { WEST INJIA SLAVERY. } \\
& \text { TO JOHN BULE. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Mn. Edrton,-I beg to submit the following extract of a letter, have lately received from the Island of Barbados, in order to shew wretched iniserable state $o$ falisely represented in the present day
by the enemies of our West India Colonies. To the truth of the following statement $I$ am ready, if requisite, to make oath, and my address I leave at the offi

> I am, Mr. Editor, yours, \&c.

Bardados, March'12 1831
"Dbar Sir,-Mr. Clarke's kindness to meat all times, and the labours rather a pleasure to me the property, have rendere my great interest in every thing on the estate
comfort and happiness of the negroes, I would do it, as well for their own sakes, and the satisfaction they sive me, as from a desire to
comply with your instructions and wishes on that head; but they are noticing. They are all well and cothed, their houses are comfor worth noticing. They are all well clotbed, their houses are comfor zable,
and form a very pretty village, which is kuround dyy a neat fence,
and their own pieces of $\mu$ round, around each of their cottag's, are cultivated in the hiyhest manner, and anford them so many provi-
sions, \& ic. in addition to their other allowances, that I am at a loss to
know know of any thing more that you or I could do or them- 1 add to the
happiness.-I am, dear Sir, your faithful servant "SAML. HINKSON."

$$
\text { CLER } \overline{\overline{C A L} I N T E L L I G} E N C E \text {. }
$$

The Rev. Mason Andersen to the Rectory of Sherrington, void
y the resignation of the Rev. Thos.Davies. Patron, A. B. Lambert Ey the resignation House.
Es. of Boy Ren Henry lUgh Mar, of Merton College, to the Vicarage
The Rev. Hen of Henbury, near Bristol. Patrons, Sir John Smyth, Bart. and Rev.
C. Gore. Inork Cathedral in the room of the ate Rev.
InELAND: The Rev. J. Jackson to the living of Tullow, void by Thie Rev. Edwand Grirpen, B.A. to the Vicaraze of Wilbarston
and Rectory of Stoke Alliany, Northants. Patron, Lord Sondes. The Rev. Jons Durtan, M. M. of Trinity College, Dublin, to be Dounestic Claplain to the Earl of Mulkrave.
The Riv. Wm: Smirt to the Viearage of Honingham, with East
Tuddenham, Noriolk. Patron, Lord Bayning. The OMBUARY.




 Soss or reve Clergy.- The reherral and anniversary of this Fes-
tival take plare on Tuesday and Thursday next. The lovers of Cathedral music will observe with pleasure, that the whole of that
makinicent composition, the Dettinken Te Teum, will he pertormed
n both days, as well as Boves's celehrated Anthem, and ohe

 Chair a repert was read by the Srcretary, which sta ed that his
Masespy has raciousy declared himself the Patron of the Institu-
ion. Such progress has been made in the building of the during the last year, as to satisfy every cxpectation of the Council? and it is anticipated that the College will lie opened, in both depart-
ments, in the month of Octobre next. The state of the funds has


 een thade for the speedy openity of the public will not be wanting in
dence that the continued support of the It has been decidd dy the first lekal anthoritien, that he expense of
re building St. Peter's Church, Birningharn, will tall npon the p rish,
and thr Clrurch wardens have received notice from the Comp ission crs requiring them to take the necessary steps for the same.
ST. WARY's CHAPEL, LAMrETH. - The distinction betwenen a Church and Chapel of Ease is purely eccelesiastical; in point of arch Chitecture
end arrangement. botl descriptions of edifice have every part and
member in common. Lambeth Chapel, hovever member in common. Lambeth Chapel, however, diifers from some
others in being erected in what thi, architect would desiznate the
Gothic style. The lody of the structure consists of an oblong square, without aisles or cliancel, and covered with a a alated roof
so that the whole might pass fora veritable Merting-house, wereit not for the steeple. The western front is made, Hy butre, wese' into
t:ree divisions. the ankles being crowned with slender pinnwcles. The flanksons. the brilding are umiform ; they are each made intole six.
divisions, by buttresses, terminated by pinnacles. In every division, except the first, is a window, divided into two lighre by a mulion
The interior, in all its parts,
desks equare grouped to the outside. The pulpit and desks are grouped in the centre aisle, and have mothing wemaiteahle
about them. This chapel will contain 613 pernouf in pewe, and 134 I




An expedition is known to have sailed, some time since, from this a reparation for certain outrages committed against British subjects.
$W$ We are now enabled to state that accounts reacbed London yesterday, announcing that Don Miguel has conplied with all the demandsof the
Britivh Government. The offenders, whose dismissal and punishment had been required, have been dismissed and punished, and their mames are publishlied in the Lisbon Giazette.
Accounts have been received of the retreat of the Russian army. Accounts have been received of the retreat of the Russian army.
The cause assigned by General Diebitsch is the want of provisions,
and the deatitute state of the country which he had invaded. The and canse we believe to be, that the cholera morbus was making frightiul ravages among his troops.
It would appear, from the Limerick Chronicle, that the county of
Clare has been placed under martial law. No confirmation of that circumstance has, however, yet been received, at the Home Office.
An action was tried in the Court of King's Bench on Friday in An action was tried in the Court of King's Bench on Friday, in
whice the plaintiff Thos. Landser and Belinda his wife charged the defentant Lucius Hook. Robisners, with the publication of certain
letters, imputing to the plaintiff Belinda Landseer, that she had committed the crime of addultery with the defendant, and that she was the mother of a child of which he was the father. The delendant
had pleaded, first the general issue, not guilty; and secondly, a jushad pleaded, hrst the general issue, not guilty; and secondly, a jus-
tification, allcking the matters published were true. The jury gave
a verdict for the plaintifls, damakes, a verdict for the plaintifts, damages, 3001 .
The trial of Thomas Dexter, Or the murder of his mother, Jane
Markham, on the 9 th of March last, at Bethnal-green, which took place at the Old Bailey yesterday, was proceeding when our paper went to press, and was expected to last till a late hour.
The following distinguished personages visited the Exhition of Lodge's I'outraits of lllustrious Personages, which was open to pri-
vate view yesterdiay, at Messrs. Harding and Lerard's, 4 , Pall-mall vate view yesterday, at Messrs. Harding and Lepards, 4, Pal-mal
East. Duke and Duchess of Northumbrland, Duke of Arkyle,
Duke of Somerset, Lady Mary borough, Earl and Countess or StirDuke Counterss de Grey, the Earl of Wicklow, Lady Charlotte St.
ling
Maur, Latly de Dunstanville, Lord Prudhoe, Dowager Lady Somers, Barl and Countess Amherst, Bishop of Lingoln, Earl of Normanton, Marchioness of Winchester, Lord Yartorough, Do agar L, Lady
Waternark, Lady Annes Buller, Dowager Countees of Castlestuart,
Wady Robert Shefineld. Colonel Thwaites



 STATE OF THE POLLS.

| nonthamptonshire. <br> rd Alhorp | 2048 | pembrokeshire. <br> Majority for Sir John Owen, | 55 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lord Mition | 1743 | Stion shropshire. | 5 |
| Cartwright. | 15,58 | Si | 7 |
| Kaightey . | 1142 | J.C. Pellha | 1319 |
| can |  | W. Lloyd | 8:7 |
| Sir C. Paget | 274 | J. | 377 |
| W. O. Gore, | 264 | dublin (city) |  |
| Mr. Gore has demanded | scru- | Lord Mayor | 1202 |
| tiny to take place on the 13th | inst. | Mr. Perrin | 1198 |
| conswall. |  | Mr. Shaw | 908 |
| E. W. Pendarves, Esq..... | 1156 | Mr. Moore | 983 |
| Sir C. Lemon | 1146 | Wrogheda. |  |
| Sir R. R.Vyvyan.......... | 604 | Wallace | 311 |
| Lord Valletort ............. | 539 | North | 294 |
| E. B. Portman, Esq.. | 1189 | Sir R. Ferguson. | 183 |
| J. Calcratt, Enq. .......... | 998 | C. Lecky, Esq. - |  |
| H. Bunkes, Esq............. oueby's cotwr | 884 | Lord A. Hill | 242 |
| Sir II. Parne | 231 | Mr. Caswford | 163 |
| Sir C. H. Co | 190 | Lord Castlereagh ... | 28 |
| Mr. Kelly ....... | 121 |  |  |


 TATIONEKY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, TRAVELDING CASES, egs to intwin He Public in y ynirral, and particularty Gentlemeneltion the Countret,

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1 Dipury LiokD LiEUTEN
To Hi
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zate, until November next.
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## CHEMISTRY, by Mr. Cooper.

 For particular. ApAlv to mr. Highley, Medical Bookseller, adjoining the
Theatre, or 174 . Flletestreet.

## 1



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 to bedevotes to females, proclaim ei her their ignorance or their itilenms-







WV HAT ISA REVOLUTION? And WHAT ARE RHE



 3. The


$A_{\text {TYLER }}$
 Printod for C.J. $\mathbf{J}$. aud F . Revington, St. Paul's Church. - yard, and Waterloo




 Andrews, 167 , N




H AVERHILL; or MEMOIRS of an OFFICER in the ARMY




PASTORAL INSTRUCTONS Ron the Character and Principles




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 Prawns, Slurinpet and Crabsare done exactly the same way, by taking the
same weight of their Meat as of the Lhbserf.
A a Meetink of the Distrit. Committee for securing the Re,


 Sir Edward Knatechbulls Conmitteo Ronin, Dover Caste leon,






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| Bank Stuck.acks............ | $\begin{aligned} & 2012 \\ & 802 \end{aligned}$ | Tines. | ${ }_{\text {Nod }}^{\substack{\text { Wed } \\ 19 \\ \hline}}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Prlida } \\ 199}}{ }$ |  |
|  | $8$ | 81 | ${ }_{82}{ }^{2}$ | 814 | ${ }^{81}$ | ${ }^{881}$ |
|  | ${ }^{818}$ | ${ }_{90}^{82}$ | ${ }_{899}^{89}$ | ${ }_{89,9}^{8,9}$ |  | \% |
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|  | ${ }_{1} 10^{16}$ | $17^{7}$ | $16 \pm$ | 168 | ${ }^{164}$ | \% |
| Exxelienner Biilio.......... | 9 |  |  |  | par |  |
|  | 817 | 824 | 817 | 823 | $2 \ddagger$ |  |












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

Vos. XI.-No. 545.
T

## SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1831.

## T ${ }^{\prime}$

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M$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{i}}$. HU MMEL has the honour io announce to the Nobility









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Ain somphr






## T





TO THE GENTRY, CLERGY, AXID FREERHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY
OF DORSET.
Gentlemen,
Election, by so considerable a m proportion of every class of of Freeliolders
 to them an op portunity of recording their approbation of a cause in which it will I bow reepectfully to the decision of those whar have pronounced aysinst my
re.elcetion upon this occasion ; and, not forgetful of their former favours, I ree-

NORTHMPTONSHRE ELECTIOND-FREEHOLDESS,


 Non, and Seven oclock precisely in the Evening.
Mr. Cartwright continues to gain on Lord Mitto
Mr Cartwright continues to a ain on Lord Milton, and as there are Six Hun-
dred Votes wefore the Assessor, and a a arp body of Preehoviders who have declared
themselves in this interest remain unpoiled, the Cowmitle feel themselves in this interest remain unpoiled, the Conumittee feel connident of ult1-
mate success, provided the friends of the good cause do not relax in thelr
 atendance of evely Freetolder i, errosenl| requifed.

 1,973
1,333
2,436
2,096
I
CO the HOLDERS of STOCK, Sc. - The Directors of the



F ${ }^{\text {ORTY DOZEN of Rosemood, Mahogany, Cher }}$ gny wood Coltage,








FOREIGN WINES,-CHARLES WRIGHT, OPera Colonnade,



CHINA. GLASS, and EARTHENWARE WAREHOUSE.



## 



 May 18 -











severe gale. aćcidents ón the river.


 of warn astened th her tern, to be towed into the dock. The Cap-






 peced Mrwors











 without ceremony; and dook trom another a retiocule, rontuibiover ha

These Races have been well ntended; the Course each day exhiGited a brilliant hasesenblage, and though not so great as former years,
it way only those who had winneesed the glories of by-gone Derby Thys, ony y those who had witne日e there was a alling off: signed, as a certainty, to a horse of the of fuctuations, been as-worth- Whichl has won all its preve vosus races in a style deemed equal, it not superior, to any thing that ever was in the field. Thlose who
had watclued his rumning rom the first declared that his full powers
had not had notas yet, been called into action, and they rave him the prefergrew less and less, ; and on Wednesday the betting advanced to even
against the field agninst the field; and previously to the start it was carried beyond all a field of 20 horses, containing among them all the best racing blood of England, and many of which had already commanded success in their public running. At length the time for sadd hima arrived, and
preparations for clearing the course were made. When the horses shortly after drew up, all was anxiety and breathless expectation.
Three Three false starts took place, an.
that the event actualls came off.
The following are the particulars of the race :-

winnectond pay you to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes, and the
wowards the expences of additional police
ofters; 105 subs. officers; 105 sub
Lord Jersey's Riddenesporth, by Emiap-dok (H. Edeards)....... ${ }^{2}$ by Middleton out on Blinder's dam (G. Edace wards); Mr. Chinney's fi.
by Enilius out of S:rrorise (Chifiney); Lerd Sligo's Bras de Fer by
 Mustachio out of Electress's dam (Nelson); Mr. Beardsworth's
Colwick by Filh da Puta(Darling); Lord Chestertields. c . by Mid
dleton out ol (Robinson); General Grosvenor's Sarpedon by Emiliua (Farlow);


 At the lant start, when the word "away" was kiven, the whole lot
 Rodriego and Slisklit, with, Colwick, Ryddeleworth, Vestris, Caleb,
Africanu, Ferdousi, and Pigny, well laid up, Riddleaworth being on the outsid. Incubus and panime were in the reaa of all these.
There was very little alteration in the running till they got to the
turn of the coune themselves, and Colwick, Rattler, Roadster, Surprise, and Cresida, hegan to trail off. On compleing the turn, and ketting into straikht
running, the horses began to close-Hax

 Ro this lot was every eye turned, and ardent exclamations by their. He, having apparently withdrawn from the last struggle, and neither dreaded by his competitors nor regarded by the crowd, maintained
 demolished the fame of all his rivals, and was proclaimed the winner Spaniel, the property of Lord Lowther, was so little expected
to win, that this name was sarcely nentioned in the betting and
the Tor a horse that is expected do start. Incubus was a good third,
Ferdousi Fourth, Ciudad Rodrigo blout firth, with. Henus, Caleb,

 his success. The result was a complete surprise on all parties except
the trainer who declared that hyis hore would te one of the first three. After the d deduction mentioned in the conditions, Lord Low-
ther net 83000 . by the stakes
A report had been irculat.d that his Majesty itended

 Prince Georite. Prince Leopold, and Prine Edward of Saxe Weimar. The roontis of the Grand stand appointed tor the rececption of the
hikher classof visitos were occupid Ly many of the Nobility, and
reveral forreignera, including the Persian Prince of Syd Khan, and






 NAval Arrountrivirs. Com mandes. Bertram is appointed to the
Tweed; Commander Elice is appointed the the
 appointed flat Licutennanto ; Rear-Admiral Parker, in int the hiffred. another part of our paper, - under the patronake of her Royal High.
ness, will, we have no doubt, from what we have heard of the preconibined waith the Ro, yal Par wolnape, be lliphly aatractive to the
public, and consequently very heneficial to the excellent charity, he We regrect to state that anded explosion prome. fire. damp took place on
Tuesddy, in a coal-pit lelongink to Mr. Bromilaw, near St.
cclen' attended with dreadful loss of life. Sixteen pergons were in the pit
at the time. Six bodies huve alleady been taken out, and great fear is entertained respecting the fate of the other sufferers.-Liverpool
Courrier.
THE EIsteodyon.-In addition to the other atractions. distinuuish the $A$ ninual Cambrian Concert (under the didrection of Mr.
Parry), to take place at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday next,
powers, will make her itebut. a promising vochist of very superio
Wencert will principally connist of Welsh. melodies, and the natives of the t'rirccipality pinill sing anter the
manner of the Ansient DEATH Or SIR JENroov Gondon.-This ogrd Barp. at hied last week
 title becomes extiuct. The Earl of Winchilsea succeeds to his ex-
tensive estates.
The schooner Mary, Anne, of Portaferty, bound for Campbeltown,
was run down by a brig, name unknown, bbout half-past ten on the was run down by a brig, name unknow, about half-past ten on the
nigh of the Sthinist. when all on board perished, except the captain
and owner, David Willon,-TVyne Mercury.

The disgraceful, cowardly, and brutal behaviour of the "Friends
of Order and Reform," in the sallery of Lanark Kirk, could only he equalled by the savare barbarity of their conduct in the streent.
gentleman's kentiemans sife was sale that had voted against the Reforming can.
didate. They were driven, under a shower of stones, to take refuge in the Inns-these were rexularly invested by the rabbe and not
iill after the Riot Act had been read, and the cavalry called clear the striets, durst the adherents of Colonel Dol Doulas make an
attempt to escape. Various carriages were demolished, and a num. berious injury. One effect of this and of similar at them, very been, however, of a beneficial nature. The pure and honourabas
minds witich have supporied Reform; from a conviction that suble change in the represen tative system had become necessary from the
altered circumstances of the country, have recoiled with disgust horror at these displays of brute force and illegal intimitdation. Feel ing as gentlemen, and as lovers of law and order, they have expretsed. in no measured terms of indignation, their dieapprobation of the foul
and atrocious system which their own party have
 Church dedicated to God, a arou attemt to murder a aellow-belag $g_{0}$
who was exercising a constitutional right. We sya an attempt to murder, for the missile discharged was calculate
and
 and, with the exception of rew wo have cmmitted themsel vea too never so great, one general feeling of execration pervades the bosomime of mont of those who were the truest and the ablest advocales ot A
form in this county men who have taken the lead in this grand political movemen has been dropped. The mask of tuoderation in an unguarded moment by the revolutionary partion earlier period than was at all deiriable vation of the country. No wonder that the sense, and intelligenece, the mobocracy exerted themselven to allay the clamours in the Court House. In vain did they adjure them, ro comport thememelves vith
moderation, by all the ad captandum plrases to be found in a Deme
 lations of Mr. John Douklas. The only gentle inan who stemed to
have any infuence over the unruly elements in the gallery was Mr别 scoundrels by ingenio
Gilasgov Courier,

Life of Sir Thomas Minro.-A second and cheaper edition, in two voln. octavo, of this valuable biography, lias just made its appear-
ance. It contains not only the whole of the matter of the ofmeme first published. This work is a valuable text-book and companiea to all engayed in the civil or military service of the East India Com: Perliaps no production of modern times lhas raccived nucl, coccart dom, and assuredly none ever more deserved it, lor it is truly "ain NEw LovDow Bridge.-This fine atructure is now open to the
public on the payment of trife
which is applied to the riele of the horns, of a romay sustain accidental injuries. Monday last, and handed about for the inspection of the curious.-
The horns, and the bones which enclosed the braius of the animal. ere perfect in form, but pulpous.
Ersons RacEs. - On Thureday, the Grand Day of the Derby
Stakes, the mind was excessively hivh, and greatly annoyed the Fe-
 ticularly spectuacted the notice of some Distinguished Forciviers, wito


 which were in readinees proceeded to the residence of the Queen, it the Padace, S.. James't squarr, the Riklt Hon. Rollert Grosve, at St. Georye's, HanoverHousehold, to the Hon. Mis Wellesley, daughter of Lord Cowlegt
and niece to tir Duke of Welliust




 Aster the Privy Council on Wednesday, the Recorder or Londen
was

 ru1 servant of Mr. Deputy Carter, was found in the Thames yestetdag
sennikht, havink been mesising ten days. The circumstances attend

 existrnce by harkilit himself. The inquest returned a verdic
"Suicide nuder mental derangement., The deceased was in in
ance broker, and heavy losses are said to have produced the fín catastrophe. ${ }_{\text {An elle ly }}$ lady, named Mrs. Mary Johneon, met her death in the
 seriously injured. of Wedneaday, Mr. Bentey, a lapidary, resid
In the forenoon of
at No. 18 Northampton-street, Clerkentell, precipiated him
 the hospital, where he now lies in a very dangeroas state.
On Tuedday, a fellow, under pretence of having dropped


 barbarous revolutionary mob assembled at Wigan election.
Blackburn Gazette we are informed that another person dial Saturday from the effect of
made on the same occasion






T



place. P








$A^{1}$

















 Tho
$H^{\text {E }}$











E





 ibetic address a
 evitably doomed ", T














 deeapitation of hise syevereigul. Which harce $I$, his desoendiant, am entilled to have the soracen's head as a crese
added

















 Yet blockhenads acceves the multitule of an intent for revolution, and privileged
decla imers will speculit tell us that














| Matthias Attwood. Esq. M.P. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | Hagl Hammoriley, $\mathbf{E}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| iam | Jobin H |
| An Coope, Esq, |  |
| Miliam Davis, Esq, | Willian Smaler, E |
| Jas, Alex. Gordon, Esq. M.D. Avd | Mathew Whiling, |



















FULEE'S ICE PAILS for Cooling Wine Water, Buter, and




## $\overline{\boldsymbol{R E}^{\mathrm{E}}}$







 entry, as a meneasimx. very nowerful, and durahio Perfune
D. PNES'S PATENT PROMETHEANS, for producing instant

 perriume ; are prifecty inncent, and ree from danker. MATCHES.
 don- A s hese mateches are now imperfectly inititated by an unpincipted fellog-






A STHOUGH it is univeratll know that his Majesty's Surgeong,















## The Westminster prophet who makes "maker" and Jamarca rhyme,

 some ewhat too long after the circumstunences to which it it relatep d had
oceurred, which was our only motive for not availing ourselves of the attention of the writer.
The remarks on the dinner at Alnoick are deferred till next

05 A Mondar Edition (for the Country) is publiehed at Three

## JOHNBULI.

## 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 inevit-
able results of their measures. The case of Lord JoHN able results of their measures. The case of Lord John
Russele and his Bill will furnish us with a striking examRussell and hi
ple 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 oto effect? So far from giving the elective franchise to the real respectability or the case, and in a degree frightfully alarming. The Bill gives to the occupiers of all houses of alarming. The calue and upwards, the right of voting. Who cities and towns the real respectability and possessing the cities and towns he real respectability and possessing the reach property? are universally of the lowest order-open to every influence, corrupt or malignant, and assailable by 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
 other classes. No such thing; by the returns made to the
last Parliament we find that the 101 . honseholders exist in every cily and town in the proportion of at least three to Two over all the occuppers at higher rents. This is actually the case, and if the diabolical measure is permitted to be perfected, the proportiou will be wonderfully increased by the raising, for political purposes, huts and he electoral rate of tep.
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; hese, 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 101 . householders in the proportion of three the interest of the 101. householders ins the proportion of three
to two in every election, those representatives will be again to two in every election, those representatives will be again
in Parliament, in the proportion of more than two to one in Parliament, in the proportion of more than rwo do
superior to Members electecl for Counties by frecholders.
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,
the ensure the independence of Parliament, it puts into the to ensure the independence of Parliament, it puts into the House of Commons a majority of Borough representatives power and influence of the County representation.
This is a plain statement-it requires no comment-it hazards no contradiction.
A correspondent of the Berlishire Chronicle informs us lhat at the chairing of the Southampton Members the tri-
coioured flag was borne at the head of the procession, and coioured 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 dordshap's private character, which has exhibited itself during the important contest for Northamptonshire. We shall also follow the practice we before adopted, of entarging -as the fibion calls it-upon the article we extract

Lord Althorp has published an elaborate answer to the observations upon his conduct, which appeared last week
in this Paper, aud which were enlarged upon in Sunday's John Bull.
ated, and reiterates the declaration of his Lordship,'s ignoance of any canves ane daration of his Lordship revious to the 6 th 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 and he was entirely ignorant that he was using any me
produce a contest in the county which lie represented.
oduce a contest in the county which he represented. April he wrote a letter to Sir William Wage, and some
other gentlemen, to which Sir Wilifiam replied, that the cour gentlemen, to which ir William replied, that the
county was so equrlly divided in polltical feeling, that he did not think another Whig candidate could be proposed with any probability of success.

Considering that Lord Aithorp never had any idea of a contest, and never cven immsined that a second Whig can-
dida'e was to be proposed: and in short, that he neyer said dida'e was to be proposed: and in short, that he neser said
anything about suchan event, it does seem strange that Sir

William Wake, in answer to letter, which Lord Althorp states contained nothing more than an announcement of the
approaching dissolution consequent upon the defeat of Lord approacling dissolution consequent upon the defeat of Lord
GREY'S Ministry; that Sir WILLIAM WAKE as it seems, irey's Ministry; that Sir William Wake, as it seems
in reply to nothing, should have discouraged the idea of ringing forward a second Whig candidate for Northampton${ }_{6}$ cire.
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. Sit Thlism adds to the impracticability of getting a second Whig Member returned, as a reason for not trying the ex periment, the fact that they were alliving on such terms
of intimacy with Mr. CARTW RIGHT, 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 say, when Lord Althoirp 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 lim 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 ee brought forward; under these circumstances, thinking it very nd that a contest would arise suddenly, I wrote to Lord Milton, on Monday, the 2d of May, to ask him to whom I ought to apply at Pe part of the county in cuse 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 1 asked him, told me, that upon the receipt of my letter, he had written to Dr. Skrimshire, of Peterborough, to form a Committee, and this Committee I find ATED THE CARD ON THE 4TH, TO WHICH ALLUSION HAS BERN MADE.' " This is curious-that although Lord Althorp had no dea of a contest, and did not ask Lord Militon to take ny 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 o to bring up the freeholders, if a contest should suddenly odd, that on the receipt of this letter Lord Milton more have conmuic ${ }^{\text {Dr }}$ Sk ittee-and, oddest of all, that the Committee so formed hould have exceeded their instructions, by issuing, on the or May, the card to which allusion has before been and interest of the freeholders, in conjunction with his frieud, Lord Milton

We have really and sincerely so high an opinion of the private character of Lord AlTHOR, that we feel every
disposition to treat his public exhibition in Nortlamptonstire with leniency and consideration; seeing that, ho able and efficient he has proved himself in conducting the financial measures of this country with a success quite mprecedenter
we think him liable to be tricked and jockied by longer heads than his own-but we admit that our satisfaction a his Lordship's explanation would have been less qualified if is Lordship would have condescended to notice one fact, Which appears to have slipped his memory-we mean the
ctivity of Mr. Edwand Elife. the Secretary of the Treasury, whose letters in support of Lord MrLToN must of course have been written without the privity or consent of pears by his Lordship's own statement, there has been a ort of conspiracy to keep him in the dark, and a sort of ill hek to put him entirely in the wrong. As to the explanaion of his Lordship, it explains nothing-it contradicts pinions and it negatives intentions, but it does nothing with acts. We knew Lord Althorp had written a civil letter now. why - and wht-to be sure we did not quite so well t Peterborough on the 4 th 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 pro-
pused, to know how he could ljest get up his voters. These are new lights to be sure, but they seem rather to shew the veakness 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
he might be dead before the morning.
As far as these observations go they are quite satisfactory 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 sometling of the sort ; althongh, as we have already believe something of the sort; althongh, as we have already
hewn, his MAJESTy, the very next day, was graciously shewn, his MAJESTY, the very next day, was graciously peased to THANK THE COMMONS FOR THE SUPPLIES ICE-but this we know, that the statement has been made ver and over again, first, by Lord Brovgham, in the House of Lords, and lastly, by Sir James Grabam, on
the hustings in Cuunberland. Now let
Now let us extract one paragraph of Lord Althorp's
"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
possilly the day previous, I wrote to Captain SPENCER, who was in Northamptonshire, to desire him to tell Sir Wm. WAKF, Mr. Bouerie, and Mr. Hasiury, that a dissolution of Parliament would

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 Thursday evenin $\underline{y}$ then, after Lord Alithorp had written thirsday evening in c , ater Lord Althorp had written
to Capt in SPENCER, his Lordship, in the House this letter to Capt. in SPENCER, his Lordship, in the House
of Commons, refusid to answer the question of Sir Richard of Commons, refus: do answer the question of Sir Richard
Yyvan, whether, "arliament was to be dissolved or not.
And now let us look at the state of the case. The first
ive a direct answer to an Honourable Member of that Hous
o a straight-forward question put to him, because the ad not arrived when he could with propriety or conveniem to the service divulge the intentions of Government in Par liament, when by his Lordships own admission, in his eply to us, it is shewn that by the common Post of Thurs day evening, he had communicated the cabinet secret of the issolution, for electioneering purposes, in a letter to his
brother. If to his brother only, we should be ashamed ax Lord Althon with the conduct which he ashamed to ause we should have no right to allude to the confidentia
 is Lordship wrote to Captain Spencer, not for his own in mation, but to desire him to tell Sir Whliam Wake Tom Styles if necessary that the dissolution Nokes an diately take place. So for the accustomed prad meCabinet was violated and the House of Compracy of the by being refused that information which to suit his owned, pose Lord Althorp had, before be came to the circulated among the Whigs and Radicals of Northampton-

But even this is not our point. We care nothing for the Cabinet secret, or the divulging it, further than it bears most oowerfully upon the shameless allegations of those, who tell he people that the King dissolved the
The letter of Lord Althorp to his brother, distinetly and nequivocally announcing the dissolution, was written and orward 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 y Lord innorp's admitted letter to the Northamptonshire Whigs, to be utterly incompatible with the facts and ircumstances of the case
Is it not melancholy to find men so led away by ambition, envy, or hatred, or uncharitableness, as to forget what is ue, if not to themselves, to the high offices which, unfortunately for England, they just now fill? We have no wish to add to the biterness of feeling which such exposures mustor 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 onours of their stations, and which ought to be of the highest order, to compensate to them for the very
ordinary means they adopt, in order to retain them. A letter from Northampton, in another part of our Paper A letter from Northampton, in another part of our Paper, Lordship in the hands of our correspondent

Some idea may be formed of the sort of persons who advo ate Reform, as well as of the sort of place a dancing academy s, in the metropolis, from the following item, which appears Patriotic Fund:-
From 30 fair votaries of Terpischore, at Mr. Wil
son's Academy! Kirby-street, who are resolved 10 s ,"
This smells strongly of Brandenburg.
OUR readers may perhaps recollect that a scrutiny has een begun at Northampton town, into the rotes at the ecent election between Mr. Smith and Sir Robert

The scrutiny commenced on Monday, on which day the collowing letter, written by Charles Hill, Esq. a magis trate residing in the town, was put into the post, directed to Mr. John l3eery
Wellingborough:-

It is intended to send for Mr. Beery to-morrow, on the part of Sir Robert Gunning, to prove that some of the BEEDY very easily be said to be from home, and his books locke "p, as in that case he is not obliged to appear, and ha better stay away
(Signed)
"CIIAS. HILL.
"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 Posteript, is r. Smith's agent

This letter, coming from a Magistrate, is a curious specinen of the present state of affairs. Mr. Hill acknowledged the letter from the balcony of the (ieorge Hotel, on Thurs day evening, and justified it, by observing, that what was sance 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 vere not quite pleased with Mr. HinL's gander sauce. Win Tory cause, his name would not long figure in the Com It may not be unsatisfactory to know that this Mr. Hild by whom this agreeable Magisterial suggestion was made Milton. Hille who had the honour of proposing Par ament for the county, and who prese is a strong one, an ell worthy the attention of the curious in Justices and pro posers of Whig candidates.

## PLAIN RULES

OR THE MANAGEMENT OF LIL KINDS OF PROPERT UNDER A WHIG REFORM.
We think it our duty to lay before our fellow-subjects \& ew plain rules for the management of their property in Although every good Englishman is bound to hold till the last by his King and Country, still one man cannot stadd long against more than three : and those who want, certe, h who has a wife and tender children will wish to give the something better than water and bread.

Your preparations need not be hurried. All is smooth ntil Re Reform Bill be brought into Parliament, because b people are dendled with false hope. If the Bul shom hal greatly changed in either House, so that the Reform st all be gradual or moderate, these rules will not be needed at ald
Throw them into the fire, or place them over the chimney
piece, that you may be grateful lor the danger you have
escaped. If the Bill pass, ALu is over-but still you will escaped. Tine to pack up. Revolutions always smile at first, like
have time have luum hing hyena. It is easy saiing before the waves, till the laughing hyena.
the lee-shore appears. The sun shines before a thunderTorme Fonds will go first-two of our Ministers are said to
 you should do then, is this:--Either part with your English
stock and buy American-none in Europe will stand, when
 ours
while lonn- ore, at least be sure always to sell out the day be-
fore the Clancellor of the Exchequer opens his budget. When fore 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 rouble.
The Funds will alumys fall when Lord ALTHORP's BUDGET is known:-If the dividend escape for the time, by in agrain directly, because in a few days it will be seent
will come to NouGHT, and $l$ lhen they will rise.
will come to NovGHT, and then they will rise.
You prudent people who have placed twelve millions in
Savins ${ }^{\circ}$-banks, since you cannot take the preceations mentioned above, daw our our
form Bill has passed.
form Bill has passed. When the Find are gone, all other property win soon
follow them. For if the whole country defraud its reditors, since we shall be all rogues together, we cannot well be honest
men in particular. Even you, my Lord Dur Hant, and you men in particular. Even you, my ione your coal-mines and tallow, whatever you may now think of a national bankruptey. WWith many konds of poroperty it is hard to say what were
best to be done. Bank and East India Stock are almost gone
 rate bodiese as olld-fangled prejudices, and because they do
not tike any outlandish possessions, sucl as Canada and the not like any outlandish possessions, such as Canada and the
Cape of Good Hope-and likewise, because Lord Althonp and Sir James Graham are two desperate country gentlemen, an may be seen by their wearing their hats on one side
of their heads. 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 ouly security is land, readily moved, and also becaus
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 foreand wish, rather than sell outright the estate of your fore-
fathers, to take the chance of better times, mortgage it $;$ but fathers, to take the chance of better times, mortgage it; bivut
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 he tied up, so that you
cannot sell it, cut down your oaks while you may. England
 be wanted for under-ground work in chur
will serve for uprights in public machinery.
 tithes-all will be tithe-free soon , and an sandlort you waill be the gaine
may tlink.
may y think.
For the same reason, poor Clergymen, I am heartily sorry
for for out some reason, poor Clergymen, I am heartily sorry
of your own have mosty numerous fanilies, and very little
The spoiler's mark is upon you you re 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 Exxellency my Lord
WHITTLE IIARYE's new Dukes of BEDFORD. Make if you can, a bargain with the landlord, to accept one-third of of your tithes cerrain; you will be well off if you obtain
that-if not, you that are good men will receive dutiful alms that-if not, you that are
from faithful Christians.
As for you farmers--joulter-heads-grulgers of titheshave youn never compared the two rents paid for two parts
of one field, the one titheable, the other title-free-can you tell which is sost, four and two, or six? If not, you will learn; until this business is over, take your land from year to year;
or ret a corn-rent if you can When the ton-pounders or get a corn-rent if you can. When the ten-pounders are
enfranchised, Baltic corn will soon be free too. You know elfranchised, Baltic corn will soon be free too. You know
already that you must not place your ricks too near each already that yon must not place your
otherwhen the Radicals rule the land.
othrwhen the Radicals rue the land berers.if your customers be rich, look to your their business, , or r part with its $:$ shorten your stocker in hand, and shorten your credits too ; if you do trust, make your bargins in got or silver, or even in copper when Josery
Heme is Chancellor of the Exchequer he paper pound will
be be worth about six shillings and eightrence. If your sale lie with the poor, bear in mind what Mr. DUN Conspr, Re-
forming Member for Hertford, has " When the Bill is parssed, ", said he, " people will get their bread, cheese, and meat in the market weoplout the paryment of one farthing, Mr. Mr. DUNCOMBE, the Whiin, said patis, and
it therefore is true ; besides I tlink it very likely to happen; and therefore put you who sell these things, on your gaard.
Spinners and weavers-operatives as you now delight to be called-you are the source of all our unquiet: amongst you
are Beggian workmen, whom their glorious revolution has
sent sent to Manchester and Bolton, in search of cmploynas But you are heady, and cannot bear counsel ; you thioym that
you will sto you will stop just in time; but whien your own hands, which are your property, have lost their value by your own ded
from them you will receive your coNMON DESERTS. from them You will receive your conmon onser Ts.
KERPER OF THE JEWELS-when your Master has in the House of Lords, his assent to this Bill, do not take
bet back the Crown to the Tower; he will not want it any uore. Mr.OTwAY CAE Has told the Northamptonshire freeLord Minron said, indeed, that he thought this was too
Lo much. However, the Royalist army was partly paid once with the proceeds of these same Royal treasures, which one of your predecessors had saved. GUADIAN of THE
CRow , when your MA ATER has agreed to this BLu, do CRown, when your M
you cooss TE SEAS.
Mem
Mem:--These rules, as I have told you all, will only hold good in case the Whig Reform Bill shonld pass. If you ously pleased the Gazette, that our King has been graciously pleased to make the acting Prime Minister, Lord DUR
HAM, Governor-General some reasornable and peaceable Reform will be agreed on.
Minisd Joun Ressers, by which the panegyric on the acts of the pletely tranyuullized the once agitated I I RLAND was so comest complaconcy by Mr. STANLEx, and with the loudest
cheers in events which so decidedly inevhat reduced in value, by the ship's slourishes upon upon the subjiect . Murders without end, and out
with anything yet attempted in a country affiecting to own eren
a partial allegiance to $i$ its Government, are the occurrences of every day. Land is ploughed up-houses are unroofedunoffending tenants beaten to death with spades-the police and military attacked and defeated-a serjeant and corporal
of the 5 th 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 somuch eulogized by Lord John Russelle and so much desired by everybody else, can be obtained. What will the advocates of Concession say now?
When ${ }^{\prime}$ 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 the most unblemished character, and the most business-like habits, because he would not, like his Sucinian 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 repre
sent 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 earnestly invite attention to words so pregnant with wisdom as are those which follow:
in the ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence, and the most un to have great weight with him; their opinion high respect; their business unremitted 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 unbisssed not to sacrifice to you; to any man ; to any set of men living. These he does not derive from your pleasure, no, 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, a
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 con-
sider. But authoritative instructions, mandutes issued, which the Member is lound blindly and implicitly to obey, to vote and to argue Cor, 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 fu
tenor of our Constitution. $\qquad$ OUn readers are aware that the Chaplain of the House of Commons is invariably recommended by the House, on his
etiring from office, for some piece of preferment, and that retiring from office, for some piece of preferment, and that
a Prebendal Stall, or living, has uniformly been the honour able reward of his services.
We are credibly informed that Mr. Lock wood, the Chap-
ain of the Honse, in the last Parliament lain of the House, in the last Parliament, received an inti
mation from the Government that if he did not vote fo Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cavendish, at Cambridge Mr. Loccustomed favour would, in his case, be withheld ment, that if his conduct forfeited a bishoprick, he would not vote against his conscience, and accordingly he went lown to Cambridge, and voted for Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Peel.

## TO JOHN BULL.

My Dear Bull,-As Northampton, Thursilay, $19 t h$ May, 1831. political contention at the present awful crisiscounty have made a patriotic stand, unrivalled amid the ardour o surrounding contests-as we have here a Chancellor of the Exchequer
and a Lord of the Treasury struggling for oflice, and exerting all their and a Lord of the Treasury struggling for oflice, and exerting all their
influence in behalf of their friends-a few words from one resident on influence in behalf of their friends-a few
the spot may not be deemed unwelcome
It espot may not be deemed unwelcome.
It is not my intention to say a single word of Lord Althonp;but of Lord Mintos, in the midst of whose conduct there does not appear one iota of palliation, it is my purpose to say some-
thing. The first question asked by every body is, "Why does Lord M. not appear?" And what think you is the answer
cravely returned? Would you believe it?-That my lord 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
the spleen, combined with political hot-headedness.
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. Bule, this is a sad tale! This is, indeed, a fit object for exercising your horns upon, and a good goring 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 onffered from the artifices to the worthy individual who has suffered from the artifices
of his opponents-in the fulfilment of your own sacred dutyit must be done. The explanation of Lord Milron'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 himself to disgrace. In no other way can we account for his absence tom the Poll-booth. Indeed, to such a pitch has his conscience that county, which, at every turn of hightar, 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 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 Milos associated on the banners? Why both public and a private canvass for the allied parties? But enough of this. The assertion was really so astounding as to draw down peals
causes of Lord Milton's absence. Lord Milton asserts that he is ing himself:-"But should I be elected free of expence, I shall consider it a duty to "serve my country." Now you see, though he thinks his cause a glorious one, he is unvilling to spend a farthing in the promotion of its interests. Pity on poor Lord Althorp. more enticing language than does this Noble Lord his tag-rag sup porters. Why instead of his letter to the freeholders being a re usal to stand candidate, no languave could be more artfully ex usal to stand candidate, no language could be more artfully ex
citing-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, publion and knew nothing of an 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 bas now become adherents, but I ask will it satisfy the world?-for it has now become We state a fact which most people but the opposition party ar ware of, that a secret canvass had been going on for more than three weeks before the day of nomination, a fact which has been worn to by many individuals, and that too professedly for Mrron annot be the lhe cannot fid borough, Kettering \&c but that Lord Muton was informed or borough, Kettering, \&c.., but that Lord Mrifon was informed of, 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-wio had expressed himsel hostile to Mr. Cartwrigrt, and anxious for the nomination another member-should, visiting the very places of agitationhimself the principal party concerned-be ignorant of, or not encou rage those contrivances which were emploged in his behalf? Pre--deny this charge and amuse himself with election squibs to mit gate 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 of his friends would stir." He, as a friend of Lord Althonp, "dia stir. If he alleges that he was ignorant of any pledge being given, draw, and rescue himself from obloquy, and his friend from a charge of deception. So notorious, indeed, has all this conduct been, that of a different side of politics from ourselves, tendered votes on our behalf, because they felt for the ill usage with whic Mr. Carturigh
books can verify.
e say no more, but leave the world to form their own judg ment; merely repeating, that the facts above stated may be sworn to by hundreds of individuals, and are generally known and believe hroughout town and county, by all except the parties implicated. However painful your duty, as an exposer and reprobator may beit 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 Cartwiight and Nodythex, we know the truth of T. Two Quakers (a body which, previous to the exposure of all the circum-
stances, were unanimous in voting for Althors and Milto were unanimous in voting for Althors and LEY ; , gave thê votes to CARTwRIGRT and KNight Ley; and being asked why they did so, they answered,
because they had heen deceived by hies 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 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 dislike some mixture of popular enthusiasm, which may be requi-
site 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. Constitution; You have now crushed noderate, (well meaners,) Reformers. Do not, I now fear the tamper with Parliamentary representation; the present House of ympathize with the interests and opinions of the people; and the lightest innovation launches you, without rudder or comp, and the lark and dangerous ocean of theoretical experiment. On this sub ject I am indeed serious.


Mfs8rs. Colburn and Bentley have just published a new French Edition of Bourrinc' to which we of Buonaparte 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 printed than any preceding copy, and it is exactly half the price of the Paris Editions. This last peculiarity is worthy 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 pirit to the friends of the county and constitution. The numbers were-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { NORTH . . . . . } 3555 \\
& \text { WALLACE. . . } 285 \\
& \text { Majority....70 }
\end{aligned}
$$

After the numbers had been announced, Mr. North made the following speeeh, 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 rom being heard. At length Mr. North's friends declared that if he
was not suflered to speak, Mr. Wallace should not be heard. This has the desired effect, and Mr. N. proceeded.]-To say that I I address you with feelings of boundlessgratitude were to express inadequately the emotions with which my bosom is filled at this moment. They 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 I rejoice, but it is not becaus I am eent again to Parliamentenpresent 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





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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 dictate ; they were levelled by the equality of servitude; and the dictates Tribes Augustus were patiently ratified by the formal consent o
Yarmouth, $13 t h$ May, 1831. PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 18th May, 1831.
My Dear Bull,-I am veryanxious that you should have some idea of what ine enemi 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 England the Reform Bill is called by its right name; its real object
is understood, its real tendency felt 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, I will not longer detain you from the article in question, the sub stance of which is as follows :-
The Gazette de France says that Wian applause, (it should bave said his unprincipled Ministers, and not William IV.) and addy"Let us please bim in his own way-let us proclaim hiin 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 whtry, he occusions the annibilation of the most clever, but the most treacherous of
Governments." It then calls on the whole of Europe to take advan Governments." It then calls on the whole of Europe.to take advanplaced, and revenge themsel ves 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 agaipst the first French Revolution, and It calls on Germany to offer an asylum to the numerous artizans of England whe will shortly be without work. It calls on France to secure Alsiers and defy us in the Mediterranean; on Denmark to 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 aud Canada, to establish their independence! "Sucl," 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 otber nations of Europe would come to a proper understanding among themselves. Sinking under the weight posed 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 Goverument," that "as the success of the Reform Bill will annul the power of the aristocracy, the dissolution of the whol
the ruin of England be consummated.'
You thus perceive what is thought of Reform and the Reformers France. Here, while we hear of nothing but "Vive la liberte," rrom morn till eve, they are so disgusted with the liberty of which
they boast, that when they see England pursuing the same road they they boast, that when they see England pursuing the sume road they
cannot avoid exclaiming, "The power of the aristocracy will be an. ruin of England will be consummated." This was the fate of France This was the course she pursued. She overthrew the aristocracyrs by church-let ine mob had be constitutional liberty and wise institutions, that she rejected the
restoration, and is now in a state of anarchy. From the grave of her 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 pans the Reform Bill you will annul
the power of the aristocracy-the dissolution of the whole social body the power of the aristocracy-the dissolution of the whole so
must follow, and the ruin of England will be consumisated.'
Although I have no small portion of foreign politice to talk over
with you, I could not refrain from directing your speciel this article; and as I have now shewn 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 shew you the opinions entertained of France and ber Government by and contemptible a part she has been obliged to play in the drama of Europe, since the trimmph of the canaille listen to the facts I adduce 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 armin 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 lis ecognition. Next the Emperor reproached the French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh for all the trouble and disorder occasioned in bassador 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 then Philip that if he dared to accept the throne of Belgium for himself,
for his oon, or for France, that a Russian ariny should soon march to Paris. Next he refused to reccive any Ambassador at St. Peters philif begged and prayed the Ambassador to go, as a child begs par-
Pargh raised to inflict the punishment. Then DIepirscu and the hand is that first of all be was charged to put down the Polish revolution, 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 Repubnot a Russian is to be the Emperor, forbidding, for the future, the young nobility and gentry of his empire from being educated in France, and declaring that be ineliuible to any civil or military firce under the Government
After all this, the Kink of the French ventured to send a special
messenger on behalf of the Poles, but be was charged
no mediation, and would punish in a signal mannerference, and of excite sympathy for, or afford assistance to, the Poles. Next of all France urged upon Russia the possibility of a general disarnding, bulf the Emperor laughed at the bearer of the despatches, and told him to when it suited him the revolution has been obliged to support, and it can obtain injuries faction whatever either from the Emperor or his Gan obtain no satis
Now let us look at the policy of Austria towards the revolution First of all the Emperor and Empress wrote to Lovis PHFLo to say could recognize him, but that as King of the French they knew they not. Louis Prilip was so angry with this, that he sent emisaries 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 bastiani a master-strake of policy, and whenever it was said "Austwie "Oh! Anstriaze the revolution of July," the answer always was at home." But the Emperor and Prince Merternich soon demon strated the ignorance of these shallow politicians, and ordered alange a Protest to V it italy. When Louis Philiplearnt this fact, he sent a Protest o be the policy of Anstria Emperor will decide, since the needs no councillors." Then Skbal thani affected to be in a rage, and Louis Phibip and Casimir Perpier neither Count b'Ay, and Prance Metrenvicr were to on. But by these threats, and accordingly an Austrian army marched to Mon dena and Parma. Then the Feu de Revolution got in a passion, and (Caspmir) "too bad;" but the Citizen King and his fidus achatep would interfere for the Duke of Modeni and the Duchess of Pabsuy the Roman States." But the Emperor of A usinia and Prince MErs ternich valued as they ought to do the "dared" of the revolution, France perceived Auntrian troops to enter the Papal States. When passion; but the Government of Lous Phiur perceived that it was of no use to threaten the Court of Vienna, for that the Emperor of
Austra, like the Emperor of Russas, paid no sort of attention to the protests of France. So then Mister Casimir made a virtue of neces sity, and like a true charlatan as he is, he ran down breathless to the Chamber of Peers, and said, "that the Austrian troops would relire
from the Papal States when order was re-established." Some were humbugged by thes when order was re-established" not retired, but remain to do as they please, it is quite evident thif up to this very moment Austria has in no respect recognized the canuille Ministers. Last of all, the Austrians regiding 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 "dembgogues, charlatans, and Republicans." This is a pretty slap on the sult, and even affects to find it agreeable.
Thirdly, Let us aee 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 oi the day, "The first-born child of the Revolution of July." As might naturally be expected, the child of such a parent is delarmed ugly, unhealthy, and expiring. Its existence has been brief and vive many hours. As to Holland, she has treated France with uns feigned contempt and undiaguised hostility. She knows that the Belgians were excited to revolt by the French, and the French parts
and she knows that the offer of the Crown to the Duke of Neupungi and she knows that the offer of the Crown to the Duke of Neapvel
and the refusal of Lovis Philip, was a mere ruse de guerre, in orderto prevent, if possible, all the Powers of Europe from making-म嚊 against it. France has sent a score of special Envoys to the Hagye-manded-and to all he has said in mediation of France nor allow of her intervention.
Revolution was made by a handful of brizands excite intrigue, and I will never recognise the maranders." France bey troop, pation of Luxembourg and Lembourg by the King of Holland, bph still he rules there, undisturbed, and respected, and beloved. The and of Prussia, of Austria and of Russia, but he hastreated Fr with contempt. As to the Belgians, their conduct towards the Re:
volution of July is even yet more contemptuous and hostile. Fancef told them to elect a Prince of Saxonv, and they refused-naingen
treat with or even discuss the merits of the Prince of Leuchtrabig and they nearly elected him for their Kingi-and now she is ina: riguing against the Prince Leopold, and for this reason principally completely deceived by France. The Revolution of July promized Dutch and the English; but all those engagements have beid racter, and in conscience. The great olject which the Rev of July has had in view with reference to Belgium has been to France. But Belgium has refused. She has declared that been serking to shew her hat "ally" France has for mon lons and now the Belgians are so disgrance is defeated in her pef
icy his Ministers, that they are willing to choose a Protestant Princof
dentified as he is wor the purpose of shewing their contempt of France and the
Fourthly, Even little Switzerland, neutral as she is, has treated with contempt the French Governnent. At the Revolution, reets Paris. The Revolution thought that Switzerland would consept th roops of Switzerland in her service, and that this small neutral coin ederation might be jostled out of its rights. But no. Switzer mploy, and has forced Lous Priup to sign a Treaty, by hose who lought for Charles X. shall be pensioned for life n consequence of the general arming, she armed-and as
alked largely to maintain and defend their neutrality. As France was sad to - Behold how we begged of Switzerland to arm, and hention. when this came to the ears of Prince Metternich, he sent a pasill of his displeasure. And Lours Philip, on the other hand, by

Minititre. Thus was little seutral Switzeriand placed between Louns
Parup and democracy on the one hand, and Prince M Mrrcinich and Pritis and democracy on the one hand, and Prince Mertennch and
legitimacy on the other. The Confederation was not long in deciding. The Swiss were too long. headed to doubt which was the
 Prilup had the morification folcand and Switzerland was disarmed
the Austrian counsels werc followed the Austrian counselant, since the Swiss are Republicans, and there fore one would have supposed " that birds of a feather would flock together." But no-in Switzerland the Swiss do not understand the we have a Repulican and water.
Fifthly. We have Poland bursting with rage and indignation against the Revolution of July; and not without reason-for never was con-
duct more base or treacherous than that of France towards Poland. I do not here ko into the question of the justice or injustice of the Polish revolution. That ie a subject deserving a separate and calm consideration; but I am limiting my observations to the subject o France and her conduct to Poland. It is then a fact, which canno
be disputed, that looth Lafaverte, Laritre, Lous Phiur, and all be disputed, that hoth Lafriverte, Larme, Lous Phlup, and al tion, had been more or less parties to urking on the Poles to make their revolution. This was done, in order to distract the attention by Lours Philup and his party, thus to postpone the day of reckoning and obtain time for or aranizing a French army. But when the Pole made the revolution, then all applications for aid were replied to with the phrase "nous verrons,", or else "plus tard"-till at length when the revolution in Poland bad spread, and Lous Philip had obtained the delay required, he suddenly turned round upon the Poles, and said, "Submit to the Emperor-come to terms with him if you desire it I will be mediator." But the Poles refused his me-
diation-reiected his counsels; and then Lours PHurr in order to curry favour with the Emperor, turned round to him and asked his
 peror also refued, and Lours Philip found himself rejected on all
hands. And now, I say it fearlessly, for I know it to be true the Poles hate France worse than Russia, and Lours Phope worse than the Emperor NichoLas. The Poles would now fight against France with delight, and the Emperor has only to grant them a Constitution for Poland, and he might head a large Polish army which would march from Warsaw to Bruseels and Paris.
Spain, Portugal, Modena, Italy, the Pope, and Turkey, as well as Denmark and Sweden, and Germany, have all treated the revolution of July witis scorn and derision, and at this moment the only ally of
France is Enguand And why is this? Because England is governed by revolutionists.
In Paris the weather is superb. Louls Philur is on an excursion in Normandy, unattended by any nobleman or gentleman of respectability; and all the gentry on the route he has taken, have left their
chateaus and estates for fifteen days, to avoid seeing or receiving chateaus and estates for fitteen dayss to avoid seeing or receiving
him. This is a fact which speake volumes, and which ousht to be


## THE LATE ELECTIONS.

## TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,-The result of the late appeal, from the judgment and voice of the Parliament to the clamour and passions of the populace, can have disappointed the expectations of no
person who was but endowed with capacity to reflect. The nevitable consequence of such an experiment on the public nind, during the present complexion of European politics, it may now he useless to depiore, and would be ide to seek to
repair. Under the present feverish excitement, the only methorl of treatment to be observed towards the malady, may seem to be that, of patiently allowing it to take its course. But some interference, at the present extraordinary crisis, however unpromising of benent, may not be absole and deeply seated for the probe or the caustic ; but it has been inflicted by that presumptuous and ignorant empiricism, which, though it may be hopeless to seek to reclaim or remedy, it would be criminal to let escape unexposed and unchastised
The usual allowance of wassail and good cheer has been dealt out to the rabble, and the accustomed opportunity consequently aftiorded them to prove the violence of their passions and the strength of their lungs. In calculating the possible consequences to which the late unadvisable appeal important seemed likely to succeed the experiment: but in the frank and unguarded expressions into which that "unruly
member, the tongue," is not lessbetrayed by the effervescence member, the tongue," is not less betrayed by the effervescence of passion than the effiuvia of strong drink, sentiments have
been incautiously broached, which are so far useful in the been incautiously broached, which are so far useful in the
calculation of probable results, as they afford some insight calculation of probable res
into their incipient causes.
When, by the exercise of the incontrovertible prerogative of the Crown, the Commons were with all due form and cere-
mony divested of their privileges and dismissed from their
charge mony divested of their privileges and "issmissed from their
charge, "the stoppage of the supplies "was suggested as the act of ininquency which occasioned so sudden and decisive a naniiestation of the Royal pleasure. Those who founded their opinions of the measure which had been recommended to the sovereign, rather from the circumstances of the case,
than the declarations of its advisers, sought its justification in a different cause from that which houdht its justification the Word Keeper of the Royal conscience. But what they authority not to be questioned.
The noble person, whose credit is chiefly inplicated in the have put forth as their vers himself on the subject with little reserve or prudence. While presenting himself as a suitor to the body, whose favour it is particularly intended to propitiate-while inhaling
the the incense, which they offered up, until the sense sickened The thunc quoqur jam nimium kaudens popularibus auris, MAJBsty," observed the noble speaker, while preferring and support-"His Devon his claims upon their countenange you the opportunity ofsty has appealed to you, to allow you the opportunity of giving your opinion upon the ques-
tion-Whether a change should take place in the tation of this country; and if a change in the represenwhether you approve, of those changes submitted by his
responsible advisers?," It trust be advisers?
guish what the ordiator so skir, to undertake formally to distingether the responsibilility of the measure with the authority
used to disclosure which hect. On allowing any authority to the us that respectful restraint which precludes our bestowing on
it even a cursory observation; but with such good formune or
address. has the credit of the appeal been shifted from its re sponsible advisers upon the Crown, that it surely cannot fail to illustrate the constitutional knowledge of the speaker.This further display of his skill must be at least included among the many proofs of keenness and facility which jus tify the contrivers of the plan of Reform, in thir choice of an instrument, by which the projected structure is to re ceive its last touches and polish. But it has been loudly and generally proclaimed, by the partisans of the measure, that whatever doubts may be indulged on the policy of the ex periments which has been made on the public feeling-what ever be the value which is annexed to any declaration of the popular opinion on a question so complicated and abstrusethe expression which the exercise of their privilege has drawn forth, must be at least received as a prond demonstration of the loyalty of the people.
las been asclea to Cato, who carefinlly watched the progress of an usurpation, that commenced in an unadvised attempt to extend the elective priviege of the people, and ended in the total subversion of their liberties, which lost their stability in their diffusion-it will serve to develope the secret of the illusion by which the public mind has beeu deceived, as well in is estination of the projected measure, as of the sensation which it has produced:- o $a m-$
pridem equidem nos vera rerum vocabula amisimus; Res. priblica in equidem nostroso sita est." Such, Sir, is the stale and shallow device under which all the wonders are wrought, which have hitherto clallenged surprise or are likely to excite our astonishment: by the mere change of its name, any measure, however pregnant with ill, is thus, to appearance, divested of its nature. Thus, under the title and character of Reform, popular approbation is secured, and apprehension allayed, at a measure which, if designated by its principles and tendency, would deserve but the name of Revolution test, is to be regarded as a tribute to "the sovereignty of the people," or of the Prince, is a question which may be I conceive, equally decided, without an appeal to their impartial and enlightened judgment. It requires not the statesmanly sagacity, in which the great measure has been devised, to divine, in the late referenee, from the deliberative sense of Parliament to the collective wisdom of the populace, on which side that consequence has been recognised as placed, which has drawn forth the recent expression of joy and exultation. As the principle, on which the people's imaginary he $y$ rep hat on its dissolution, to them all authority reverts-it may be easily collected in what part of the body politic that sovereignty was vested, to which they have been so loud and loyal in offering their homage.
Yet this, Sir, is but an inconsiderable part of the illusion which this juggling trick is employed to work, in order to mislead the public opimion, and insult the common sense of the nation. Notwithstauding the insidious use which a venal and profligate press has made of this device, with so base a
purpose, it is only to be maintained by this wretched play purpose, it is only to be maintained by this wretched play
upon terms, which is too shallow to be dignified with the ame of sophistry; that the late demonstration of popular feeling is to be received as an expression of the sense of the peaple.
decision has been pronounced, not, indeed, by the sufrage and acclamation of the populace, but by the deliberate ambiguity in which it has been studiously involved. "Plebs autem a Populo ed differt, quo species ì genere : nam appellaatriciis et senatoribus. Plebis autem appellatione, sine patriiis et senatoribus cocteris, cives simnificantur." The accuracy of this definition may be disputed, but will not be easily disproved. When, according to this distribution, the patrician and senatorial order, whose disapprobation of the measure is mplied in the late appeal from their decision, are excepted from the people, the value of the support which it has re-
ceived. and the true designation of the order from which it derived, may be accurately determined.
Thus, on removing the flimsy veil, by which our view has onsequences resulting from the late appeal, as far as it has been intended to ascertain the sense of the people. Other consequences hare, indeed, unexpectedly resulted from the
xperiment, which affect the very essence of the projected Bill of Reform; by which, it is not merely proved to be innecessary, but to be pregnant with the most alarming ills. his subject his subject, I must beg leave to defer stating my sentiments.

LERICAL INTELLIGENCE.
PREFERMENTS
can of Herefond
The Very Rev. the Dean of Herefond, to the Prebend of Pyon Parva in Herford Cathedral.
The Rev. Jons Cutron,
The Rev. J. Mongan, to the Vicarage of Dilwin. Herefordshire. his Lordship's dumentic chaplains.
The R.v. T. L. Bh.uetr, B.A. to the Vicarage of Mullyan, Corn The R.v. T. L. Bruetr, B.A. to the Vicarage of Mullyan, Corn-
all. (Patron, his Masery this turn.)
The Rev. T. Hutron Cnoft; to thie Prebendal Stall of Stirlington
York Cathedral. in York Cathrdral. The Rev. F. Jatron, the King.) peon. (Patrons, Trustecs of the Earl of Devon.
The Rev. Jases W. A rNoLD, M.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of
Burrinkton, Somersetshire. (Patrons, the Parishioners.) Burrington, Somersetshire. (Patrons, the Parishioners.)
The Rev. Benjavin Baike, M.A. has been appointed by his Maosty Senior Colonial Chaplain of the 1sland of Ceylon, in the room
of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Finch, dec.
The Rev. W. H. Dixon has been appointed a Camon Residentiary The Rev. T. P. White, to the Rectory of Exton. (Patron,
Bishop of Winchester.) The Rev. Henry obituary.
Camaringe University intelligence.
Cambinge. May 20 - At a Congregation on Wedreday, the following
Dekrees were conferred





 New College.
Thle examination of the eandidates for the Mathematical Scholarship will be
olden on the 26 ih instant and tollowing daye, in the Convication House. The Mathematical Examinations for B.A. Dogrees commence on the 3 Ist inst,
MISCELLANEOUS. Clergy Orphan School.-The annual Public Examination of the Wood, in the presence of her Royal Highness, the Douse. St. John of Cum
Derland, Prince George of Cumberand. the Archbishops of CAN berland, Prince George of Cemberland. The Archbighope of Can
terbuy and Yoak, the Bishops of London. Winchester, Lichfield and Coventry, St. Asaph, Bangor, Chichester, Briatol,
Sodor and Man, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, Archdeacon Cambridge and Dr. Shephend, the Treasurers of the Institution, several Mem-
bers of the Cominitee, many of the Cle bers of the Committee, many of the Clergy, and a numerous assem-
hlage of Ladies and Gentemen. At the close of the Examination, he" Archtishop of Canternunv, the President of the Charity, ex-
pressed himbelf as much gratified los the manner in which both boys
nd girls had acquitted themselves, affording a proof the and kirls had acquitted themselves, affordink a proof that they had
been well and carefully taught, and had diligently profitted by the VIsritanions.-Yorksine- IVest Riding. -The following are the
times ior holding the Visitations of the Ven. Archdencon MAREHAM times lor holding the Visitutions of the Ven. Archdencon MAREHAM:
Skipton, Monday I3th June; Leede. Wedneaday 15 th; Wakefield,
Thursday 16th; Doncanter, Friday 17th; York. Wednesday 22ad
 Beverley, Thursday 7 th; Hedon. Friday 8th.
NATIoNAL Socrert.- On Wednesday a General Meeting of this
ociety was held, atter the half-yeariy public examination of the Society was held, atter the half-yearly public examination of the
children, at the Central School-rooms. Bald win's-gardens, his Grace the Archbishop of Casterbury in the chair. It appeared by the
report, that during the last year 328 schools had been received into nion with the Society, carrying up the amount of schools in union to
he number of 2937 ; and $: E 643$ had been voted in aid of the building chool rooms in 104 nlaces-the total expense of the buildings being nquiry as to the state of education under the Church in all parts of places, which were lound to contain 11,000 schools, with 678,356 chilSales, than 710.000 children under the care of levs, in England and Sons of The Clergy.-On Thursday the anniversary Festival of the
dour at St. Paul's Cathedral, when a numerous and farhionable company attended: among whom were the Lord Chancellor and many ther noblemen and gentlemen of distinction, the Archbishop of
Canterbury, \&c. Prior to Handel'a grand Coronation Anthem being erformed, a sermon appropriato to the occasion was delivered by the
Very Rev. George Chandler, D.C.L. Dean of Chichester. The company afterwards repaired to Merchant Taylors Hall, to partake of a
sumptuous dinner. A very liberal subscription was made in aid of

King's Theatre - The Queen honoured this Theatre on Thursay night with her presence. Her Majesty was accompanied by her the stage, on the first tier. Mellea was the opera performed, in which
the principal characters wore sustained as formerly. After the pera, the ballet of Kenilvorth wastaiven. Las wermerly. After the
in various parts of the house, announcing that Signor Pazanted concert, which was to take place on Friday evening, has beren post-
noned, and giving a copy of a note in Italian, addresed by Signor "SIR-Findims myself rather indinposed, I berk you will do me the perform to-morrow evening. $\dot{I}$ am, Sir, your humble servant.



CHRISTIE'S IISCOURSES on the DIVINE UNITY. Fourth


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## of Purham. Place, Pall-ma

om may be bad, the Fourth Edition of
Mr. GILLY'S FIRST EXCURSION to PIEMONT in 1823, with Ten Plates

 attempt at revolution
immediately crushed.
It is said that Lord Jersey would have netted 50,0001 , had the
it favourite won the Derby, instead of which his Lordship is reported
to be al loser to the tune of upwards of 20,0001 . by the "untoward event. understand that it is at length finally arranged that the cere-
 The Londin. Wilian
in the chair
in the crair.
The remans of the late Jonathan Raine, Esq. were yesterday
interred beneath the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn., of which he was a interred beneath the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn, of which he was a
bencher. The hearse was followed by two mourning coaclies and

 day afternoon, by some unforeseen accident she anain turned over on her beam ends, which caused a much kreater obstruction to the
entrance of St. Katherine's Docks than before. $A$ number of men were on Friday enynged in making the neceessary preparations or weighing her, by means of chain cables being fastened to her tim-
bers, and attached to several barges that were placed round her. An unsuccessfurl attempt to raise her was again made in the evening, seyesterday mornink, and weighend har in perlect saceety. She will put yete a dry dock. as, she is mucll damaged about her kelson.
Yesterday morning, about two o 0 'lock, an alarming frie upon the premiees of Mr M. Kight, baker in in the fuld brome out
Brompton, by which the entire slock Brompton, by which the entire stock and building were quickly con-
sumed. the inmates had the most narrow eacape. The next door a cheesemonger's, was much damaged, having been ignited; but,
owing to a guick supply of water, and the renewed exertions of the owing to a quick supply or water, ares were subdued. The fire began in
the bakehouse.
DEsTrivclive Fine ax Hivgerfond.-On Thursday morning last
a fire inost distressing in its consequences broke out at the house of a fire most distressing in its consequences broke out at the house o a cottager in Moon-lane, aljoining this town, by which more than a
hundred poor people are rendered houseless. The cusse of the fire was some ashes which a poor woman who had been baking had taken
out of her oven, and placed in one of the rooms, without thinking of onh danger. The fire very yhortly communicated to the ardjoining
thouses, and before the flames could be subdued thirteen others were entirely destroyed; fortunately, however, the property was saved
 durink the week, and one that took place yesterday afternoon wa
attended with a new and alarming outrage: - As Mr. W. W. Simpson, athe well known auwtioneer, was passink from the Bank, with notes
to a larke amount in his hand, to his offices in Buckilersbury, he was attacked by two young men, one of whom was detected in picking
bis pocket of a silk handkerchief and a waluable shell snuffilox, richly mounted in silver, and which dropped as the handkerchief
was drawn from the pocket. An alarm being made, they were pursued; and, after a long chase. the one who had stolen the property
was taken in the Poultry. but the accomplice escaped. In the purwast taken in the Poultry. but the accomplice escaped. In the pur-
suit a kentleman who had joined it received a violent bow, caccom. panied with a sound, or report, on the eye and side of the head,
which, he stated, he is convinced was not given by the hand of fist, but from some exploxive force, and evidetily with the intention to
bind himm. Hise ye is isuch hirt, and at frrst it was thought the
giglt was destroyed. Mr.
 Ructioncer, or The The thief, in thise case, was also detected and se
hand erchief.
cured
Several for religious purposes, both in the City and in Westminater. extraordinary sensation, and a aecond of even a stronger character is has made more noise than any political writer of the last half century

 with his fashionable band, to be in attendance
ment of the music to be under his direction. MEMBERS RETURNED.






 STATE OF POLLS.

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terized. Exclusive, howerer, of that ingredient, there is information still more


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Love lay not down his head there." - Werner.
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cayed Teeth and Curing of Tootheche, by the uee of the A nody ne Cement, \&c. \& Also stating the Inpprorements in tixing Artiticial Teeth, and a Description of


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

## Vol. XI.-No. 546















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 Tickets, anill Pricee to to ne had at a the Box office; and al Mr. Leet Music Ware-




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SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1831.

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Note II.-Contains codwin' celebrated story of CNLEB wILLIAMS, oom-







 And may he thad of anil Bookenelers


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 among ter reople, and contribut ng million to the pablic ereenue.













 of chatm
That the Agents for the Colonies, represented at thit Meeting, be requested to
present the Memmorials to the Lords of the Treasury and the Board of Trade, and
that they be instructed presenter me menorials to the Lords of the Treasury and the Board of Trade, and
that they be instructed to wait on the Marauis of Chandos and solicit hls alua-
able assistance in furihering the objects of thene Memorials. able astistance in frithering the objects of these Memorials.
That these Resolutions bep ubblishedf nt he Colonial and
JOHN P. YCROFT


Thie King has been pleased to invest Vice. Admiral Sir Ed ward James Foote with the ensign of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order
of the Bath.
The King bas been also pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon
William Beatty. Bso. M.D.

T. HUNT, Nicholaa-lane. merchant.
J. CAMK RUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

JWestminger, tallors (so far as relates to Jod Cameron.) BERN, Henrietta-street,





 equare, Lincoln's-Inn; Tibbits and Son, Warwick- B. MARSHALL, Hodders
Reld, Yorkstife, woollen manuacturee. Atte. Rowlinson and Wyche, 17
Southampton buildings, Chancery-lane; Rowlineon, Llverpool.

## STOOD AMID THE GLITTERING THRONG."

This song, which is the wame that created so.
This song, which is ef eadyme that created so great a sensation at
the evering concert of Lady but a few nights past, is set to one of the most touching and plaintive meledies ever composed to
Bishop, who appears to have exerted more than his usual talent Bishop, who appears to have exerted more than his usual talent in
giving, effect to a ballad. which, like "Oh no we never mention her,
has been, we are told, the result of feeling on the part of its autho giving effect to a ballad. Which, like "Oh no we never mention her,"
has been, we are told, the result of feeling on the part of its author.
Mr, $\mathbf{B}$. is said to have written it on his return from a soiree near Mortman square, after galtopading with a certain illuantiouous perton
in the exclusive colerie, and the young lady alluded to is supposed in the exclusive
to he the lovely
of Cheltenham.

ve mov'd since then in princely halls -
I.tread them evern luw
hold in mine the hand of one
With coronetle! lrow!
And I may nepin to ruart hER omile,
And seenn to heed In R Klance ;

Cht when I sprep-a metodv
Comes roshing on my brain :
Is kreetink me argin! at ing

Tocaintres of Kingnoms and Eapines.-The Twelfth Number of that beautiful and comprehansive hitte work, The Fumily Cabinet
ittas, which has just appeared, completes the publicatin, which is
now whe had, hound in a wolume of aniform size with the Family Library, Cabinet Cyclopredia, \&c. to which publications it is a most
valuable. and we may adfe, a n ncessary companion. In theeg time valuable. and we may adde, a necessary companion. In these times
of potitical changrs, when the localities of lingdoms and empires are
beceme as familiar in commoner become as familiar in common conversation as houselold words, a
pablication like that before us, is of inestimable value. The little Atlas to which we are now alluding, we have no hesitation in saying
ought to be on the table of all who read and think of the events which are pasing around them.
been AkLi. Plumonons.-Lieutenant Horatio Thomas Austin has boen pramoted to the rank of Conmander; Mr. Andrew Snape
Hammond and Mr. George Williams, have'been promoted to the rank of bieutenants.
"Fhe case oft The Attorney-General $v$. the Corporation of Dublin,"
came on for argument in the Irish Rolls Court on Tuesday. It involves came on for argument in the Irish Roll Court on Tuesday. It involves
the misppplication of the funds derived from the pipe water and
metal, main rates by the Corporation, and it was now hrought before metah unain rates by the Corporation, And it was now brought before
the Court uponereeptions to the Master's report, which cliarged the
Corporation with defaleations to the amnunt of 67.0001 . The first exception raised to the report was that the Mater had disallowed a
rent of 1,5001 a year to which the Corporation was entitled. The




Joseph Plant Stevens was indicted tor stealing 301 . from the person
of Thos. Young, a farmer and hop-grower, of Seven Oaks Kent The prosecutor, who is an elderly man, stated, that being in town in accosted by a well-dressed joung man of diminutive stature, who asked him if he was not a hop-grower out of Kent. The reply being
in the alfirmative, the stranger and he then entered into conversait the which turned to politics, and after discussing the Reform ques tion, they proposed to call at the Three Tuns, in the Borough, near which tavern they had now arrived, and they it, the young man spoke
water. Ourink the time they were drinking
of the respectability of his own family, saying that he was a nativ of the respectability of his own family, saying that he was a native
of Brighton; and that he had come up to London to make some inquiries respectink a rich relative from whom he had expectations.-
While sitting in the room conversing on the subjects alludet to, the
prisoner walked in, and seating himself at the same table with them, prisoner wal for a klass of brandy and water; he affected to be a stranger,
calle
and after sipping a little of his liguor, he began to talk on the alland after sipping a little of his liquor, he began to talk on the all
absorbing question of Reform. Having passed a high eulokium on the King and his Ministers, the prisoner then bekan to talk alou
himeelf, and commenced hy sayng that he was a very lucy fellow,
a Chancery suit having been just decided in his favour; adding that he 8001. per annum by the decision of the Court. The farmer perceiv pocket. advised him strongly to put up the money again, telling
him at the same time that London was infested with sharpers, and that if he did not take care, he would assuredly be choused out
of it by some of the knowing ones who lurked about in all quarters of it by some of the knowing ones who lurked about in all quarters
in sarch of their prey. The prisoner spoke in a broad country
dialect, and after the farmer had given him the advice just mentioned, the short young man. who no doubt wav in league with the prisoner,
said te the latter, - This is a nice steady old gentleman, and I think
the least you can do is to presenthim with a kown-piece for his wife as some acknowledgment for his food advice." The prisoner at fob, said that he thought it better to nive the larmer a guinea for his prisoner desired the farmer to take out his purse, in order to place the guinea with the rest of the money. The farmer very foolishly
did as he was required, and the result was, that the prisoner, by did as he was required, and the result was, that the prisoner, by
dexterous movement, slipped some tisue paper into the purse, in lieu of six 51 . notes, which had been previously there; and so ski
fully managed was the trict had been robbed, until some time afterwards, on visiting Mr. Stevens a hop-factor, in Union-street, and recounting over to that gentleman
the kind treatment he had experienced at the Three Tuns, the dis covery of the tissue paper being substituted for his Bank of, England notes took place. The prisoner, in his defence, said that he was a
Hornchurch fair. in Lincolnshire, at the time of the alleged robbery He called no witnesses to prove the assertion, nor as to characte
The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and after the verdict was del vered, it waun stated to the Court that a poor man from Oxfordshire
was then in Court, who had been robbed by the prisoner in Nove was then in Court, who had been robbed by the prisoner in November last, under similar circumstances. The Chairman said there was no
doubt the prisoner was one of a gang of thieves who had recently committed so many robberies of this description, and it was necessary
to make an example in this instance. The sentence of the Court was, that the prisoner be transpntied for life
We are authorized to state that the Committce appointed at a
Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Metropolis, held on the 24th March last at the Mansion House, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the nising to mitigate the distress in Ireland. continue to meet at No 37, Cornhill; and that they are wholly unconnected with any meeting or society having "ulterier" or other objects than the relief of the
temporary calamities that at this moment so grievously afflict the His Majesty has signified his intention of honouring with his pre sence the grand Eton regatta on the 4th of June. The Princes
George of Cumberland and Cambridge will also honour the fête, by ers to the two first boats.
At their Majesty's last Levee and Drawing-room, a great number
of distinkuished individualsappeared in the new uniforme fixed upon by the Kink, for the Deputy Lieutenants of Countiof, supplied com
plete by FLETCHER, the eminent Army Clothier, of New Bond-street substitute for the dntiquated costume of claret-coloured an excellent substitute for the antiquated costume of claret-coloured cloth, with
stel buttons, and silk bags; it is likewise a much more appropriate
lress for all public occasions, and in visiting Forei dress for all public occavions, and in visiting Foreikn Courts. Deputy
Lieutenants rank with Colonels in the army, and in the absence of pecti
Her Majenty will give a ball at St. James's Palace on the 13th of June, a musical party on the 17th, and another grand ball on the 30th
Friday's Gazette contains his Majeaty's Order in Council appoint ng the port of Road Harbour, in the Island of Tortola, a free ware The duties
The duties heretofore performed by the Clerk of the Cheque and
Storekeeper in his Majesty's Victualling Yards are to be henceforth consolidated in the office of Storekeeper--Plymouth. Tournal.
The Haymarket Theatre opens on the I5th of June, with a very The sempany. though, as a matter of course, several accounts remain open, not ingle levanter was declared.
The Duke of Cambridge
The gardener of Henry Host Henley Esq. of Leigh House nea
The gardener of Henry Host Henley, Esq. of Leigh House, near
Chard, in digging out the root of an old tree, a few days since, discoworth of goman urn, containing between five and six hundred pound
wore Emperor Claudius, as fresh and bright as
By accounts from the apple counties, it appears that the late north-
eavterly winds have so materially injured the bloom, that the crop is eauterly winds have so materially injured the bloom, that the crop is
expected to fall siort of an "average harvest." landed at Deptord, and immediately forwarded to St. James's Palace They are intended for his Maijesty's state carriage.
An extensive wood near Boughton. was last week, by means not yn extensive woot near Boughton. was ast week, by means not
bet ascen 30 and, set on fire, and as the wind blew strong at the time, The $A$ yrshire election way diagraced by serious disturbances. Emigration to North America is going on at present with great
rapidity ; 500 persons embsrked at Liverpool for New York last week Seasonable recreations.-The ride, the drive, the promenade and the aquatic excursion, are now by rank and fashion in full
enjoyment-all are on the wing, and all wear the cheering aspect of
hapiness we

 other suatisins the flowing tremes in pristine radiance. A man named. John Hunt, in the einploy of a corn-chandler, re
siding in the vicinity of Gxford-street, was examined at Marlborough
street on FEiday and remanded street on Fiiday, and remanded, on a charke of havin $\alpha$ infused arseni
with bran piven to some horses, the property of Colonel Leslie, Upper Harley-atrect. The ground of sumpicion against the prisone
was strong, as it appeared that he was a very particular was strong, an it appeared that he was a very particular friend o
Colonel Leslie's late coactrman, who had been discharked by tha gentheman a slbrt time since in consequence of irrekularity, added porseasion the corn had last been, prior to its having been given the animale.
Two boys and two horees, whilst ploughing ina fieldnear Braziers,
the seat of Admiral Manley, were struck dead by lightning during a thurider-storm on Tuesday last. Barmasters on Circuir.-It is computed that there are no fewer
han 439 genulemen of the "long robe" who travel the respective han 439 gentlemen of the "long, robe who travel the respective
circuits, wiz. Northern. Circuit, Wentern Circuit, 92; Heme
Circuit, 77 ; Midand Circuit, 41; Norfolk Circuit 31 ; and. Oxford

## Circuits.

We rearet to learn that Sir.Thomas Munro, son of the late Major
General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart. Governor of Mas


Marlborover-street-- Poli Ormerly a servant in the employ of Mr. Mackay, jeweller, No. 16 , Qubies and emeralds to the value of 501 the the property ol with stealing
The case was one of a most sinkular and extraord The case was one of a most sinkular and extraordinary demployer,
and excited considerable attention. Mrs. Charlotte Mackay that herself and husband went on Saturday evening last to Cotated hat herseff and husband went on Saturday evening last to Cooke's
Equestrian Circus, Windmill-street, Haymarket, leaving the house in the care of the prisoner, who had been in her service only three
weeks. They returned from the prformance at half past eleven and
retired to bed. On the followink day (Sunday) witwess was herself in her bed-room, and observed veveral rubies lying ressing
kround. This at first did not excite any suspicion of a robber the kround. This at first did not excite any suspicion of a robbery, as might, in putting them away, have spilt them. Serye, however thathe lim up, and pointed the stones out, when the drawer in which he
vas in the habit of depositing them, was searched, and was in the habit of depositing them, was searched, and upwards of
501 . worth of emeralds and diamonds were immediately missed. On
be previous evening they had locked the dravers he previous evening they had locked the drawers and deposited the
keys in the bottom drawer, which was the only one remainit locked, and on the Sunday they were sound precisely in the wane
place as they had been left. The servant was immediately called tup she denied all knowledge of the robbery, and made use of spme
expressions conveying the idea that Mr. Mreredith, a lodker, was the
individual who must have perpetrated the robbery individual who must lave perpetrated the robbery. Goddard, be
officer of this estallishment, was immediately sent for, and he end
Mr. Mackay searched the room of Mr. Meredith wit Mr. Mackay searched the room of Mr. Meredith without findigazny
think which would serve to implicate that individual in the robbery
and the prisoner still pressisted in her insidious observations and the prisoner stili ning abut the matter. The officer departed,
ink that she knew nothing
and and about eight o'clock at night the prisoner confessed to primess
that she had stolen the property, and that she had thrown it in the asthole. This communication was mate without threat or promiese
of any kind, and she was immediately given into castody.-
Mr. Mackay and the other witnesses then guve the ir evidence atcon-
siderable length. In addition aiderabed lenath. In addition to facts detailed by Mrs. Mackay, it
appared that after the prosecutor had searched the roonlat at coming in at eight the same night they went up again into Mr. Merre-
dith's dith's roon, and the prosecutor then said to his friend, "If 1 ereen
were to find, one ruby in this room I mikht suspect the man, butasit is I cannot.", The prisoner had followed then into the roami. and
was in hearing at that time, and she immediately afterwargs...ant
down stairs, and returning with a likht stepped into the middle of the room, and, picking up a ruby said, Now don't you be-
lieve who it was stole the thinks ?", Mr. Mackay said he did be
lieve who stole them heve who stole them, and sending for an oflicer, sher made the com-
munication which we have detailed in Mrs. Mackiays pridence.-Mr. Roe: Had the room of M. Meredith bern thoronkhiy searched prior
to her finding the ruby F -Mr. Mackay: I had kone dlown on my kees with the officer, and had it been there before 1 must liave soen it 8 8te
picked it up from anspicuous part of the room. Were 1 to dropbie as small as a pin's head I could find it
stated that he heard the prisoner also told him that she threw the ruby on Mr. Meredith's and stie time informing her that she was not bound to make any defencee-.
The prisoner asseverated that she never had said she knew aughitof the robbery; but.she admitted that she had thrown the ruby in M. person. The achnowledged attempt of the prisoncr to implicate. an
innocent person appeared to create considerable indignation in the
ind minds of all present. Mr. Roe inquired if the prisoner was wware
that the keys were deposited in the bottom drawer? Mrs. Maccipy
repplied the the keys there, but she more frequently carried them about intwer pocket. Mr. Roe said that it was a case which demanded the akw
tion of a jury, und fully cominitted her for trial, but ondered her tote Within the last two or three weeks, several persons have been carb
mitted to prison on the The base pieces are not distinguishable so much by the ring asatioe
colour of the metal (the best pewter), being whiter than the genviak;
 diatinction.
Half the boat in which Sir with Captaing Bradby and Young, has been found. From thisetircumstance it is conjectured that she was severed by some electric
matter, instead of being capsized in a sudden squall, as was at supposed.
Iover.-The ominous monosyllable "Swins" chalk on most of the walle and buildings in and about this towni'm apparently the same handwriting as before the awful occurrencestor wages-which we regret to hear has occurred in some places.Herall plendid structure, which does such have determined to open thit their exertione, ontite
lit of August, and the ceremony will be performed with all the owt
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rumum




 "Were all books reduced to their quilitessence, many a bulky author would
make his appearance to a pamphlet; ihere would be scorce such a thing as a
folio; and the works of an age would be contained on a few shelves." Addilion
 volumes, and the risling generation are to have all the ond umbering quartos, and
octa vos compressed into duodection, and to become masters of plilosophy with a comparatively trifing cost of time, labour, and money. So bee it we
ouly repyet that we were horn a generation too soon. The present speclinen
certainly speaks well for the work; and with its portrait and very excellent bio
 he following will be finst selected:- Burnet, Clarendon, Gibbon, Hume, Robert On, Baen, Addison, Goldsinith, Johnson, Milton, Swift, \&o.
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Lord B- SUBSTANECE vBASUS SHADOW
Lord B - laid a bet on two game cocks, that they,
When pited, would tun from each other away;


T



## JOHNBULL.

## 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
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 cleered 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 evening, and the effects of well-paid
night were very evident amongst the " $G$ B
IT has been, and $\overline{\overline{i s} \text {, the fashion with }}$ 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 over-
throw of any such apprehensions and doubts-whether we, throw of any such apprelensions and doubts-whether we,
who admit the existence of fears upon that point, are wrong 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 proceedin
of the kingdom.
We will begin with the dinner given in celebration of the return of Lord Howice and Mr. Beaumont for the county of Northumberlanid, and we will nothing extenuate, no aught set down in malice-but we will state verbatim from the report of that meeting in the New.
14 , what occurred upon the occasion.
The dinner was served at three o'clock in a Malting-the High Sheriff, Mr. Sivertop, of Minsteracres, (a Roman Catholic gentle-
man) in the clair-supported on lis right by Lord Howick, and on man in the cllair-supported on his right by Lord Howick, and on
his left by T. W. Beaumont, Esq. Sir Finacis Blake, Bart. and Tsos. Ridpu., Esq.
On the cloth having been removed, the Chairman immediately rose, and made some immaterial remarks upon the cheering to be given to certain tossts; he then proceeded to say-" With respect to
himself, he had not been supplied with a list of toasts, and therefore himself, he had not been supplied with a list of toasts, and threrefore
he hoped they would excuse any error he might happen to commit. he would conclude by offering, as the risist Tonst or THE DAM, one
He whe
which had appeared to him to be strictiv constriturional-THE which had appeared to him to be sTrictly constriturional-THE
PEOPLE, THE ONLY source or Leatronte rower.) (Appluuse.) PEOPLE, THE ONLY
Tune-Rule Britannia.
Tune-Rule Britannia $\qquad$ THE KING
After the other routine of toasts had been drunk, the Army, the Navy, and the newly elected Members, Mr. Beavaont proposed the
health of the Chairman, Mr. High Sheriff Suventor, and health of the Chairman, Mr. High Sheriff Silvenior, and made the
following obscrvations, lighly complimentary not only to that gentlefollowing observations, highy complimentary not only to that gentle-
man, but to the reople whom he had eulogized. Mr. Beavenowt said man, but to the prople whom he had eulogized. Mr. Beavinst said
-" He could not but notice the fact that he (SInventor) very properly commenced the entertainment by drinking to the reople-that
was to their improvenent, than which, at the present day, no toast Was to heir 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 Nonrock 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 Northumber-
land was truly flattering ; but he was aware that the tribute wis paid
 of Non FoLK had been dismissed from his ontice of Lord Lieutenant of
the West Riding of Yorksibre, for druinking the reorle. he felt
assured the he woll
Now we appeal not to the passions or the feclings 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 vievs does not convey, in so many words, the intention and views of the party to which that Minister, has, thronghout 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 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 reader meritorious now, conduct which, then, amounted to insubordination, if not treason?
Howice 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. dinner, we must, by way of reeoinder, 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 Kivg's Majesty, Lord toast was to the KING's MIJESTY, Lord Iowick, that
KING's suborlinate servant, and son of his Prime Minister, KING's subordinate servant, and son of his Prime Minister,
neither remarked nor remonstrated upon a proceeding which, neither remarked nor renonstrated 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. Russbili and sir
HeDworth-Wilinamson; 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:speeches, as reported in the Tyne Mercury:--
applane healths of the two Hon. Members were drunk with great


its cause
do yours
On the health of the Magistrates being drunk-
C. Ripros, Esq. returned thanks for himself and his brother
magistrates. Would that the enemies of Reform could witness the sikht before them, when north and south responded their conquerin
cry, and when wict
 spect was before them. Thes. were pbout to send their representa-
tives armed with full powers to tahe the spoil. Mikh they use those
powers tionestly and well

 ecclegiactical abuses were done away-till those useless functionuries
of the Church of Lingland were removed. He conlessed that there
 clergy. He limasell hoped he should live and die an unvorthy membe
of the church of Enland; but the did not sea any reason why othe
denominations, whose doctrines were in accordance with the Word God, ere ne not equally en nitled to support. Io ould a reformed Par
liament suffer an ecclessiastical county palatine to exist $?$ He thoukh
not
 thing to do with olititisp, and become what they oukht to be-residen
tial overseers. Would a Dean and Chapter, those real sincecrists, be
We alloved. like vampires, to ive on the lije blood of the Constitution,
Perish the edea! All would be uselul and liumble teachers ol God'
word word -livink in indepiendence, not wallowing in wealth. In sho
they would have to be what nov they were not. He feared that
many would conside these
 oppoments of the march of civil Liberty.--Applause.).
Mr. Russelv said, hie opinions avowed by his Hon. Friend, Mr
Rippon Mr. Russell said, the opinions avowed by his Hon. Friend, Mr.
Rippon, were his own. Apphuse.) He had no idea that that
feeling was so strong, so unanimous, as lhad been maniestad there






 wax to these poor creatures.
Mr. W. H. Bhockerr aid, the cry is now moderate Reform amongst the few, very few, who set thrmselvers against the voice of at
whiol nation, and he was onory to find that the cry wwis the strongent
and amone. The battue we will rain, wnd then let the connquered thenk
batle.
their stars if we be moderate in setting the lonks -stunding bulunce

Now then, having detailed, without the change of a syllable, the reported speeches of these meetings, we again ask their minds as to the OF REFORM? The filth of the sedition-mongers-the hideons blasphemy of the orators of the Rotunda-may be sconfed at, and treated contemptuously, as not speaking the have-not the important or influential persons, libel of the hidden garretteer, but the recorded sentiments of Members of the Uouse 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 the master-spirit who controuls him las 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 upno the country. Why-why
should revolution in England be different in its resulis from revolution elsewhere? Lord GREY is aware of the danger but how to avoid it is the question: let him ask Lord STAF Ford-let him enquire of Lord Lansdowne-nay, let him take counsel of hord holland-but never let him, or his notidings, 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 this Son-in-law publicly declare the necessity of overturning the Church, as the first step of a Reformed Parliament, "THE abistogracy 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 privileges, we are fast hurrying, does alarm patents, sous, and those amongst the most violent partisaus 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 can still remain participe true principles of the constitution, in measures, the character of which, no change of circumstances can have altered in their minds, we cannot understand conception: for nistry for good intentions, who have always supported the mad theories which they are now about to reduce to practiee, no such concession can be made to men, the whole poncr of whose faculties, since the beginning of their political
existence, have been directed to the overthrow and tion of such projects.
The straw thrown up, will show how the wind sits when begun, we may clearly perceive, by Hr. Jeffrey's has beg the Committee of the Edinburgh Reform Dinner, which
to custo have been givel to him in that city-it is a curious
sign of the Times," and we give it as we find it:-
" Dean Sin,-I had the lionour, at a laterey houre last nisht 18, 1831. ceiving your obliging le ter of that date, with a copy of certain Re-
solutions cucloged, and really solutions enclos. d, and really do not know in what terms to express
the depp sense I have of the great honow the the deep sense 1 have of the great honour the Gentlemen or the
Committee have conferred on me, and of the buducess with which
they and their constitue
deav wurs so be ubeful.
Gattering rerrm to to tour invitation which you have conveyed in such distinguished mark of their favour cannot be otherwise than gratity
 my fellow-citizens. But, situated us $I$ now am, I trust the com.
mittee will excuuse me, if I beg leave very respectlully to decline the
honour they propose for me. "I have of late been unavoidably placed in more frequent contact
with popular assembilise thun 1 wished, and 1 am really anxious to
escap inta
 might be deservedy blamed if 1 allowed myself to be brought so
prominenty forward in a public meeting, which might be gaid to
hiave no other object than the gratification of my own vanity liave no other object than the gratificatition, of my own vanity or am-
bition, and which I really think is not now called for, for any purpase.
of late in the minds of the people of Scotland generully, und of this
 all be the better of a tittle repeose.
might have turnished me with a reasonable excuse for declinuch as invitation, lad I I not the whth it unworthy of me to dissecmbling in this
degree the more weighty reasons which tave led me so this d tetemi
 gation under which they have laid me, and theconsiderations on the strength of which I humbly request them to allow me to decline the "I have the hose.
tude and respect, your to be, dear Sir, with every sentiment of grati-
We admire Mr. Jeffrey's views and feelings, sa pressed 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 Genteman's horror of popular
assemblies, and popular have been a wiser and less difficult, course for him to have pursued, if, instead of endeavouring to allay the popular feel ing, he had, in the first instance, abstained from his efforts to Grey and 1 ed Grey he sale senents lowards Lord dificu, and Lord Grex, as we have already said, feels his dinis day. Allwe ask , ater seeing the evidence we hav longer attempt to blind those whom they ought most cliefly to engighten to the ina those whom they ought most ciefl 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, Lon don, \&c. has just been presented to a Prebendal Stall.
Nothing could have been more injudicious than fixin the Anniversary Pitt dinner on the day appropriated to stances of a Court and of courlly rejoicins a considerable number of the persous whose attendance at this year there being iorwise have been certain: beside tion of its memhers are in the country. The Duke of WELLington, whose absence from town is occasioned by a do mestic calamity-Sir Robert Peel, and by far the greater part of those who were certain to have attended, are absent. Notwithstanding this mismanagement, and allits conse
quences, 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 consigned it. To support Lord harewood in the Chair; wer Ma face whe of Gordon, the Earl of Eldon, Marquess of salisbury, ciart of Verulan, earle
Aboyne, Lords Sinney, Mahon, Grimston, Ashey Forfester, Redestale, Kenyon, Rolle, Encomb Skemersdale, bexley, sif John Walsh, Sir Joh Osborne, Sir W. Welby, Sir John lianmer, Si idorge rose, sir John gibbons, sir Charles We Keny, gir ohn Chetwode, Hon. A. Trevor, hod dundas, M.P., G. E. Welary, M.P., W. Ferrand, M.P Hon W Dunconbe, Mr Wib. ., werrand, . Peachy, Mr. Fullanton 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 gasco $\overline{\overline{\text { vine, }} \text { the late Member for Liverpool, }}$ Palace on Saturday week
Our readers will perceive, by the Gazette, that the King has been pleased to grant the title and precedency usually the dificent members of the dianghters of Marquess who are not by marriage alreally ennobled in a higher degree. This matter is one so peculiarly personal the hes, in flouadering out of its gratuitous abuse of Loud NuNSTEk, denied that their objetions to branches of his family aplied to elevation of the olde of the family are now dis if the Tim. Since the whl think, must be sally puzzleid to shufle ont of its attack.
There can be no dombt, we should imagine, that the son mark of the loyal 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 GREX, mpon whom This MAJESTY, on Friday, conferred the b the
ribband. There is a precedent for this infraction of the Statutes of the Order. King George the Fourte when Regent, bestowed two extra ribbands upon Earl his Royst and Lord Londonderry, as a special in 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 Grex appro those of the Noble Lords, whose names are recorded, ${ }^{\text {as }}$ affording precedents for the extraordinary investiture of we to Lordship, we cannot presume to surmise; nor were
adopt Lord Brovginan's mode of spealing of them, wo it be quite safe to do so, even were we that way inclined Lord Grev, however, is doomed sometimes to qualify the the bitters which popular feeling, and an independent sense of his Lordship's political career, occasionally present. The
KING was pleased to recommend Earl GIEY to be elected an elder brother of the Trinity House, on the vacancy occa-

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 reconmendation, high and influential as it may be supposed to have been, was
We are enabled to state-and we do it most readily - that Mr. Lockwoon, the late Chaplain of the House of Commons, was not applied to upon the subject of the late Cam-
bridge election, by any persons who can be strictly called bridge election, by any person.
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
kingly office; let ns refer to the coarse attempt at ridicule of the King's personal manners and conduct, made by Captain SPENCER, the brother or
CHEQUER, at Birmingham.
Captain SPENCER, in returning thanks for the honour which had been done the Navy, by drinking the heallh of the Service, said, "It had been truly said that the Cockpit was
not the place where elegance of manners was to be learnednot the place where elegance of manners wast
but he would say that he had inet with many honest, genebut he would say that he had met with many honest, gene-
rous Englishmen there, and KING WILIIAN THE TAR? 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 may tend to Ministrers goes about saying, and may perfectly justify the toast given at one of the recent election dinners, "Admiral Grex, who commands the Royal Wiliian! " 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 Genteman of he cockpit nocurity in the House of Commons. We ask Capt. Spencerr, as we shall ask Lord Grev, 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 can-
not be reduced to practice, and the other half will never be not be reduced to practice, and the other haif wis never be
proposed. $\operatorname{At}$ 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, 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, whon they have 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 тo 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 BLLL 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 we attribute merely to the fact hat 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 sovereigu in the more gentlemanly part of the party,
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 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 Wisont 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 Grabam, 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 active emissaries of the Abolitionists, whose great object is the overthrow of our Colonial Establishments altogether, have been assiduonsly spreading reports that the King had made the blacks free, but the Governors kept the news frem Those who, like ourselves, have read the many eloquent speeches of his present Masfisty when Duke of Clarence, pretty well convinced that His MAJESTY's knowled may of be 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 the sake of keeping up their mob-popularity-that our colonies, like our country, are endangered by the display of taite can be no doubt, and we only hope that the manifes tation of feeling at Antigna 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 peWe find in do not in the slightest degree understand. following observations, which Post of one day last week the "The occurrences that have lately rakily allopt:-
anothee in Antigua affiord
oficior example of the dirctul effecta whitich must ever

 cre, and destruction, which all who really have love for their ' Iellow-
cre creatures must shun, wer to contrmplate? Is it rational or honest to
accuse our countryme in the $W$. accuse our countrymen in the West Indies of injustice and crevely
net only without evidence. but in defiance of well.establistred and
undenible facts?
 millions, they tate a twelfth part in value of the whole of our
exports, and transmit to us nearly a fourth in whele exports, and transmit to us nearly a fourth in value of the
whole of our imports ; and that branch. both of our ent
ports and inports, lias been shown, by outicial documents, to
exceed in value the unitrd amoun,
 separation from Great Britinin of Colonies atch as these, Collonies too
in which the English lanzuage, English feelings and manners, are predominant. must at once be pronounce whose utter disiegard of the interests and klory of liis country ren-
ders him wholly unorthy of consideration. The Planters have
materially adyancel by their
 Ametioration that hat taken place in every respect within the last
thirty jeara is ismiliar to every one who know the West Indias; if
therefore there were any regard for justice in the "A Anti-Slayery"
 feel it to be their duty, as it it is their obvious ine reases, to those whov
every possible means for hish 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 the Governmer , themarkable proof such riots at elections 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 Melbounne, He bishop of London, or from Lord MELBOURNE, the whem Secretary, to notice a placard (one of many, through the principal streets of the metropolis, the week before last. We intended to bring the subject forward last Sunday, but our disinclination to encrease the dissemination of such abominations hindered us from doing so. Two or three appeals from valued correspondents have, however, exlibit to our readers the bill verbatim as performance is this:-

"On Sunday evening next, being Whit-Sunday, or the Day of Pentecost, the Rev. Robert TAvLon will deliver a Discourse suita-
ble to the day, and will explain the Pagan particulars of this festival "N.B.-The Holy Ghust and, Cloven Tongues will appear precisely
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 perse.-
cution; but we must think that there are limits where this cution; but we must think that there are limits where this
delicacy should slop, and inost assuredly when we find the newly-elected Memhers of Parliament publicly denouncing the Clergy of the Estabishment as drones, while on the other the religious priviples of the people we do think it worth the religious principles of the people, we do think it worth notice of our exemplary diocesan; although we should have thought the paroclial 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 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 pernight be advantageonsly read at this juncture. For ourselves we have no remark to make-we have notic
depend upon others. $\qquad$
The changes at the Horse Guards, which have been place. It is stated that days, have not yet actually taken place. It is slated 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 frederici Fitzclamfnce 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 Anglethe appointment of the Duke of RICHMOND to the Lord the appointment of the Duke of Richmond to the Lord
Lieutenancy of Ireland. It is also
the Earl of MUNster is to go out Governor General of India.

We have again to call the nutice 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 reader believe that fatal Colony naturat infernal spot -the grave of our countrymen-the drain of our moneysailors, including two officers belonging to the Plumper gun-brig-that of the ship Shakspeare, 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. Fuite, a young gentleman, died in one month after his arrival; and with all this ing ree blacks do nothing, and the slave Trade is as hourish what affliction must such accounts of these produce; bu the spell of cant is over him, and he unconsciously, like his prenecessors, yields to the artful suggestions of interested hypocrisy. Surely somebody will press the matter upon

## legalized system of barbarity and imposition which must by this time have sufficiently answered the purposes of its rapacious project

## DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF A REFORMED

 imperial parliament.House of Comanons, Thurspay, Feb. 28.
Several new Members took the oaths and their seata; amongst
then we oserved the Hon Member for the District of Field Lane
and Safron Hill, whose ontrance wis orreted with Luzza, cla them we observed the Hon. Member for
and Saffron Hill whose entrance wast kre
of hands, and other demonstrations of joy.
Mr. Skor rose and said as how he thought it were a great
waste of time to ockipy the Ouse wither waste of time to ockipy the Ouse with a lot of praying-he theught
that it would be quite as well and ample sufficient tlitevery nember on entering the Ouse slould poke his face in lisa at and mutter a
shot joakliarlation, sich as was done in his parish church.- (Hear.)
He He never did no noore when he was a churchwarden-(hcur, hear)

- and he always ound that it ansered the epurpos; and he
notice practice be done away with.- (Cheers.)
Mr. K ETch said he would sartainly

The Chancfilior of the Exchequeri intimated that on the 22d o next month he should be prepared to submit his plan of Ways and
Means for the year. He could ino then with propriety enter into
detais detal of the existing taxes-icheers from all sides)-and to repeal
 of the interest on the Funded Debit-(immense cheering)-by the
sale of several supernumerary shinsor war and the materials of
some of the Dock-yurte. (Hear, hear.)-He anticipated also a con-
 . piping times. of peace ;", it would iollow, of course, that very ex-
tenive reductiona would take place in the Military Establishments-

 person or party by using even the yemblance of partiality.-(Cheer-
ing, which (asted several Minutes.) A MEMBER, whose name we could not learn, rose, and in the exu-
berance of his joy exclaimed, "Blow my wis if ever I heard such
 presisions were not strictly in accordance with the dignity of the
Hosus. Member apologized far having been led away by his feelinge
The Men

 nity and the country at large are due to the Right Hon. G'elman (the
Chanciller) for his expozee; and in order that their ancesturs might
 mikht see the estimation in which that Howse had held him, be would
move that its freedom be presented to himin in a slufl: box of the value of five sovs., and he would subcribe his bob.-(Cheers, and some Mee Speaker interposed, and endeavoured to explain to the Hor
 Cheer, he would not however be done out of doink notling, nod with
eeference to the nlace represented by the Right Hon. Grelman the Chanciller, he would , propose to bestow upon him the title of "The
Bermondsey Screw." (Laughter.) Bermondsey Screw. - Laughter.
( sallour earerers my no nudersand the point of this pun, we
should explain that in the Clink liberty, represented by the Right
 "Screw.") NeV South Wales.
Mr. Cobretr having given notice,
Mr. Conserr having given notice, that. on Thurgday next, hee
aliould briuk forward lisis motion (postponed on a previous occasion)
 Admininstratiow of Kelitigaions, in that the purp
Mr. LAato rose, appory
he could never consent that such a preposterouss motion and said that tertained by that House even or a a moponent. Was the the Hold be ent en-
Gentleman aware of the privations and hardships which the Members
of sucman of such a Committee would liave to undergo? He thought not-for
 "never willingly consent to go there again, or recommend such a
voyage to any of my friends." He said he saw scveral Honournble
Gentlemen around whad been there an well as would bear him out in his opposition.
Mr. Conerr sid, that under these circumstances he should ask leave to withdraw his motion. (Leave cive
Petitions were presented from oucter
Painst the system of Police introduced lyy a late Administratien
Sever Several Members having risen at the same time to recommend the much vociferation, theire right of peritions, and all asserting with

 its laneful and unconstitutional character; ; he thought he could not
better exemplify its true character than in using the words of a ver
 "must understand, Gentlemen, this younthrablisps genteman)" youch, these

 a shocking bad hat !" "cc. Rec. NEW WRIr.
On the motion of an Honeurable
for the district of Golden-lane, in the roomber a new writ was ordered
 next Old Bailey Sessions he ehoound move notice that the taveviousty to the the
in cases of burglary should be revised with a view to their recing life Mr. Pott said he had a motion to sub.
which, from previous communication with many thonourable Genclemen, he did not expect any opposition. Every Honourable Mem-
ber, he was assured, had already found the advantage arising from the privilege of frankink letters, and. hie wes quivant certe arinising from
experienced
ensider which they were at present restricted- (hear hery hert-as ned number the
great bore of being obliged to write the whole direction. $H$ a could rereat bore
not conceive for a moment why they should be limited to sending and
rece receivingin the whole, the paltry number of twityed five senters each
day- Hear)-and that the weight of each of such leters should be
restricted to a particle und restricted to a particle under an ounce. Some of the public officers,
and, be it observed men virtually appointed by that House, were
privileged to send letters free weight or number; ""and yet we, who, as I said before, appointed
those officers, are trammelled !-monsrous anomaly: He would
not attempt to conceal that in bringing forward the motione not attempt to concecal that tin bringing forward the motion he would
presently submit to the House, he thought it probable that te

its truth is not only disputed, but when the fact of any iusti-
tutions having long worked well is held to be no recommendation, but on the contrary a sufficient reason for breaking them up. Let the Canadas steer clear of the Rock
of Reform whatever they do! of Reform whatever they do!



 "afix their signatures to the address."-(Much checring.).
 ont the pertect the details of the business of that establishent, and
at the sathe time to incrase ins productiveness, and he viewed with
dismay the attempt now about to be made to render lis exertions a nullity; independent of the loss which the revenue would sustain,
 posed would give, would render the thing periectiy impracticable.
He eaid he would not venture to claracterize the settm at present
practised Uy many or the Members of that House in this particular, Practised by many or the Mombers of that House in this particular, filthy lucre-(groans)-he was filled with disgust.- (Great uproar.) conviderabe time, but the noise and confusion was such, that we
conuld ouly here and there calch a solitary word-we undertood him
hawever, to make some allusion to "pattern cards," " samples of grocery,', \&rc. but o ould not ctatch the context. Order being at leng th
reatored, the Honourable Gentleman concluded by moving, as an amendinent, "Thartin future, Merembers of Parliament should only
s be allowed to send five letters, and receive the same number each "day, free of postage, and that the, weight of each of such leaters
"hould not exceed half an ounce." Mr. VA, said that the objection of the Honourable Seceretary of the Post-office was perfectiy ridicullous, as regarded the probabbe insuff
ficiency of the mail coaches; he would ank, Would it not be an easy matter to anter the system of coachea, and in their place adopt that of
steam con veyance? The number of railways with which the whole steam conveyance? The number of railways with which the whole
country was now about to be intersected wuld render such alteration
anater of the greatest ense, and one steam carriage would be able and
to perform the work of a dozen mail coaches.- (Hear, hear, hear.).
The ChANCELOR of the ExCHEQUR was quite taken by surprise,
 Gentleman had communicated his intentions to him previously to
 could liave placed this subject in so feeling a point of view to the
Houn. Gentleman, as mishth have caused the present notion to have


 This announceme.t was ecceived . Mour cheers, And evidently
the nifented themselves,
Mr Spions fose and said, that although there was an crident
inclination to toddule, he could not allow the House to mizzle without

 they were down ays hammer, and he had
every 1 think woud be cight a \& trivet.
The House rose at an early hour it being understood that one of the Membirs had soune heavy bets depending on a match or bumble-
puppy in which hie had loackech bis apprentiec, and which came off puppy in which he had back cd his apprentice, and
that aiternoon in the neigghourhood of Bethnal-green.
UPPER CANADAA.

## UPPER CANADA

Captain basil Inall has placed in our hands a letter, which he has just received from Upper Canada, and which we feel well assured will be read with pleasure by every well-
wisher to our colonial interests, which, after all, are one wisher to our colonial interests, which, after
and the same with those of the country at large.
"Y
Th Your Travels in the United States and Canada have heen read in
tlude oures with much interest. The chapter with which you con
clude jours volume, on the importance of the North American

 bering amonkst my acquaintance, feel the justness of your political
remarks upon the United $S$ tates, and jump with you in the grater
亚 pmit of your conclusions. The enigration to Quebec last sunnmer
amounted to narlr
and







 ordinary derree since your visit in 1827 , so that the change may with
conffidence be recommended to the better partoo the middink wases

 nuch to spare. Upwards of 8000 bushels of Wheat were eent down settlera contributed; ; but the poar emixrrants bore a consideruble share
 for building lots. There are now three saws -mills in operation, and
four more in conteraplation. Several fanilies, of great respectability and some property, have settled there, formink highty iesirab:
society. All this present and anticipated happiness resulth from the society. Alt this. present and anticipated happiness resulth from the
welloplaniod and enenolent experiment made. .yy the Govermen
of the mother country in 1825 . The Rideau Canal will be oavigable durinx the summer.
Our Governor, Sir. Jonn Coundene, manages excellently; he is

 11 Captain Hall will take our advice, he will not adop the suggeation of his cauada correspencent. Things, to al
appearaces cannot possibly be going on better, and it would be po "dise policy to interfere when no amendment is wanted
Tithe, was, when this maxim was a thread have. commonplacoot: Alas, that we should have lived to see the day, when

TThe nerro to be allowed every very canters:-
Saturday hroughout the year for To give the negro every Satur-
the cultivation of his grounde, and day, would be most oppressive
 "This evil, in common with planters have to provide the the negro food, and it
 full pr
cut, or the cane juice not boiled when exeady, not thereof, will be to infict a positive injury on the sthe ses ; and if you do sive them another day the planter will be a till greater sulterer,
presuming he hiad already given the Saturday for another and different purpose; but the negroes themselves ay that there is no day
in the week that will compelinate them for the loss of Sunday, and they support this assertion by the following reasons:- Every de-
nomination of persons who work for hire, receive their pay on Saturday evening; it is then too late for those who live at a distance
rom the town, to attend with their goods at a public market on Som the town to attend with their gools at a pubtic matiket on
Sunday every Master of a ship allows a certain portion of his ship's company to go on shore ; from these two circumstances, when we go to town with our fruit, vegetables, poultry, pork, \&c., we meet with
numerous customers flush with money, in addition to, and independother dav in the wee

 aries have had access to the slaves tial Law!
at theirown houses, and underthe
The recent proceedings in that sanction of their masters; chapels Island unhappily shew, either Mr in the eimmple lansuake of the peo. moral pover of the Ministers of
Dle, have been termed Praise the Gospel, or that thesc pastors Houns. have been erected by the of various denominations had sionarien have been permitted to with apathy, and permitted them
attend their followerg at whatever to induike in their lawless and eason may suit the convenience destructive passions, unheeded
of all parieute, hnd what las been and unrestrained.
he result? Have eitier discord A private letter, dated Antigua

 ier every posisible circumstance they went into St. John's and
Enflish harbour, the men armed
of heing.' "If there were not a British the women with fruit, vegetables
onyon




 thould have canes to grind off on a week day. and thry legan to carry
heir threats into ext cution that very night by seting fire to the Another letter, dated Antivka, 4th A April, states- "An unfortunate

 Throes know perfictly well, Irom the denunciations in the pulpit
 anentable commentiry on the infurnce of religion on their minds.




 to of the British Governmen
to legesiste for the puthic good,
independently of all. conse. the "reasonable demands" o
 ing the Bills for the Abolition of the Sunday Market, for the Admisy
sion of Slave Evidence, and the Granting to Free People of Colour
 they resisted those unwise, danserouss and invpolitic ineasures the
kneur would be destructive to the best intereats of the mother
country, ruin scientiously believed would uttimately be found detrimental to the If the members of the Colonial Legislatures be in error on this
In

 In white oppulatation In England.
I most fully concur. PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.
My Dear Bull,-I amat a lose to decide whether Iay $25,1831$. MY DEAR BULL,- 1 am at a logs to decide whe ther 1 shall be merry
or sad today for there are god reasons for both joy and sorrow.
But smiles are more rare than tears in this "belle France." just now and, consequently, I lave a great mind to be gloomy: and yet this
visit or Louls Phim to Normandy is enough to make one gay, for, as
the the Liberals say, he has gone to make friends on the road prior to a
future departure. You have read dare say in the Freac pors an

 in Normandy. I must not tell you where I got the MS. from nor to
whom I am indeted for all te facto ot the journey-but I will pledge
wit
 upon being accompanied by his two eldest sons, by old Souvt
 do in Normandy, and he felt that he had better remazit a a homeal to



 system which stioulld tarnish the "glory" of his country ; in one word Soulr is the most liked of all the party, and simply for one reason-
because he is a solkier.
$D$ ' $A$ Roor went with the give the excursion an air of business;-- the Duke of ting in order to
 "the people" do not alter their minds, he will lave the fracause,
be King when Lowus Phili shal siep with his fathers. GBRRB dress the King; and ATHALLN went because hi
widled to have a holiday with the Queen at
with hats, feathers, and swords, dresses of all sorvis, and searls,
 say to tippling.
Catholic candle
Prior to starting the Prefect of Police had very properly senta fer
hundred


 the conch to take leave of ther husbund ;
was in the eulke, and remained in bed ;
gav and then kissed sult he party, beginning with very," nearly forgotern,
and end ending pith:
BuvD kirls scampereld about the kardens of St. Cloud, and thoroughif en-
joyed themsel ves. By the bye (and this I must and will do in popite
 Princeseses ss ever you saw any thing in all your lite.
From St. Cloud to
From St. Cloud tost. Gernain's scarcely a cat was to be eeen except,
now and then a party of a dozen of the police emplypuyes who had been


 butchers, bakers, and krocers of the town and environs-and 1 am
lound to say. that very trade was represented from that of chim
not wred decently dressed, and were accompanied by their "Sempes,",
but there were e kreat many more "filles" han ladies, and am quite certain that not nne Gentleman was present. The Clergy tayed
at home
The Gentry had gone on the day brfore to Parial he

 hat except the Pre lect, who was n paid oficrer, not a Genteman was
to be rann in the party and not one single ersison of rank or talent ame with w three minles of the spot. Ot course, we silal be wour
that this was no loss, and that the Citizen Kivg was surrounded by






 "Allons Marchons," and several other Revolutivinary Arir. © proceedings of the day. some younk men, not beink imbued
the spirit of a true and devoted loyalty, and becink diappointed at,
 Wishied to have the young men arrested, but BAlDRAsn renember
he last injunctions of the Minister oi the Interior. "Arrat
 At St. Germain's. There are three sisters, who are really
sirs, to whom they yre somewht attached; and the Dulikes g
o the net makers are all in love with them, and the tads are by no men
il looking boys. Ilowever, as the best of friends and
 me mack to their occupations, and St. Germain's was insell agail
Ir re terminates my own history. The rest are supplied def The men paid for shoutinn "Vive le Roi!" from St. Cloud to St
 vere under arms, and Reviews took pace, which lasted an dias aport of procession, and some sisy an atte nympht wa
and white in
and ho flowers, and to sing the Marseilloise. One of the liule innocent,
 he younk rokue dit me manaions and eats. were closely shut tup
ne gentleman or landed proprietor way to th seen. Not one man was to be heard of. propreat the wate of the canaille, and pothiv
else. How could it be ofterwise?
At


 oo do and nothing of workmen were not to be persuaded

nd endeavenured to throw some portion of the bla
x-Governipent of ChanLes X., but hee was still com
hat the revolution had completed the ruin of the on

|  |
| :---: |









 nd tue


























ecriphe Prince LeopoL will not be King of Belgium. The Lirtu


 is to be replaced on the column of the Place Vendome ! To To wich 1
 TO JOHN BULL.



 Mhe chairing of the ancecesstul candidates. Lordd Aurronp and ing oo the town mobility reinforced by a dueporportion of the











Suatnow weare rexir represented?

 a very slishtit notice, if any has been titen is stranke but true, that a very stight notice, if any has been taken of the proceedings during
and atter he election on the part on the press, although the rutfiall'Reienn or 'Terror.'
I will not give yon possible detail the sive shockink trumbent than I can avoid, but as far a
wer at the election, many voter were oompeilled to vote against their intentions and opinions ; among
whom the brod to whom the brother or the member, J. H. K EA ARsery the tory candi-
date who when baaten to the ground, and as the only compronive oo liis life, consented to give his voot for the radicals. That this is true,
too true, the knowledke that the friends of the radical party being free from cuarins would not act as special constables atainst the mob
and that the order for the introduction or the nilitary was not di:patched for three hours after receiving the eignatures of the magis-
rates, will prove, and it will receive further impress of truth fiom the following events. The mob were headed by a leader, who called The menberl J. H. Keansiney, Esq., escaped luckily unhurt. Th
former member, Sir Roaert Hour Leler, Bart., when overtaken on
 his loune, and small hopese are entertained of his recovery. He is a
fine old man between seventy and eighty years of age, and is sein

 sate many day fellow companions in sufferink, wistling part of their
ills had fallen on the instigators. Can the moderate reformer's (Mr. ThICKNEsse's) conscience free him from a share in the cause of the pal men of property in the town and, neightwourlyod, who suffirered si-
nilar attacks on their persona. The wareliouse of a shop of Mr. matLe was ransaciked, and the stores and fixtures ma bonfire Mr. Kearsery's house had all the pannels of the doors, windows,
nd window frames broken to sinash with stones. These and many excesses happened at the election last night.
Two men that had been taken up for the committed to the black hole, but libe
 periods. They paraded the town with flags, carresing freedmen with
them-beat the ony constable who dared oppose them, broke other their efforts completed the ruin effectually. They beat in the barricales, threw out the finniniture from top to to tom-emptied ward-
robes of clothes , cut open feather bedge, that the town was full of windows; they also entered the cellars, and drunk until men, women, and children forned a mass of intoxication. The loss of property, the
total wreck I cannot describe: I imagine one thousand pounds will not nearly be the empount of damage.
The latter attack was without any provocation. Mr. Kenablex
 panies of the 43d Light Infantry were within five miles of the tow yesterday; and at the election, as near as the aw would permit.
Each time their prompness when ordered to march was beatifil,
and each time they iound the town tranquil. These are glorious days for the beasts of the prople.

Sir, Yours obediently, \&c. \&
A. .

## THE LATE APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

Sra, -When the contrary results are balanced, which are likely to
 on innovation. The Eood, which it is the object of any measure to
secure, is at best precarious; while all alteration must be attended
 the Constitution, of which no political shpacity can anticipate the
result. It has been justly observed to thit effect by a writer, who res distinguished not less by his liverality than lite good wenee, That



The observation, however, admits of a more extennive application.
Of nuch, which to the superficial olserver appea:s to be absurd or useless, the experienced examiner perceives the necessity and value
Thoukh, in its direct use, it may be apparently productive ol evil unequivocal good may yrise from its jparicieung use and appeicition:
as the druk which is poisonous when imprudenty taken, becomes
 weed without eradicating the flower gon" Sic that ene cannot vitia vertutious immixta aunt tut illas secump tractura sun.
Thus urgent do the reasons sppear, which should dissuade all poli-
tical experinent, even when the projectors have large claims tical experinent, even when the projectors lave large claiins on the
national confidence, for the probity of their intentions, and the soundness and comprehensivenegs of their views. We require some stronger
earnest, than the prognostications of the empiric, that chnnges oo which the resultt nust be necessarily hazardous, will not be pro-
ductive of positive evil. And when a meisare is projected so mental ond vital in it inportince, as to aim at at a change in the
representation of the country," we make no uneasonale demat be reco adisers, when we require frow hem a proor that it should be recommended at least by its necessity. How iar this plea may be,
advanced in justification of the proposed measure of i" Reform, a question, which may renay the trouble of an inquiry
andeternininh the specitic otiect, at which the projected measure
aspires, and by which its necesiuity must asirest and by winh its necessity must be determined, there is no
roun for misconception. It musi be utterly devoid of an orject or peoced to the aristocratical, a maioritre in the representation. Nor
will it be disputed, that a maiority, if secured, is, for every legis

 ulbject of speculation, but positive matter of fact, as appears from derance is already securcd to the popular party. Without assistance from the measure which is to confer this ineatimable boon on the
people, without the benefit of that immaculate purity which it is to
 rive from the late appeal to the popular decision in favour of a mea. sure, which is to restore to the constituency the constitutional priviege of which they have been 80 iniquitously deprived; but of which its nken iss already plenarily possessed. $\mathbf{B y}$ such considerations is
that it is alrend the it is alrendy plenarily possessed. By ssch considerations,
the plea of recessity sustained, ly which, ", this great measure") Nor is trons the least curious and amusing result which has
been attained by that happy dexterity which the bungle tas been attained by that happy dexterity, which the bungler often
exhibits, in aiming at one object and striking ita opposite. By the
late appeal to the . tepople, another victory has 'eeen achieved, in late appeal to the peaple, another victory has 'been achieved,
their anticication of which the advocates of the measure have tull (trstained the credit of their usual aagacity. The reverses which decision which they have provoked from "the people." They have already ncknowledked their Bill to have been def nk the wretched abortion which was stifle In other consequences, resalting from the late"'appeal, the 'advo
cates of "the great measure" will no doubt find their consolation.
 to wreat from them the slory of a triumph purchased at at in incon
tiderable
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 it would be unfititing, ifit were necessary, to pass an opinion. Buth it may be eferred to the candour of the least ingenouse or the Cabi-
 tary consequence will attach to the membership or a house which is
 property, for the trouble and expense which must be entailed on
them Vy an lection; or the insult and rejection to wlich they must ${ }_{T}{ }_{T}$ expused in encountering the clances of a contegt
Thuys yiewing tuis measure, on the most general principles, without


 In the success which has heen thy pattained, in rousing the popular passionsansen divisting the physicial tore on in its imide, lies the onily
argument by which it is in reaity recommended. Such, in sub-

 o look to the consequiunces of their relusal. Whether a mean com liance with the demand is calculated to procure any thing more
 tion power will not ve alministrent to those, who as we have thus aerends on on considerations of a differenen class itrom those which have

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Tremain, \&c. \&c. } \\
\text { Paley,g Morit Philosophy, B. VI. c.ii JULIUS. }
\end{array} \\
& \text { CLEATGAL INTELLIGENCE. }
\end{aligned}
$$




Thie
















inted a sclouia of Kings





 paribhioners who were here tolore excluuced by want of room from
 The body of the churchin several point in the eurrounding country eye an unobstructed space of 85 feet by 48 . There is a


 nearly so, by a handsome subscrmtion. headed by the raised, 'or Bath; the Bishop of Satishury;'Sir J. D. Astley, with the other inita-
bitants and friends of the town Visitarion.-The Venerabl
mend, in the diocese of Chester will Hold his Visistation of the Rletris
at Preaton, on Wednesday the 22d of June ; at Kendal. on Fridasy the 24th; at Ulverston, on Tuesday, the' 28 th , and at Whitehaven; York MrNster.-The soath transept of the 'Minster is now reatrly
filled with boxes, containing the carved work of the stalls, \&ect which
is ready for putting up when the interior of the chois
ite itr recepption. The workmen are tresiod im erecting the prepared"for
which has been made after the old mondel, and the which has beer made after the old model, and the whikmanship is
highly creditabteto the mason. The flooring of the chotr will be laid
upon arches, which have been raised

JOHN BULL
May 29!


Paris Papers of Thursday reached us by express last night. It
would appear by the Moniterur, that another Ordonnance has been



 Puerto Cabello, mentioning that at Caraccas foreinners were obliged
to take up arms to guard and protect their property, authorised by to take up arms to guard and protect their property, authorised by
the Government, as the enemy was very near, and the country being
 A Special Session was held yesterday at the St. Giles's Vestry-
room, of the Magistratee of the Holhorn division, for the purpose of

 others, but the amount of their respective ctaimao was' very mall;
and none of them were allowed, int the ment had not been complied with. Some of the claimants had nek required by law; others, had omitted to state that the danake had
been done "feloniousy," hat fac ellone giving the mapistrates juris.

 a weaver to carry on his business, which had been sciza by the de
fendant, his landlord, were liable 20-distress, and snuld not claim ex
 our readers that a short time. since this young sontleman, the son o rously inurdered; nt which time it, whe sitpposed the act was com
mitted by oome of the "turn- outs,', in a appirit of revenge for the reduction of their weages. Tvo persons were apprevended on suse
picion, and after underpoing several examinations, were disclarked

 Jones, awaiting his tri.1 at the ensuing Salford Sessiona, on a charge
of felony; wlio accuses Trotter of committing the horrid deed; avows that he was his accomplice; that he received 20 guineas from
Trotter atter the murder to ensure his silence, and has been since supported at hisexpence. The prisoner (Trotter) has undergone on
examination, and is renanded.
mone night of the late illuminations, remain unrepaired. The noble owner, We understand, intends to bring the subject of the disturbances on
that occasion lisfore Parliament at the eariliest opportunity. An extraordinary scene took place on Friday in Westminster-halh It has been the custom of the clerks of the Reripants-at-law to take
their stand at the entrance to the Court of Common Pleas, where
they have been accommodated with a desk for transactink business. they have been accommodated with a desk for transacting business.
Shortly atter tivelve oclock, some dispute suddenly arose between two of the clerka, and from words they proceeded to blows, and foukht
two or three rounds with considerable ability and effect, if thei prowess may be estimated by several heavy falls they received, and The Grecian Coflee-house, Devereux-court, Essex-street, Strand,
was discovered to be on fire between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday Was discovered to be on fire between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday
night; but by the active exertions of the inmates of the establish ment, and some partial assistance from the parish fire-engines, the
fames, which were perceived to haye communicated with the roof,
were arrested, and much property, which otherwise must bave been were arrested, and much property, which otherwise must have been
destroyed, doubtless thereby saved. How the fire broke out appeared not to be known.
Count of King's Bench- - Yesterday being the King's Birth-day the Judges appeared in their state dresses, and the King's Counsel
in flowink wiks, embroidered waistcoats, and damask gowns with lace
ruffles and bands. The Court were occupied all the inorning on the crown paper, but the cases arkued were of no public interest.
Coals have fallen 10 s . per chaldron on account of the disputes between the colliers and their workmen at Newcastle having been all
amicably arranked.
His Mas His Majesty has announced his gracious intention of presenting a
pair of silver kettle-drums to the First Regiment of Life Guards, on
its return to the Windsor doty. its return to the Windsor duty.
Emiaration of Chessea PEn
Boyle, left St. Katherine Docks yesterday afternoon for Quebec and
Montreal. Slif to Boyle, eft St. Katherine Docks yesterday afternoon for Quebec and
Montreal. She takes out upwards of 330 pensioners, many of them
mith wives and families. It is stated that 3,000 pensioners have already disposed of their pensions in this.
The Irish papers give an account of an affay at a place called
Castle Pollard, in which it is asserted, by the Roman Catholic jour-
nals, that nine persons were killed, and seven mortally wounded, by nals, that nine persons were killed, and reven mortally wounded, by
the police. The melancholy event took place at a fair in that town.
The accounts admit that a "few stones" were thrown; and The accounts admit that a "few stones" were thrown; and those
who have witnessed the tender mercies of an Irish mob well know that the result of permitting this pastime to be continued would be
the stoning to death of the policemen, had they not fired in selfPountr or Clare.- One Hundred Prisoners Tuken. - It is our
painfulduty to announce that the reckless misguided peasantry of this painuiduty
distracted county atill continue their lawless pursuits, uninfluenced
by the ad by the admonitions of those in whom they have been wont to confide,
and equally unintimidated by the terrors of the law. Although it is brin's the accused to trial, they are nevertheless no wise deterred nor seem in the least doegree disposed to desist from thisir depredatations.
Happily the local authorities are on the alert, and have by their unceasing vigilance given confidence to the gentry. On Monday
last, in consequence of private information received by the Government, arrangements were made for the detection of a numerous
band of combinators against the public quiet, and upwards of a hundred of them have been arrested, with the assistance of the military force stationed in that county, and are now in confinement. In our
next publication we shall be able to give full particulars.-Dublin $\bar{M}$
 atronage which has so eminently distingilghed their professional extertions
ince theerir arrival in the Britioh Metropolls, respectfully announce to their
Triends aud the




W HAT ISA REVOLUTION? and WHAT are the SIGNS Published by Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly, price 3s.
Letier to the King, by the "Silent Member" of Blackwood's Magazine. In 1789, Louis XV1. was hailed as the Savinur of his Country, becanse he


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with the Abstract of teturns.
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 the absolutely indestructib, nature of the material, and the puwerful enbodying
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iberal patronage which 1 liave hitherto received, and in soliciting a continuance
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OYAL INFIRMARY FOr CATARACT, and othe
OISEASES of the EYE. 3, LITTLLE PORTLAND.STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE. His Royal Highlness the Prince Lenpold of Saxe Cohurg, K.G.
His Ruyal Highney the Duke of (iloucester, K.G.
He: Royal Highness the $P^{\prime}$ incess Aukusta; Her Ropal Highiness the Duchess
of Gloucester ; Her Royal Higliness the Duchess of Kent. The Marchioness of Salistiury; the Dowager Marchinness of Salisbury; the
Marchtoness of $W$ Westmeath; the Countess of Tankerville ; the Hon. Mre Burrowes: the Hom, Mrs Hope His His Grnce the Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
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helr respective merits and advantages, Rie well




 ficial operation more than ititeen years ago, with $a$ view to to improve the treat-
inent, son ato afford nare extensive and efficent rellef to the poor sufferink
nnder that disenue . Whe
 makiuk application at the Infirmary, on Tuesday and Friday Mornings, be fore
Ten oclock, are admitted on the List of a Subscriber, ns Out-Patients, and supplied with the requisite Medical and Surgical aid, free of expence. It is,
however, to be distinnetly underatood, that only such as labour under Catarac are received as in-Pritients, to whom ailmission is granted in rotation, and as
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The practice adopted at this
nfirinany in in ceses of Cataract, 18 an unvarying adderence to any one mode of operation; that particular mote
being in every tastance preferred which han been ascertaineत to be bent suited
to the differell
 ness behind the pupil is visible, accompanied with a correspondink dimuess and
imperfection of sight, when the Cataract admits of the easiest and most successful rempal, recourse is had to the treatment long since recommended and pursued
by Mr. Stevenson ; lut, if the Disean formed, and the patient is become blind, one or other of the peveral methods of
operation, by couchink, or by extraction, is emplo operation, by couchink, or by extraction, is employed. By the early treatment,
patients are saved the suapense and inconvenience of waiting naonthe or years,
with conatantly with conatantly decreaning sight, in the wearisome expectation of what is terned
the ripentang of the cataract, at the risk of some new, or an an extension, or com-
plication of the exiating disease and while even it plication los the existing disease, and while evet1 its temporary presence tends
more or less to injure the internal structure of the eve, a nd its long continuance ultimately to paralyse the nerve of ixion, changes which must reniler an
tion at Iast either impracticable, Inexpedient, or unavailing if pertormed.
Subscribers of
 scription of Twenty Guineas constitutes a Life Governor and of Two or more
Guineas yearly, an A nnual Governor, with the priviege of constantly retaining,
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Cases, illustrative of the dangers contingent on delaying and of the adyan



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TY of LONDON LYING.IN HOSPTTAA, C CITM-ROAD.



 t--The Lord Bishop of Lotidon. Vice.Presidents- The Lords Blabope
Chairman of the Board of Diretors- The Archdeacon Lyall.


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rable at Six oclock.
PROMP ION.-TO BE LET by AUCTION, On REPAIRING o'Clock. MESSUAQES in Brompton Crescent, Nos, 8, 16, 22, and 23: No 16
FOUR MESSUAG
baving been already substantially repaired. Drafts of the Leases to be ranted

PARKER'S NEW PATENTT TABLE FOUNTAIN LAMP.-

 Silting of 27 H Lh Sept. 1830. (Signed) $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { ARAGGO, } \\ \text { GAY.LUSSAC, } \\ \text { SAVART. }\end{array}\right.$
"I am happy to hatorn you that your Lampar have bien completely succemfut
in crery respect, and you have may authority for recommending them as the beat No. 12, ARGYLLP PLACE, REGENTSTREET; BENTINCK.'
Cowsiculy wivilugidw pris






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

## Vol. XI.-No. 547.

## $\mathbf{R}^{\circ}$

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 Gardens. NUMEROUS OPTICAL ILLUSIONS. Southby and D'Ernst
FIRENORKS, Dlended with the Aquatic Temple Gandola, Fountaina, Cascades,
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 (never neted). called THE WIDOW BEWIT, And Miss Sidney (her fir THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHIL-Mesers. MATHEWS and

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IBa REMEMBER THEE."' Price 2s.- This distinguished
 Where also may be had
eloperdia. price Dos 6.1 .




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SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1831.

## $T^{1}$






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MI COOPER most respectruily annuounces to his Friends an




MR. W. FARREN'S NIGHT, on FRIDAY NEXT, Jane IOth;







J UDGMENT upo CAIN- Mis LINWOOD'S EXHIBTTION

THEEXGIBTION of LODGE'S PORTATS Of the MOST


D ICROCOSM. ${ }^{24}$ Regent-strect. ${ }^{4}$ daors from Piccadilly.-



PRIVATE TUTOR.-A VACANCY Tor a PUPILIS R Ouv open


 CB Disenvered hy him, ride Blackwond's Magazine, Jan. 1825.








 ival) as Gorernur-(ifnerral 1 live honour to he, with great respect,

Ladies and Gwh reat respect,
TVHE THAMES TUNNEE, near Rotherlithe Chureh and
 unon the payment of One Slilling for eacil Person, The Tunnel is lighted with





EFT-OFF CLOTHES.-Gentlemen having any quantity of

 Books also purchased. Gentiemen waited upon five miles from Londo
Please to obserre $S$. Pearron, 22,
Lamb


WVESTINDAA DOCK COMPANY. - The Court of Directors


West Indin Dock Houve, Mas 31, 1831.
h. Longlands, Secretary.

.
GENERAL MEETING of SHIPOWNERS will be held at


A Ox a numerous MEETING, held this day at the Angel Inn, FREEHOLDERS of OXPORSSHIRE:-





CONSOLATION to the TREMULOUS WRITERR-The Public

 and cannut fail to assitst the dect

 B ROMP RON.-TO BE LET Dy AUCTION, on REPAIRING Cour messuages in Brompton Crescent, Nos, 8, 16, 22, and 23: No 16


THE LONDON MARBLEE and STONE-WORKING COM-
 Brillera, \&c. puats of chimnespheces, plaing poterns, for Masons;




${ }_{\text {Pas }}$
 Bilitibh Metropilis, beest leare to ponnunce to lio frienis and the puhblical



 COOKE'S CURRY and MULLIGATAWNY PASTES,




 acompant:-They are to be had of the prist
and Country and Bruce and Co. Muth
 Non Puta



 Nain



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 Not

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 credit), itwould apear that her Maiesty in the apopontments of
 interierence iwh should that excellent and inllustifious ildy lie tius hhir mont gracious Majesties are munificent pa We are hate hapy to


 Masor presided and, in the course of the evening, informed the







 mhich ditt $h$ he was unable to diacharge, his services being promply
required in the county of Clire.)
HIs
Exxellency the tiord Liput.
















 nid the inconvenience reanting from the immense coneourse or
people oullected on the hhath.
The Royal party remained in the people collected on the heath. The Royal party remained in the
Stand till after the Plate Race, and then departed amidst remendous cclamations
in particular was conteetted with great seeverity. We subjoin correct

 Life Exeter's Marmora
The Rogal Stakes of 100 soopy ench, h. fitifor three
year old colte,
Lord Exeter's Hzmus, by Sultan
Duke of Portland's Amphictyon
Dnke of Richmond's Lachinvar
Duke of Richmond's Lochinvar ........................................
5 to 2 on Hemus. Amphictyon made piy til near tue turn, when and Homus; the latter obtained it with the lead, maintained it to he end, and won cleverly by half a length
The Gold Cup, value 100 sovs. by subscriptions of 20 sovs. each, for
horsef, \&c. boona fide the property at the time of starting of a mem-
beref horses, \&e. bona fide the property at the time of starting of a mem-
ber of the Jockey Club, of the Upper or Lower Rooms at Newmarket,
 yrs. 8st. 12 lb ; 6 yrr. and agged, 9 nt . 3 .
two miles and a half. 5 subscribers.
ord Exeter's Augustus, 4 y
6 to 5 on Cetus. Auruarus made ail the running to the distance, ittle Cetus, who ulttimately beas him ty a head, alter a severe punish-
in race. Arnull rode the loser. The ng race. Arnull rode the loser. The betting was very heavy, the
backers of Aukuatus beingnumerous notwithatanding he had been on the muzzle three successive nights. The cup is worth 1001 . ; but
of this Sir M. Wood paye 401 , for his two horses, clearing only 601.1 Sweepstakes of 30 sov. each, 20 ft . for two-year old colte, 8 st . 5 lb .;
and fillies, 8 st . 21 b . The winner of a sweepstakes before the day of running to carry 31 b . extra. T. Y. C. 10 Subs.
ord Exeters
olonel Peel's ch. c. by Bedlami
The winner was beaten in the two year old stakes on Wedneeday.
 extra. Mile and a half.
Lord Worcester's, Cathargo, aged

Match, 100 sov. Two miles.-Mr. Gardnor's Leander, three yrs
old. 7st., beat Mr. Dockeray'd Abel, 5 yre, 8 st. 91 b . No betting. Match, 50 sov. New mile.-Mr. Weeks's Dolly Spicer, five yrs
8st. 1116 beat beat Capt. Anderson's Jonathan, four years, 8 st. 41 b .
to 2 on Dolly. to 2 on Dolly.
The meeting terminated on Friday, after four days' excellent
unning, having, in the number of races and visitors, equalled, if not unning, having, in the number of races and visitors, equalled, if not
xcredded, any thing seen here for many years past; the wather too
as been beautiful in the extreme, adding greater zest to the enjoyment of the visitors. Their Majesties did not honour them with
heir presence on Fliday. Dearness, \&e.-Mr. Darwin, the pminent aurist, hap, since our
ast, added to his former celebrity, by effectink some extraordinary
cures. Many of the persong to whom he has reatored the sense o hearing, after thaving been deprived of that bleasing, some from
hifancy, and others for a great number of years, helonk to the highess
 tunity of consulting him from 11 to 2, daily, at his residence, 10
Tavistock-street, Bedford-pquare. Accounts are in London, that Sir S. Beckwith, Commander-in
Ther Bombay, ised on the 15 th of February.
There in the possession of Mr. Brewer, at the St. James's
stret Library, Brighton, an old map. printed at Amsterdam, in Biafra, where, akrecably to the recent discovery, it falls into the sea. Biafra, where, Akrecably to the recent discovery it falls into the sea.
The Tenth Husars are under notice for the East Indies
The respectable banking firm of Payne and Hope, of Wells, ha The Great Cosprytition now exiating in the Linen and Silk Trade
at the north end of Tottenham Court-1 oad, we have no doubt wil ano
anon outrival any other part of the metropolis. We We are informed
that Mr. Evans, the late p.nprictor of 152 and is3, intends openink (o-morrow an immense certalishment at the corner of Grafton-stree
East, Toottenham, Court-road, fitteld up in the muat commodious man
ner. with an entire new stock of linens and Spitalields manufacture We rre by no meana advocating the part of monopoly, but when we dyantage from their exertions
ent week, one in the cotton trade occurred at Beolfast during the pre
 usual, in female dress, and the entire moving in the immediat
vicinity of the high road. Two fellows in the same garb headed
party party of twelve, on the road leadink to Cratloe Wood; one, a very tall
man, carried a brass barrel bllunderbuss and wore a rreen veil, the
other a black veil, to conceal the features. One of this party fired a








 Wead by the lightnink on Monday last. - Clonmel Advertiser.
We omitted laat Sunday to mention the eplendid and loyal display
made by Rowland and Son, on the anniversary of His Majesty' birth-day ; they exhibited a capital portrait of His Majeaty in his
robes, with trophies on each side, with the motto PATER PATRIB liain" - the tookte ensemble had a brilliant effect.
Deng Live King Wil



Reo Sanel TRIAL FOR SEDUCTIO
Rev. Samwel Adams v. Majur 1'/hilip Fundas. - This was an action,
ried. .n. the Court of. Ex chequer, Dublin, on.the 26 th and 2 th
 he County of Cavan, and hatas thpee'daughtera, the soecond of wht on,
Elizabeth, was an innocent and artiess,but beantiful girl of 17 , when family were at Blackrock, a village on the sea-side, on account of Mrt was quartered at Dundalk, about two miles off.-F From the evidence, it appeared that she, with the young lady seduced by the defendant the defendant and Lord Dorchester, both officers in the 7th Hussara,
quartered at Dundalk; on the 16 th July last, when walking oat. at succeeding days interviiewe took place, and on the 21 st , the two
sistera, Elizabeth and Caroline, were induced to elo their father's house, under a promise of marriage, to take place at
Newry. They were taken to the barracks by Lord Dorchester: and
Captain Dundas that night; when Captain Dund and ponitive promise of marriage. induced Elizabeth to pase itint arrival, was taken home aknin by Lord Dorchester. The next mort an he was already a married man. He was not however, married) Miss Catherine Adams, aged only 15 , confirmed the evidence of her
aister, positively stating that the defendant and Lord Dor pledged their honour as gentlemen that they would marry them at Dunry; that she heard hersister cryingater she retired with Captain half an hour after. Her sister was ill for some months after her
return.-Mr. Cronby Adams deposed that the Mives Adams (bis oousins) wre most artless girls; and the Rev. F. Fitzpatrick atatid The defend of the world. Other witnesses gave similar evidence hort anmiasion.-The Counsel for the defendant, dwelt upon the
hequaintanoe of the parties, and the conduct of Mies Elizabeth dams, as proving
levity and imprudencury; said, the ladies had acted with extrem guilty conduct. He hoped they would steer a middle course in find
ing their verdict. and show by that they were not influenced by pase ing their verdict, and show by that
Bion. The jury, atiter about forty m
verdict for plaintift, damaure 35001 .
Wednesday a Court ot Directors was held at the Eapt India Houra; Duke of Buccleuch, to sail from Gravesend the 10 th o June; the Orient thd
end 5th July
LibsRatr
Libsrality.-Mr. John Gardner, of Bourton-on-the-Hill, haviag.
sustained considerable loss by the rot in his sheep, his landiord, the ustained considerable loss by the rot in his sheep, his landlord, the
Rev. Dr. Warneford, has (unsolicited) presented him with a valuablo The fortress of Ham, in which the ex-Ministers of France are cons aned for hife, was the last place which surrendered to the Allies at
close of that memorable campaign which gave peace to Europe. Exrasordinary Occunrencr.-At the annual meeting of ithe
Blewburry Friendly Society, held on Tuesday laet, a member of the name of William Harding attended for the seventy. fifth time! This arain the same eve were 30 years his jumior. In the course of the afternoon he w chaired through the village, preceded by a band of music, amidat the society in England can boass of such a member.- Reading Merewwly
A dreadful accident took place in Fieet-street on Tuesday. sentleran was drivink a spirited horse in asig, and when near Chat cery-lane the animal became restive, and darted a few paces; a lac down, and the near wheel pasaed over his loins; the groans of the
sufferer were terrific. A coal-heaver ran forward immediately and whed him up, and he was carried in a dying state to the hoopital
where his death was momentarily expected. It was said that noblame is attributable to the gentleman, who rendered the sufferer
 bage of the nobility and kentry; the ladies appeared in all their
bewitching charma-the sight was truly enchanting. A ceiebratoil the attractive forms of their native beauty-go to the Races. The
 2mis.


 Mawawazixazix まwawaizewawawew Hixamaverazewziz $\pm 24 \max ^{2}+2 \mathrm{az}$ he paze a the water with a searching and troullited look, and it was
lot
difficult task to persuade him that it was but "the fleeting vision of

 Gurprising and surrounding the midnight lexislators of the co the 74titn"
Gekiment, from detachments from Clare consisted of thooe of thoe House, Feakle, and Cahir ; those of Galway
Rekit consinted of strong parties of the 28th, 56th, and 59 ;h infantry, and :
 Conolly Regiment, aucceeded, after a long chase, in securing Mich leader of the Terry Alts; charged with having di -
Cented All the above prisoners were sent under strong escorts to Loughire
Of the above prisoners several have been identified as being eoncerned in recent outrages. The investigation commenced
desday, and is still going on ; many most respectable nituesse
been summoned. The reault will be of vast importance.-Lim. Pap The Demerara Gazette has been suppressed by order of that colonyt
or an article reflecting on the measures of the Colonial Goverti-
nent.
The quantities of leaf and manufactured tobacco, cigars and snoury
entered for home consumption in the United King oin for the yof
ndin
endink Jan 5.1831 , amounted to 19,406,402. ; and
thereon to $2,938,0501.10$. 10 d .1
It It appears, by a publiahed atatement, that the Reform Subs
did not exceed 27,0001 . It was stated that some menibers of Br
gave 15,0001 .
 Mone

MONGERS, 28
James Ridgway, 169 . Piccadilly, and through every booksether.


 A

edf rit C. J. G. and P. Rivington, St. Paul's Chureh yard, and Waterioo
A
LETTER To LORD Jost panilshed. wrics 18 MILTON; with some

 Printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green.



FAMILY DRAMATISTS, No. IV., Llannang bor
$S^{E}$
 Edward Moxnn, 64, New Rond-mpreet.






ILlustrations of ShaEspanire, in a sebies or outline






 Cadell, strand, Londfn.
 A. Also, the shme Work now printed in elght rery handeome Volumes, price
3.






[^6]ByKW SPORTING MAGAZINE, For JUNE, price 2at Gid









 WWe hure Juat ssten the Filrsi Number of the New Sportlug Magazine, and ean
 abilty as are



 Bookeeliers in the $K$ ing dom.

$\mathbf{I}^{\mathrm{N}}$





 8. S. WiTIZERLAND; or, a Journlof a Tour and Residenee In that Conntry.
Foils.



${ }^{\text {T/ }}$ Literary Gazectite.
rest."- , Courifier.






THISH LINENS, of the hest fabricy and most reputed makes,


 Matthias Attwood, Eqq. M.P.
WIlliam Stal.ey Ciarke, Engo F.R.s.

Willam liatin, Eot


Thomas Hodgson, Eqq; wimiam Mel


A reshow rate of remium, and freedom from all
'Parase noproted Capital in the Pabilic Pands for the security of the Aumared.
 Ireland, and betweren them And the oppoutte shore froon Hamburs to Bourtoany
 Eas be

WAGLE LIFEASSURANCECOMPANY

 Anuual Preutumas required for the. esasuranee of $\mathcal{E l 0 0}$ to be received on the





BEAUFY'S CONCENTRATED DIONPECTING SULLU






CIASE apd COMFORT in SHAVING.-TO thoge Gentleme



DAPY'S DIAMMOND CEMENT, an invaluable Discovery for







1 MO LADIES and GENTLEMEN, Riding, Drivi"g. Prome-
A mild and Innocent protuowion, powerfilly freeaniou, in rendering thes Skin




 P OYAL EXTTRACT OF FLOWERS-The extroordinary cir-
 dietilied froin a combinatlon of Flowern, eliected for their excelling areetness
and aromatic
nropertien when

 Pathonised by the honourable boalld or ordianoe. CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT.-WALTER CAR-







JONES'S PATENT PROME LIHEAT. NS, for producing ingtant

 This is a voryess Lucirs ins, or CHLORATB MATCHES






 BUTLER'S VEGETABLE TOOTH-POWDER.-This Denti-





B ${ }^{\text {RITISH }}$, CONS to




 and A. Olorridge
and rempectable
and

SHAKSPEARIANA.- COMEUY OF ERRORS.



## 

## 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 cus dinners-and the Opera was brilliant beyond description. ainners-and the Opera was briliant beyond description.
On Tuesday their Massties honoured Ascot Races with their presence, and we find in the Morning Herald the fol lowing report of the day's proceedings
"At one ooclock the approach of our gracious Sovereign was an
nounced, and soon after the assembled multitude were gratified b nounced, 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 contines of the the presence of the KiNG, he QUEEN, and of their numerous and
brillant suite. They wre recived at the confines of the tround
opening from Windsor Park, by Viscoutt Anson, attended by the
Yeoman Prickers, in scarlet uniforms, and they proceeded up 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 Grev and the Duke
of Dorset: in the second was the Quekn, attended by the Duchess 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 Munare (Colenel 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 could he no question but that their Majesties met with a sincere and afiectionate welcome. As noon as the Royal party had entered
the Stand, the Kina and the QuEEN appeared at the balcony and
they returned the cheers of their they returned the cheers of their suljects by bowing reperatedly in the
moot gracious manner. The Kiva remained at the window for seve-
ral minutes, and seemed to be much gratified by the approbation of rais minutes, ant seemed be be much grat it cannot be aid that the cheers were ap ehehement as
he phav hieard 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 $Q u e e n$ hia not attended her Consort to the Course for nearly 20 yeurs, when
Gzorge III. and Queen Chatorre, of happy memmory, appeare
there-thought that the reception was too languid, and that the public 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 wasnot of a mixed character, and that a high-bred and fashionable as-
semblage, as it was, do not give way to a vehement expression of their
Wen feelings. We have no douet that or taty of people are drawn together
grand day, when a greater variet

- when the humbler classes of society are mingled with those who take the lepad, that the teetimoniesiety are ming mabied with those who enthusiantic character, and that those who were disappointed to day
in the force of the public voice will find that the feeling will be as warm y exhibited as the most anxious admirers of our justly popular
Monarch can desire. The Krva 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. Ear
Grey was in conatant communication with the Kixa and varied and animated spectacle which the Course presented. Eat
Grey was in conatant communication with the King, and the
presence of Prince Gronge of CAMbridge and of the children o
the Duchess of SAXE We presence of Pre of SAXE WEIMAR, with the ladies of the suite, al
the Duchess
unaffectedly enjoying the sports of the day, tave the Royal party
a most domestic and attractive character. State seemed for the a most domestic and attractive character. State seemed or the
time to be relinquished, and their Majesties hapily reposed in
the society of their family and immediate friends, and participated in the pleasures of their affectionate subjects. The Kiva appeared
to take coniderable interest in the running, and there was a keneral feeling of dispppointment in the crowd whicen His MAJEsTY's horse,
The Colonel, that was deemed certain to win, ran a dead heat with
Mouche, and was woefully beaten in the next. Otherwise the amuseMouche, and was woefully beaten in the next. Otherwise the amuse-
ments of the day were wound up with much satisfaction, at six o'clock, when the Royal carriages were ordered, and the Kisg and
Quesn retired in the same order in which they arrived; and, , ss thes
passed alonk the Course, were akain hailed with general sood-will passed along the Course, were again hailed with general good- will
and sincere (if not very violent) acclamations. The day was delight.
ful, and the ground was in the finest order, both for the company ful, and the ground was in the finest order, both for the company und
the running. Between the races the Ladies of the Nobility and the
principal Gentry promenaded on the Courve. and principal Gentry promenaded on the Course ; and a scene equal to
The following day their Majesties and the Royal party amused themsel did not riding and driving about Win
On Thursday the attendance of company was more nu On Thursday the attendance of company was more nume-
rous than on the former days, and the reception of His MAJESTY considerably more enthusiastic. We are not ex pressing 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 mani
fested. The truth is, that Lord Grex's popularity is ex fested. The truth is, that Lord Grex's popularity is ex-
through the fallacy which has been practiced upon them, did 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 the applause they would gladily have b
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 abandonedfor the best of all possible reasons.
The Right Hon. Gentleman dined on Wednesday se'nnight 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 eithe 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 which His Royal Highness derives from this country. For our own parts, nearly connected as he is with the heir pre
sumptive to the Throne of these realms, we could wish Hi sumptive to the Throne of these realns
Royal Highness to remain where 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 Broughan 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 gene ral ${ }^{3 \prime}$ can perfectly understand-with a view of wounding Lord Grey's tenderest and most delicate feelings; foras-
much——but we will not atop either to point out the peculiaritics of the writer's style, or of the Premier's position.
Lord Grey, seeing the dreadful accusation, apprehending all the consequences, yot even omitting the anger of his own

FRANKENSTIEN, 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 Minis-
ters are entirely guileless of the act;"-this line is marked ters are entrely guileless of the act;", This ine is marked
with inverted commas. It appears, therefore, that the rewith inverted commas. It appears, therefore, that the re-
duction has been made by some authority distinct from that duction has been made by some authority distinct from that
of the King's responsible servants, and even that Lord Grex has agreed personally to grant Mr. Coleridge an annuity equal to
It is very curious that the Times should only just now have noticed the statement, which it quotes from the Englishman's 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 champin it is curious, we repeat, very curious, 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 Litersry 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 libe-
rality which distinguished the whole career of our beloved SoVEAEIGN whenever the arts or literature were to be upheld or supported. We must think, as the Times says, that some trollabler has terminated allowances which, however unconrollable by one Monarch the privy purse of another may be, events, liberal as Lord Grey's offer may be with respect to Mr. Coleridge, men of genius and talent will not beforced to feel the difference between the gracious patronage of a Sovereign and the kind consideration of a Minist
Since writing the above we have seen the following letter 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 suppreshad declined Lord GREY's liberal offers

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.
Str,-In consequence of a paragraph which appeared in The Times
this day, 1 think it expedient to wtate 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 Conoraria of the Royal Associateships, a reprenentation in Mr.
Chehalf was made to Lord Brocgham, who promptly and kindy commended the case to Lord Grex's consideration. The
result of the application was, that a sum of 2000 ., the one moiety to krant from the Treasury, was placed at Mr. Coleridee's acceptance;
but he felt it his duty most respectilly to decline it, though with very grateful acknouledgment of the prompt and courteous atten-
ion which his case bad received from both their Lorduhips. Highgate, June 3 . I remain, Sir, yours res
nion which his case had receined from both the 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 ee should fill all the columns of our paper. To look at the included those of Mrs. Key, Mrs. Hulton, Mrs. Captain Hancock, Mrs. Snodgrass, Mrs. Ball Hughes, Mrs. Birch Reynardion, Mrs. Rodes, Miss Inge, Mrs. iriffiths, Miss Eastmont, Mrs. Muttleibury, Mrs Alderman Venables, Mrs. Case, Lady Pynn, Lady Ommaney, and Lady Aldis.
A Correspondent upon whom we can safely rely informs is that the other day Lord Hotham having called upon
Mr. Brayen, his Iordship's successful opponent at LeominMr. Brayfn, his Lordship's successful opponent at Leomin-
ster, and now Member for that borough, found the Honourable Gientleman 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 has actually ca
tomers as usual.
With this no man living can find fault: our only motive proof that no 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 hese intricate subjects.
We regret to mention the death of that excellent artist Jackson, the Royal Academician. He stood in the very irst rank of his profession, and his death (barring perhaps
the President) leaves Pickersaile quite at the head of the the President) leaves Pice ersgilla qu
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 Lord-
ship, (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 attenion to his Lordship's last words, if it were not for the complete " throw over"' which his Lordship's declaration gives o 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 Coolliatlin Castle, Ireland, whither 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 feHow in the crowd without a shirt, who told him to pull off his great coat before he began to speak to gentlemen-it pouring aown rain the moment-from Coollattin Castle Lord Milton writes tell the Northamptonshire freeholders that they have
sought him-he never sought them-they have
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 reeholder, in which each day's proceedings are set down to anologicaly, in a Lord Miltow's indifference and more especially as to friendly feelings towards Mr. CARTWRIGHT heardy feelings towards Mr. CARTWright. You have heard, gentle reader, of the meeting which his Lordship him of the absence of all personal hostility towards bimesto. of his Lordship's subsequent admission, that his him, and was the author of a circulated address, signed " One of Youp. These facts you have heard, but we rather think you have have not seen the address itself-here it is-admitted by Lord Milton to be his writing:-

LORD MILTON'S ADVERTISEMENT OF APRIL 29.
"Gentlemen.-The time is come when you may acquire yourdue
hare of influence in the House of Commons; the Reform Bill, by dividing the county into two districts, will give ynu Members of, our
own. But Mr. CARTwrigri says the Relorm Bill shall not pass;
Oner Northampton. Let him stand for Oxfordshire, but let him nounty of impede tline cause of Reform as Member ior Northamptonshire. (five
Lord Althorp a colleague who will further Lord Althorp a colleague who will further his vieus for your adoan-
tage, and for benefit of your country. That you are favourable to Reform I know. Let me, however, explain to you the particular in-
terest you have in this Bill. The Bill provides for taking the poll in
districta, so that every freeholder will be able to vote by riding over to the next market-town after break fast, instead of travelling a olong day's journey to the next county- town, and beink kept from lis home says the Bill shall not pass; Mr. Cartwright nays you shall be kept
from your homes, or not vote, which, perhaps, he likeybetter. Mr. from your homes, or not vote, which, perhaps, he like eyfbetter. Mr.
CARTWחIGHT says you shall not vote at Peterborough, or atounde, or at Kettering, or at Wellinkboroukh; but to Northampton you
must and shall come. So do then. Go to Northamplon-and durn
out Mr. Cartwright T Tell him that you must and will have the means of exercising your riylits conveniently to yourselves; and that the clection us will make your weight fell. It is the last time you will some trouble to win the battle.-I am, Gentlemen, youre faithrul
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 didly illustrates:- CALENDAR
"Friday, April 23, 1831.-Parliainent is dissolved. ALTHORP, from which the tollowing is an extract.
". We shall be quiet, I hope and believe, though I have heard of
some canvasining for Brudenel. If your friends atart a candidate, we canvassing Ior BrUDENELL. If your rriends ntart a candidate,
happens, nobliked, in self: defence, to do the sume; but unless this

 t is elsewhere spoken of as having been received about ten dagb-
before the election.' The $26 \mathrm{l}^{2}$ agrees well with both of these statements, and cannot but be very near, if not the exact day,
"Fridlay, 29 .-The address signed "One of You,' (see above,) appears in the Stamforl Mercury.
$\mathbb{F}$
At an interview had during the election at Northampton,
 author of 'Ong of Yool.'
"Monday, May 2.-A letter is seen from Mr. Wratislan, an ac Monday, May 2.-A letter is seen from Mr. Wratislaf, an ac-
credited akent of Lord Althonr's, to Mr. Dunceler, of Weet Had-
don, in which he writes, "I I have seen Mr. Ellice, brother-in-luw of Lord Gner, since
he Coventry Election, who trils me, that it no one else will oppose
Mr. CAnTwRIGHT. Lord Mruron will. Exert yourselves, therefort RS This was stated by to that effect.)

## to contradict the present, and sir Charlest diatinctly challenged

 " Lord Alithonr (by his own statement), writes to Lord Mruron, to ask him to whom he ought to aprly at Peterborough, in order tobrink up the freeholders in his interest in that part of the conty, ink
cuse a contest

 Which Committee Lord A mithorp finds exceeded his (Lord miliord
he fourth.
Tuesday 3.-Cambridge University Election takes place. The
Tollowing card is used at Cambridge, by two of the Peterborough Committee.
:- Lord
Election at Northamp solicits your vote and interest at the present. Election at Northampton, where your attendance on Firilay, the bur
nst. is carneatly desired.
".
Lord Mitron is expected to be put in nomination, and in that case you are requested to give him your interest also.
. ${ }^{\text {May }} 4$. $|\times 31|$.

On the other side of the card :-


 Lord Altronpand Mr. CARTwRIGHT are alone nominated. At the
close, Lord Atrrorp (I believe.) shakes hande with Mr. Catr
wright, and congiatulates him on their being again to serve the county together, an before.
" $\& \sim$ Lord Alrionp has since pledged his word, that on the efth
instant he was ignorant ot mny invitation thaving been given to Lord Mstant he was innorant of any invitation having been given to Lor
MIITos ; and (it is said) declared that he had no idea of Lord Mre
Ton's acceptink such an invitation if N's acceptink such an invitation, if sent.
"Thursday, $5 .-L o r d ~ M i l i o n ' s ~ o w n ~ h u n t s m a n ~ a n d ~ g a r d e n e r ~ a r e ~ i s ' ~$ "carcer of canvass.
or The Honourable Mr. Wentworth denics all previous knowe
ar the canvass by his father. He does not add, that the gardene and huntsman have been discharged, for laving da:ed thus to mbrol county without their noble master's direct authority.
"Friday, 6.-County Election takes place at Northampon. Lord
Miron is propused by Mr. Hill ; (who also by the way, had given bis have nothing to do with any opposition to him on the das of electionj;
and his own words were, that he 'wouid not originate any oppoil ". Many more particulars might be added, but they would onls
". ore, ends The Calendar of Honour and Good Faith."
Let it never be forgotten that Mr. Hile, who proped Lord Militon, is the Magistrate who wrote to Mr. BEEBX, the Overseer, to tell him to say he was out, and his bow ing's scrutiny. But no matter for the machinery which
wit has lifted Lord Milton into this county representation; lob us look at his words, the very first words he has had an op co tunity of addressing to his new constituents. Hear hear the league of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQU
advocate-not pledged because his Lordship did not come
the scratch-but hear the
and nothing but the Bill.

## and nothing He says to his constituents

"To the Reform Bill you will, of course, expect my attention to



 ascribed who human institution, and there is one purticular point in
the Buil which fltect Count Elections, upon which um deitous
of putting you tin poseession of my opinion. It is. nevertheless, the

 that the introduction of leaseionolders in county eliction is not de-
sirable. entertain a considerable obiection to all derivative rights
in county elections, but in addition to to tivis keneral otjection , fear sinable. conty elections, but in addition to this keneral objection, It fear
inhat the estaulishm?ntothe leashold franchise will live a particular
then



 of the Bill which specially calls. for my olbservatione, hasten to con-,
clude an ndress which has arready exceeded the accustomed length.
unis dividual who has been returned by the mobility, and who has sixpence to lose, will have his own peculiar loop-hole, has sixpence to lose, wit have his own pecular loop-hole,
and we thank Lord Mirton for setting the example-by
this time the fretting, fuming, ranting, roaring Radicals, this time the fretting, fuming, ranting, roaring Raticals, when the Whigs liave licked it into shape-perhaps it inight
have been as well if Lord MILTON had taken the trouble to mention his views about the Bill before hehad been returned, on the faith of supporting the whole measure. However, it
is the last, though not the least, pleasing indication of his is the last, though not the least, pleasing indication of his Lord Dunham's Reforn Bill will follow to the shades of
endless night, the renowned Budget of the Right Honourable endless night, the renowned
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 Collingwoon, commanded at Trafalgar.
His Lordship, who was in his 75th year, was a Kuight
Grand Cross of the Bath, and Rear-Admiral of Great BriGrand Cross of the Bath, and Rear-Admiral of Great Bri-
tain. His Lordslip married in 1799 , MARY, only daughter of WILLIAM HENRY RICEETS, Esq. of Longwood, in the
county of Hants, niece to Earl St. Vincent; by whom he county of Hants, niece to Earl St. Vincent; by whom he another son, and four daughters. His Lordship's titles are
Earl of Nonteesk, Baron Rosehile, and Baron INGLIsMaldy.
Mr. O'Connell $\overline{\text { has not been brought up for jugment }}$;
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 persooal honour
of the Administration we care little; anxious indeed ow 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 actumuch thought for their political honour, were we not actu-
ally 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 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 even of the appointment of that person to a Judgeship. On
Wednesday, Feb. 16, Mr. STANLEY said (vide Mirror of Par-liament) "I shall avail myself, M. MPEAKER, of this oppor-
" tunity to sive the House more full and explicitinformation "tunity to give the House more full and explicit information Chan I was able, on a foriner day, to give a Noble Lord
(CHANDos). A question was put to me,", he proceded,
as to whethier any terms had been entered into with that "as thtleman by the Government -whether any compromise had been made with him-and whether the law woum be
permitted to take its course against him now that he had permitted to take its course against him now that he had
at length admitted that he had violated it? 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 made with Mr. O'ConNell ; , that in consequence of the
exertions of Mr. O'ConNELL's friends, Mr. O'ConNELl "exertions of Mr. 0 'ConNell's friends, Mr. O'Connell country in such a situation as rendered it impossible for Uhe Government, consistently with its dignity, to recede
from the position it had taken against him, \&c. \&c.-and "that it was the unalteralle 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 Goassertion which I made on a former evening, that the Go-
vernment had entered into no negociation with Mr. O'ConNELL, \&c. \&c.; and that it had expressed its un"a 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 C.own has 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 as indicated the outraged lawand, by so doing, has inspired the discontented with awe, and the well-affected with confidence-it (the Crown h has
procured a verdict against Mr.
'ConNELL, and it will, undowbtedly, call him up to receive judgment upon it." no management, no subtleties of ambiguous construction.
With all the With all the openness of truth, he pledged at once himself, and will he now, for the first time, be false to his characaway, jesuitically, language and sentiments whe, and explain approved, and every ear comprehtended ? which every heart
gin to try his skill he now begenius, stoop to initate the despicable pleadings of some of their level, and in thil he put himself on their level, aye, even his name as a sis general ruin of public men, not leave,
We have seen Lord A depositary of public confidence? Graham in Cumberland, the Lord Chancellor on the
that we can indulge those sentiments which form the hanvi ness of individuals, and the repose of nations? The Whig 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 Europe, as well as to
" a whited sepulchre.
There is, we are told, in the quotations which we frequently see from it in the Newspapers, a Magazine, called dresses which are published, or said to be published, in thi periodical, are most ingenious, and from time to time afford which month, is about the most whimsical
"Trowsers 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 inade smaller about the legs altogether, but not to fit the shape at the knee tight; when they are required to tit the shape
tisht, they should we made with four buttons at botton, and no

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 Trowsers were blue,
With a hole cut in them for his Thiil to come through."
A very extensive nuisance has imperceptibly grown up in the metropolis, which promises the nost mischevous re-
sults, in the shape of an overgrown warehouse for cant and sustian, called ExETLR HALI. This temple of hypocris has been erected on the site of Exeter' Change, where before roared, not more discordantly, but infinitely more harmlessy, he wilder beasts of Messrs. Cross and Pidcock, 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 adegree the mischief which they all-each in his separate

## Buthe in view.

But if the mischief were to be confined to the effects produceable upon the male part of the population, we should be splutter in this overgrown place, instead of infesting the spluter in this overgrown phace, instead of innesting the
tavern rooms, which were formerly the scenes of their quackery. It is, however, not so-and the deadly and be setting injury which the erection of this booth of mockery 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 hushands and brothers, have been seen posted in the galleries of rooms, in which public dinners, with all their ence $e$ s and iadelicacy, have been going forward, the ocur 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 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-Piety and
Virtue have erected a Temple near the Lyceum Theatre, in Virtue have erected a Temple near the Lyceum Theatre, in
the Strand, by the contribution of a joint-stock Company of 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 deceat and conveuient for ladies to assemble, In the area of this public tous.
In the area of this public theatre, every day, may be seen domestic duty-the counforts as well as the obligations of home-the economy of their estabishors, hearing the mand
welfare of their chidren, to sit for hour lin sentiments of doting sensuality, or profligate puritanism, slathered over the lips of fellows whom their husbands or athers would not suffer over the thresholds of their houses. is not is not all-it is not what is spoken on the rostrum passages and intricate recesses, nor any of those accessories ontrive for the edification of their followers and disciples; is the means and facility by which the intercourse is permitted
between strangers to each other, when united in some one reat 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 vir ies productive of the most lamentable consequences. To a play-house no man sends the women of his family
ithout a protector-why?-will the scenes they sie 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 man than when alone? No-it is because the presence of from insult sometimes, and more frequently from the undermining advances of unprincipled libertines. To Exet tended by any male relation, because forsured to go unat 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 bat 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 where are the two beaux who have tracked the pretty Jan and the sprightly Many from their ruralities in Bedfordrow or Red Lion-square?-close behind them; before the he orator's moving speech, close beside them. The 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 dark as night, the lofty columns in the Strand; and, i curiosity get the mastery of patience, and an observer shouthe
follow them, the next stage of the proceeding will find the happy four, paired off, either enjoying the fresh breezes on Wacerloo-bridge, or inspecting the exterior of King's College Wh Somerset house Terace.
In time for dinner the gentle pair of fair ones arrive
an their paternal home; they have just seen and heard curately to a certain point; and, as one of these speeches is very like another, the lively imagination of the blackeyed Mary supplies the remainder, while a nod of assent 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 inte resting companions, and probably retire into the country 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 curity to the building, thives an 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, bec:ause there is no grea weight above, except the simple roof itself. The room, to do it justice, is a fine one; its proportions, owing to its grea width, are really majestic; but we do think, as an unlicensed public place it is highly dangerons-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 Brightou, during little more than half a century, is most astonishing:-In 1770. it con-
tained 11 streets and 598 houses; in 1824, it contained 278 streets and 7226 houses, which have arain 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 Kivg whose memory is still cherished by numbers of its Knhabitants, although His MAJESTY has been dead nearly twelve months.

## THEATRE.

Amidst all the failures of dramatic pieces-we mean in atraction-it is agreeable to find that to a femal tion. Mrs. Norton has written a drama called the Gipse 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 bent of the genius whence we derive them. The mixture of bright playfulness with deep inelancholy, which Mrs. Norton's muse afford us, is most delightful; and although the catastrophe of the it gives not only powerful indications of the fair authoress in dramatic powers, but strong hopes that she will pursue that ine of writing which, of late years, has been abandoned by ladies. -We should be glad to know whether it is classi-
cality, or Covent Garden patois, which makes the actors pronounce Gipsey as they do
There is one little
There is one little error into which the publishers and printers fall about Mrs. Norton, which savours of a vulga beyond her own merits and attractions to win and rule Mrs. Nont Mey will call the is brother and heir presumptive to Lord Grantley, but Lor Grantley succeeded his uncle, consequently Mr. Norto is not the son of any Lord whatever; the printers and pub the hought to know that the sons of Peers alone receive invest him, and par consequence his amiable and accomplished lady.

There is nothing so mischievous to the cause of true re ligion as cant-we cannot, therefore, conceal our surprise at
finding, in that excellent and constitutional paper, the $L e e d s$ Intelligencer, the following account of an accident, headed
"Caution to Sabbath-biearers.-On Sunday afternoon, whilst a

 Would not the wall have equally given way on the Saturday before, or the Monday after?
"A Shint wirhour Asean-At Dumpermline, in the Corpora-
tion chest, is preserved a man's shirt, wrouglit in the loom cenn chest, aro, by a a weaver of the name of Nouns. The The shirt was
cormed without a peare and finished without any assistance from
for the needle; the only necessary parts he
the neck and sleeve-buttons."-Mirror
The ingevious manufacturer of this curious garment might ". 1 know not seams.
'THE little mouse nce liberated the ensnared lion, and we really feel, small, helpless, and unimportant as
(as Burns so pathetically has it,) quite shocked that, by publicul 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 upon printing, publishing and circulating the whole histor Why it should not be published we know not ; because, with out its publication, it would appear that Sir James SCAR Lerr had not only swallowed, but stomached, hose har 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 re--
publish 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



 rell as others affiecting his .awn sonse-of propriety; and that he only
regretted he should have. made any.commente upon yuur political
conduct in your absence; but he has assured me that he apoke under the strong excitement of the moment, without premed
sequence of your name being mentioned. in the crowd.
I I consider this statement of Sir,
"I consider this statemention Sirsjames Graham, made under the beforementioned circumstances of, a friendly intervention, and ac
companied, as it has been, with observations and proof afforded me,
in the course of the conversation I hald with him, that he could have in the course of the converation I hhd with him, that he could have
no deeign to say any thing thebcould affect your honour and character, Tit be peifectly satialactory, both as to the objectionable expres
oinns and the animus of the comments upon the occasion; and as he
has met your feclings in the most cordial and handsome manner, has met your feeclings in the most cordial and handsome manner,
truat the subject will not be allowed to dwell any longer upon you
naind to the prejudice. of the personal pood understanding which pre
Yaist maind to the prejudice of the personal pood
existed.
Yourn very faithfully,
R. WILSON.'
 "My.dear Sir Robert,-I have received your letter communi
cating the result of your application to Sir James Graham. Having
placed my honour entirely in your hands. and entertaining as I do placed my honour entirely in your hands, and entertaining as I do
an implicit confidence in your correct judgment and good feeling, I
cannot hesitate to accept the.explanation which you consider to be sufficient and satisfactory
"I shall only add, that. I am much more gratified than surprised
of find that the words of Sir J. Graham's spech, as far as they re-
 The pasaape is in a report of the Cumberland
and stated to be taken, from the Carlisle Journal.
In Tuesday's Times we have these:-
SIR JAMES GRAHAM AND
SIR JAMES GRAHAM AND SIR JAMES SCARLETT.
We are reqursted to publish the following letters:-
"- MY DEAR SIR JAMES-I camnot expreas the degree of astonishmen and regret which I telt, at seeing, in thia morning is Times, the publi-
cation of a letter (marked private) which I had addresed to Sir
'James Scarlett, on the $14 t h$ inst., on the subject of a communication
I. bad held with you, relative to reported observations made at the James Scarlett, on the lath inst., on the subject of a communication
l bad held with you, relative to reported observations made at the
Cumberland hustings, touching the political conduct of Sir James scarlett ${ }^{\text {and }}$ also the pubticationo a a etter from Sir James Scarlett yhowed or made mention of to you, as I considered the discussion
definitively terminated, and that it had been terninated on a common
underatanding that no otber correspondence than my own was to be definitivelyterminated, and that it had been terminated on a common
underatanding that no otber correspondence than my own was to be
used as the channel of explanation. The publication of this correused as the channel or pance preatily, for it was a condition I urked upon
spourself and Sir James Scarleth that this inspection should be confined
jol to one or two distinguished persons, whose names were designated to oe by each. party, and that, under no circumstance whatever, should
obtain nny Newsaper pubbicity-a condition I ured. from regard
to the real nature of my intervention, conducted in the most amicable spirit to both narties, as I stated to you in my frrst letter ; and sub-
sequently, as I assured yourself personally, from an earnest desire sequently, as I assured yourself. personally, from an earnest dexire
to prevent any hostile appearance being given to a proceeding which
had truth for its object, and which proposed to keep in view your had truth for its object, and which proposed to keep in view your
own honour, as well as that of Sir James Scarlett. There is nothing
in the published letters themeives which can impugn your character. in the published letters themselves which can impugn your character. breach of covenant-and confidence, which I am sure Sir Jamps Scar-
lett himself would not have sanctioned, and which can only have
taken place under the injudicious, unbrcomink, and unwarrantable taken place under the injudicious, unbr"comink, and un onarrantable
interference of others, into whose hands the letters may have fallen.
"Lest, however, under Auch partial statement any misconception should be created in the public mind, of the character of the proceed-
ings with the conduct of which 1 charged myself. I feel that 1 owe it to you to state that I distinctly told you in my first interview, as I
had before written, that Id did not appear as the bearer of a hostile
message, which it would not have become Sir James Scarlett in any sase to have sent on newapaper report, but as a mutual friend, perfect recital of stated expressions, so as to remove all cause of mis-
undertanding,
 James Scarlett, and in every resprct most creditable to your own
feelings and sense what was rikht in much case, and which ex-
planhtion is noted in the publiahed letter. It is alno due to you
to add, that whilst you believed that some of the reported terms were never used, and certainly never used in the personal sense
affixed to them, you did not shrink from the maintenance of
any which you had really used, even under the circumstances
of a hustings excitement. A more fair. manly, and in every respect honourathle line was never pursued than that which you freely
and spontaneously adopted on this orcasion. I have stated this to
Sir James Scarlett over and over again; and although your charac-
ter doeas not require any such ecrificates-and which, indeed. it Sir James scariett over and over again; and althoukh your charac
ter doeen not require any such certificates-and whith, inded, it
would have beqen presumptuous in me to offer, except as a record of
my genuine feeling-I shall now consider it to be a duty to give tha
 assured me this morning-would not prejudice that amicable under-
standing hetween you, which I had pleaaed myself with thinkink I
had contributed to re-establish; and that any revival of, or further reference to, the subject of our correapondence, would be deemed
quite unnecessary by yourself and friends; but at the same time think it right, after the publication of the Times of this day, to add
that I consider this leiter as one of which you, or they, may make
any use that is thought advisable. "I remain yours, wit
"Rotent.trotersixnend.

 and myself, you were anxious to remove nny misunderstanding which
might arise from the inaccuracy of the report of a speech delivered might arise from the inaccuracy of the report of a speech deli vered
by me on the hustings in Cumberland; and to you, as a friend, I did
not hesitate to state, that some expresions to which you called my attention, thoukh ineerted in that report, were never used, by me, Which I am quite certain I never uttered. I added, that to the bes
of my recollection I did not apply the term 'infamous' to the prose-
cutions for tiliel. instituted ex afficio. by Sir. Jamea Scarlett. and I said genprally, that the comments which I made on the public con-
duct of Sir Jamps were not intended, as you seemed to apprehend, to disoredit his moral character.
"Thus, much to a friend I was willing to state; but neither ex-
planation nor retraction could have been expected or obtained from planation nor retraction could have been expected or obtained ram
me of what $I$ had publicly declared to be my opinion of the recent
political conduct pursued by Sir Jamees Scarlett.
© Under the peculiar circumstances in which the case is placed by
the Under the peculiar circumstances in which the case is placed by
James Scation, without your consent, of your private leter to Sir
Joall avail myself of your; permiseion to publish your letter to me, with a copy of this note.
"I am, ify dear Sir Robert, most faithfully yours,
"J..R. G. GRAHAM.
"Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Wilson, \&cc."
On Wednesday we find the following pithy, but straightOrward, TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Thonis walker. Pall mall Cast, May 31 .
Sir James Scarlet, however much he may admire
 ing its principles- for the Learned Gentleman addressed the
following letter to the Times, which appeared in that paper rollowing let
on Thurday:

## TO THE EDITOR OF,THE TIMES.

Sir,-I shall be obliged by your publishing in your paper of to morrow the accompanying letter from me to Sir
Your obedient ser
J. SCARLETT.

My dear Sir Robert,--Your letter to Sir James Graham, published in the Times of this morniop. call| upon me to correct an imprea-
sion which it may posibily produce-that I was under some pledge to
 As the report of Sir James Graham's sprech was published in every
newspaper, and could not fail to excite general attention, to bave newpanar, and could not fail to excite e eneral attention, to have
confined the contradiction of to to
bend doing justice either to Sir James Grahidual would, I must, therefore, most explicitly declare, that I never did accept and never could have accepted, a communication, however satisfac
tory to my feelinga, under any pledge that I should not disclose it
 is known to several or them and you
is to keep any matter of iti kind,
finding ita way into the pubbic prints.
Having so much reason to thank you for your friendly interference,
I cannot but express my concern that there should tee any hing like a misunderstanding upon this point. though it is one of very mino
importance, as 1 am satiefied that here in nothing in your letter to


 very properly adduced by him to illustrate the keneral incorrectness not to say malice of the report, as these are words of all others least
likely to be misunderstood, and which nothirg therefore but the most
darigg fiction could have put into the mouth of a Cabinet Minister But it was far from my thoughts to ask for any disavowal or explanation of those words, which it did not become me to question the rikh
of any minister to use if he thought proper. I am, however, glad he han taken the opportunity of denying them.
I shall never quarrel with Sir James Grab
itical conduct. past presed
I hope he will be disposed to gratify me by expressing it in a man-
ner consistent with the feelings of an old friend, and $I$ cannot doubt that he will choone a tone and an occasion that are becoming his own station.as.well as mine

## I am, my dear Sir Robert, your's faithfull, J, SC

Lirutenant-General Sir Robert Wilson
Here terminates the correspondence and the affair. What hey may say to to say, nor do we see the ofecessity of so strong a contradiction on the part of Sir James Graham of the charge of having talked of the Majesty of the People, while in VERTOP drank-the People - with the Prime Minister' son at his side-making, on a public occasion, the King's he Duke of Norfolk had been reinoved from a Lord Lieutenancy for drinking that toast, he was quite secure he should not be removed from his Shrievalty for doing the We would, in concluding this little history, venture to ask one question. Sir James Graham, we beliere, gave Jinner on the King's birth-day, yesterday week-did
James Graham, as has ever been usual on such occasions propose the King's health?-or-in short-was the King' bealth drunk at his table that day?
IF to find advice conscientiously given, implicitly follower be agreeable, we ought to be very much pleased with the
managers of Vauxhall, for they have cominenced the present season exactly upon the principle which we suggested: that of diminishing the number of entertainmenta, which diverted and distracted the andience, leaving the gardens, at one time
utterly deserted, and, at another, setting the company gal opping like so many cows in a meadow. The amusement are now confined to the brilliantly illuminated quadrangle.
and those worthy persons who unite the love of the arts and sciences with the grosser propensities of our nature, may enjoy their chickens and arrack punch to the melodious and not less we fearlessly pronounce to be the most wonderful, as well aq one of the very most agreeable performers upon any instru-
ment-chin or not-that we ever heard. Nothing but fine weather is wanting to ensure this place a good season; with hat, who wants second-rate vaudevilhes?
would go, even if first-rate ones were there

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.
My Dear Bule,-This week the cry has been, "Vive la Conven tion !" Yes, the Heroes of July have been crying, "Honour to XVI.-which outraged all the laws of humanity and civilizationand which, under the name of liberty, and wearing the mask of desolatimmd horrible Assembly has just died. He was a Bishop, old Greaorre, Bishop of Blois. On a memorable occasion he said in the Conven tural world, and monstera should be destroyed." On another occa sion he said, "Palaces are the dens of Princes, from which they
spring like tigers on their prey." I could quote you a hundred of such phrases until your blood ran cold or froze in your veins. During a long life of opposition to all Governments this old Conventionalist
has maintained both in public and private these sentiments-and when lately required by the Catholic Archbishop of Paris to abjure
wuch errors and die in peace with that Church which he had so long disgraced, the old man replied that he was resolved not to abjure doctrines he continued to believe, and that he should prefer death the religious part of this controversy I shall not of course enter. A Protestant journal can take litule interest in the knavish squabble and trickerics of a Popiah Church; but the letters which passed be-
tween these "Prelates" clearly show that the modern Clergy of that Romish Cburch are as intolerant and persecuting, as ignorant, preof its history. When this old Conventionalist was at the point of
death, the Able Guilon, Almoner to the Qceen, was requented by Louis Phibip and the Court to administer to him the Sacraments and even Extreme
Unction. Thus he who seconded a motion for the overthrow of the French Monarchy, and sanctioned the repicides in their murder of
Lours XVI., was attended in his last hours by the Priest and
by hia spiritual head, the Arctibiobep of Paers
Conventionalist died-and as the Church tate wos oblised to do so. For twen would on view, dressed in his episcopal robes, and whe huat exposed Priests and Officers of the Church of which he continued, not by to his dying hour, but by National Guards, a drunken. Beadle, aud nold Revolutionist Executor. On the day of his funeral, which to be present-the church and the altar were stripped of their de corations-and the Government, in order to pacify the mob and pevent the destruction of the church, was obliged to hire ornampa got shabby Clergymen to be present, and scrambled throughasort Wherice before a large congregation of Republicans and Regicides bur the colfn of the old Conventionalist was removed from the號 Bisho, whose life and rocation ought to have been the bodp of and virtue, was drawn to the grave by the vilest of mankind, the ow, vulgar, brutal, atheistical youth of this Republican and praised. Ther his grave the regicides were defended, and eve moderate. "Down with the Public Monuments ecrecter it tos too Boderate. !" was the cry and the vengeance of France was by the against those citizens who should dare on the 21 gt of was involdd lament the murder of Lonms they still ask pardon for the murder of the martyred Crasise. These were the speeches which, in May, 1831, were spoken before Bishop! And then the fellows, the greasy, unwashed, stapit, gnorant, and base canaille, threw their caps into the air, aod cried, lear Bul Chat I of what I have myself seen and heard this week, and which nabodr Well then, what do you think of such a nation as this? 'What do you think of its morality, ite religion, its honour, its truth, and Instice, and institutions ? I do not know what sou may think, but
I will tell you what I do. It is impossible that aflairs can remain as they are at present in this country.
either legitimacy, religion, order, and happines, s certain as I relon, oriting and as certain as am now writing, go on from worse to worte,
till we have Republicanism, Atheism, open and gross immonhity, country at the prosent moment is such that an explosion is certain. The longer it is pent up the more violent it will be when it burroth orth. The Republicans, patrints, and Napoleonists were all dimp. pointed by the revolution of July, and they are all preparing toture
sengeance. The Royaliets and clergy, the landed propriters and rentiers, are all of them dissatisfied with the present orderol things. The conscripts refuse to join the army. The Vendeaus re and day in clubs, labouring to extend their principles and diffure their errora-and they do not labour in vain. The young men require the abolition of the hereditary peerage. The war party inqu! Government (without the corsent of his own) to maroh into Belginn 20,000 French troops, to assist the Belgians in their most unpriacipled and infamous revolution. Trade is ruined. Commerce is ahi misery, beggaring all description. The army is mostdiscontented.The bread and meat supplied to the soldiers afe black, coarse, and of the worst quality. The bedding is the worst but cheapest to be had. Th oldiers are exercised in the heat of the day, and vast no ill. soldiers are on the eve of mutinying, and unless some measurefibe sodeedily taken, either to make war or to disarm, the position of
France, with respect to its army, will be most deplorable, I baje reason for knowing a great deal of what is passing in the army at present. Although the French forces are considerable in point of grew number, the discipline is very bad indeed, and the least difficult mb: of 80,000 A one soller out on hundred can periorm. An 3 rm of the present French as would most indubitably defer thy the French Government did not oppose in Italy the progress of the Aus trian army was this, that France had not 50,000 troops slie coll
thither, on whose force, zeal, bravery, and knowledse she could The soldiers are not more, on an average, than five feet high, or sur feet ten inches. I should say four feet ten, the outside, on analre rage; their muskets are higher than themselves, and they are unabide fo fine themto load without disturbing those who stand next oultmikes long reports and frequent flourishes in the Mouiteur about the brate and powerful army of France, there never was a period when' Frace vas leas able to go to war. This is a truth which the Freneh Go British Minister of War will only take the trouble to eaquire lacts, he will find that France is unable to make war consent to all which is demanded of her, and must allow, beea
cannot help it, the revolutions in Poland, Italy, and Belgium put down. The French army consiats of a mass of youpg
boys and peasants, who never smelt powder or heard of a a their lives, and who would be just as
,The Moniteur of to-day contains a Royal Ordinance for presornin July, and the two Chambers convokes the electors August. Between this period and the 5th of July, Lo France. Of courge he will n, is about to visit the greal much in the South. But he is to take a journey for the exp adme Deputies who formed the last, and who, he hopes,
an hereditary peerage, and enable him to found a legiti
No means will be left.untried to secure this result. are promised places and pensions, but they will accept nei
will remain neutral. They cannot elect reputlicans, for th return the friends of Louis Philip, for that would be to aid Bordeaux.
The King is to flatter the Clergy-to praise the patriotsmand Nemouns are to flatter the young ladies, and win all the heartid and the Mine ties he will find a majority in his favour. But the Liber all these efforts will be fruitless, that as Citizen King,
people, he will be well received, but that the electors wil duty, and return men to the Chamber who shall pledge the
ions,' Which, according to them, were promised at The
last August. Thus you perceive
duced. He isactually
$\qquad$
dear. BuLitibe deceived by any ignurant secrive who may tetl you that Louse Patulp takes a journey at this time tor the purpose of seeing.
his people.' The ppople have no wish to see lim, and he has still lefas to see them. But Lours Philup has a great wish to keep the Crown of Framoe for his. sons, and to found a nevt dynasty; and as he crown of frame for his wisk, and if his present plan should be defeated his throne would be knows undermined by Napoleunistt, Republicans, and Jacobins, he will manake a moted deaperate strusgle to keep in office the men by whom he
mat make marrounded. There can be no doubt that theee men, with two exince July last-and certainly no man in his senses can believe, that if the extreme Gauche shall arrive at power and office, that Lours
Pinur would be King of the Fresch one year afterwards. Already Phriur would be King of the Frexch one year afterwards. Already
they, tell him, both at public meetings and in the newspapers, that they, tell him, both at public meetings and in the newspapers, that
they only took him to avoid war and anarchy; and that he only took they only took him to avoid war and anarchy; and that he only took
them becalse, if he had refused, his property would have been conthem becanse, if he had refused, his proprey wound tave beder as an fiscated, and he wouln, once more, have been obliged th wander an an
exile in a foreign Iand. The situation of Lours Phiur is most dis. exile in a oreign and $n$ Monarch in the whole world is less a Sovereign
tresing for him, and $t$ than the King of the Frescr.
mention Granville, in honour of the birth-day of his Most Gracious Majesty Kine Wiluing the Founth. Tables were spread for a public breakfast, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon upwards of 2000 persons, of reepectability and distinction, were present. An elegant pavilion,
for dancing, was erected in the gardens, and the festivities were profor dancing, was erected in the
louged until Sunday morning.
As the Foreign News of this week is not without interest, I must devote the remainder of my letter to this subject. From Beleium we have very warlike and unpleasant acconnts. The Belgians are obstinate, hot-headed and ignorant. They mistake ohstinacy for courage, and persistance in error for patriotism and pablic virtue. of Austria, Prussia, Russia and Great Britain, with the navy of the of Austria, Prus well as that of Holland s and although their noly of the for demanding Luxembourg and Lembourg is to be found in a treaty which was made by the French Republic, and which the treaty of Vienna unquestionably annulled, yet I believe that these obatinate fools will involve Europe in war with France, who will not, and dare not, though a party to the protocol of the 20th January last, join in making war upon Belgium, and forcing her to accede to the terms of
that protocol. I deeply regret that the Prince Leopold of $\mathrm{S}_{\triangle \mathrm{I}}$ Coboura should ever have consented to negotiate with the Belgians until first of all they had yielded to the decisions of the sort of arrangement with you until you have submitted to the protocol of 20th January," they would have been much more likely their submision; for, should the . Now there is little chance of the Gubmission, for, should the Congress yield to the protocols, Lropold would not be elected. As to France she will never pine real and hearty assent to the election of the Prince; and when the execution of the protocol of the 20th January on the one hand, and war for Belgium but against Europe on the other hand, France will France is war, and endeavour to re-unite Belgium to France.few months her army will be better prepared, and her finances in better atate; and if now the French Government desires peace, depend
upon it that the one which will succeed it will make war.
From Spain we have very satisfactory accounts. The revolutionists popular; measures are being taken to improve the internal state of pared to defend the throne from civil commotion or external attack. From Portugal we learn, that the Portuguese Government has conbeen sent to prison were incorrigible traitors, and mdst wicked and dangerous men. As to satisfaction to the French flag, the French Government has no case whatever which will bear investipation; and will not accede to the conditions require by M. Sebabtiani.-From Italy we learn that order is gradually to his subjects that the Pope is making wise and just concessions already shewn that he feels it one thing to be an aspirant Prince, and another to be King of a country ; whilst therefore he is also making considerable improvements in the legislative codes of Piedmont, he is proceeding with caution and prudence.-From Turkey we hear may be considered to have triumphed.-From Switzerland we hear Schaff hauscus.- Fro of local revolts, and of a sort of insurrection in Schaff hausen.-From Germany we have news of arming-of prepara-
tion for war-and of the resolution of the Germanic Confederationput down by force all future revolutions.-Oi Poland I dere nation to I hate revolutions and revolutionists of all sortand I dare not speak. power of Russia in Europe is so vast an evil, that I cannot rearet, as
I otherwise should do, that the Poles have risen against their legitimate Sovereign. - Greece is in a state of anarchy. Algiers is almost
forgotten. In Hungary the winter has recommenced; and almost every where, even in France, there have been shocks of eartlqquaker.
And now, having begun with the Convention and the monsters of the political, and terminated with the earthguakes and horrors of the
natural world, I will merely wish you healthand happiness until natural world, I will merely wish you health and happiness until nex
week, as I am ever your affectionate correspondent,
P. H. HIS MAJESTY AND THE MINISTERS.


Trigsed tor his collenkuen, it may appear over- Instidious to cavit.
There are tew, it must be admitted, of the silent spectators of Eari
GRay and his aseociates, who will be dispoed Gray and his associates, who will be disposed to deny thut when a
queation turned on the privileges of the people and the prerogative question turned on the privileges of the people and the prergative
of the Crown, they have rarely exhibited symptoms of vacillation But as it is now their boast, that the King nnd the people are identi-
fied in interest, the analogy of their present state unhappily fails in the only point of resemblance which can justify its assimilation to the antecedent. Let them, however, not tatart at the untowardness of a
state so fatal to their pretensions; the plea of consistency may be yet perfectly maintained. In the extraordinary conances and chanke:
of the present times, strange coning of the present times, strange contingencies have arisen, which will
prove, that the pure and unruffled stream of their conduct towards On a comparison of the disclosures which have been officially made On a comparison of the isciosures which have been officialy made
contrast between the close and coinmencement of an election ; it contrast between the close and coinmencement of an election; it
will be readily perceived, that matters assume that lucky posture,
from which ti:e uniformity of their political course may receive the from which tie er vindication.
It has been hitherto an acknowledged principle of the Constitu-
tion, that the Crown is the pure and incorruptible tion, that the Crown is the pure and incorruptible fount of munifi taintless source, unpolluted with evil. In consistency with this maxim, wll that, is kracious in the Administration of Government,
is usually attributed to the Prince, all that is obnoxious thrown on The responsibility of the Ministry. In the late unwise appesl from
the deliberate sense of the Parliament to the untutored decision of the populace, the result was not lesy hazardous than we are now inthe event, the constitutional advisery and servants of the Crown appear to have been reatricted, by prudence not less than duty, in
the choice of the course which they should pursue. They were
palpably, as strictly bound to take the whole hazard of the experiment upon themselves as to refer the entire merit of it, success,
meritorious it could be deemed, to their Royal Master. meritorious it could be deemed, to their Royal Master. T
principles of duty, however, sugested one cousse, and the rule political consiatency dictated another. On the judgment or good the full extent of theirclaims may be now easily established.
I formerly undertook to direct the public attention to the gross Devon was betrayed, in the liberty which he presumed to take with the Royal title and authority. As the question at issue between the Parliament and the People depended on the cast of a die, this license however wanting in decency and respect, was not dencient in policy.
But after the chance of failure in the experiment was decided, the successful candidate for Northampton, with antithetical triteness, congratulates the electors, that "the triumph of the cause for which they had concended was complete; there was nothing to detract from hazard of the appeal was shifted upon the King, he is at least entitled to some share in the glory of its successful issue. The following extracts, from the newly-elected Memper's add ress to his constituents,
will illustrate the further obligations under which the King is laid in "appealed to the people against the decision of the late House of Commons. The people have expressed their opinions in a manner " not to be misunderstood. We, as Ministers, have only, therefore,
" to pursue the course we have commenced. Backed as we are by "the support of the whole country, we have nothing to fear; we
"have only to press forward the important measure which we have "proposed admitting of such improvements in its details as may
" seem to be desirable, but holding fast to the main principles " seem to be desirable, but holding last to the main principles on "It is due, Sir, to the character of this grave Privy Councillor and
confidential adviger of the King, to state, that this splendid effusion originated, not in the display of tavern eloquence, which celebrated
the triumphs of the day. We are neither to rank it among the e\#torts in which the actors in such scenes commonly aim at conveying to
their auditors a becoming selse of their maudlin philanthropy; or seek to dismias them, under a due impression that they bave "mor
of valour than discretion of valour than discrete .
that Minister of State must have been, who had so far lost his balance as to suffer so unguarded a declaration to encape him. But its cause and apology may be found in the giddy elevation of the triumphal car,
which we are aseured was of "the most splendid and beantiful dewhich we are assured was of "the most splendid and beautiful de
scription ;" and from which it was not unnatural his Lordship shoul acription;" And from which it was not unnatural his Lordship shou
descend somewhat elated with his success, "fortunaque dulci ebrius." In the proceeding to distribute the honours which have been acquired his KING the share which belongs to His MASEATY. To the Ministr nounce whether,', as Lord Jon RusEELE declares, "such a measure
as the Ministers proposed should be the measure which should become the law of the land." " Incompetent, as they must be deemed,
to form any opinion on this complex question, they were fully fied to shew how far they were capacitated, they secure "a full, fair
and free representation to the people." Such, As my Lord Act may have at length possibly discovered, is "the opinion which they add, on a matter not to be easily misrepresented. And such, until the inference is disproved by the event, I venture to conclude was
the express point of which His MASESTY sought the solution, And has
obtained the decision.
JULIUS.
We do not exactly comprehend the following letter; but we insert it, because it appears as if some attempt had been made to run down a respectable Tradesman :-

TO JOHN BULL.
Sir-The Daventry, June 3, 1831.
SrR.-The following having been publialied in the Northampton
Free Press, of Tuesday last, an a copy of a Bill sent by me to $G$
Arnold. Evq., of Ashhy Lodke, I shall feel obliged if you will make the addition of the different dates to it, and then I believe the public
generally will aree that a Reform in payink bills (at all events) is
absolutely necessary, after fixhteen monihs Yours respectfully,
B. W. PALMER
Specimen of Tory illiheraliy, from one of the Daventry Com-
mittec to a Magistrate in the neighbourhood:-
G. Arnold
To Wine.
To Claret
Dr. to Palmer and Son.

To Wine. | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 9 | 10 | 0 |
| 3 | 12 | 0 |
| $\quad 3 \quad 0$ |  |  |

Daventry, May 23, 1831.
Sin,-The Reform we want is that such Gents. as you should pay (Signed) Yours respeetfilly $\quad$ W.B.PALMER.
My bill was as under-and I am happy to say it is paid :-
Gr. Arnold, Esq.
Dr. to Palmer and Son.
1829.


| $\boxed{17} 3 \quad 0$ |
| :--- |

## CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS.
The Rev. Dr. Frexch, Master of Jesual College, Cambridge, ha
The Rev. Br. Frexch, Master of Jesuas College, Cambridge, has
Theorlated to ihe vacant Prebendal Stall in Ely Cathedral.
The Rev. WI LLIAMI Selwr, B.A. Fellow of St. John's coll. Cam-
bridge, to the Rectory ol Braunston, Leicestershire. (Patron, Duke bridge, to the Rectory of Braunston, Leicestershire. (Patron, Duke
of Rutland.)
The Rev. Philip Fosbroone, B.A. of Clare Hill, to the Vicarage of Lrckington. Leicestershire. B.A. of Clare Hill, to the Vicarag bridge, to the Rectory of Barningham Parva, Norfolk. (Patron

The Rev. Edward S. Reurivaton, Minister of St. Michael's, Lichfield, and






 Chatin Eway, Rum nam fuentionturum



 fore the re-assembling of the School atter the Midsummer holydaya,
We are also klad to hear that the salary will be increased from 60 O . to 1001 . ner annum, in order to secure a competent person to fill so Onomations.-On Sunday last, being. Trinity Sunday, the Lord
Binhop of Peterborough held a Generai Ordination, when the fol-
lowing gentlemen were admitted into owing gentle Ren were admitted into Hoyy rders :-
D. D. Emas.- Raisly Calvert, B.A, Quen's College, Cambridge;

## ton

## Battiz Quen Quns, Mit

## Camb Lord

Lord Bishap of Lant the following. Gentlemen were ordained by the
Deacol brid
Kelk
Kibo
Osb

S.t. George's Church, Wolverhampton, in which there are 1,332
free sitting rree sittings for the use of the poon, was opened for public worship tion at Yeovil, on Tuesday land. Wrise held his Triennial Visitos-
han to the Visitation more than five hundred personi received he eacred rite of Confirmation
from the hands of the Bishop. On Wedneeday, Lis Lordship held
hia Visitation and Contirnato




 bene volence. The The service concluded about half-past two or o'clock, movt cill







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No official communication as to the lur ther progress of the negociation with respect to the filling of the Belgian throne has yet
reached London.
Letters have been received announcing the capture of Fayal by the Terceira нquadron Despatches received yesterday from our Consul at Lisbon, an-
nounce the important fact, that the French squadron oof Lisbon has nounce the important ract, that reprisals against Don Miguel, and has already captured semeral Portuguese coasters. The details of this news have not
sranspired, but there is no other way of accounting for such a profranspired, but there is no other way of accounting for such
ceeding than by concluding that the Portuauese Government
fued to comply with the demands of the French Ministry.
We regret to say, that we have just been informed that Mrs. Siddons
has been taken suddenly ill, and it is feared that she will not survive has been taken sudueny in, and
many hours.
The accounts from Swan River, dated the end of January, are very favourable; the crops are ubundant; one settler had $2=0$ bushels of
clean wheat from six acres of land, and other produce was equally promising.
On Friday evening, at ten 0 'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. RichOnd's chair manulatory, Banner-Btreet, St. Luke's, which com-
municated to the extensive premises of Mr. Colliver, mmith. The municated to the extensive premises of Mr. Colliver, smith. The
fire burnt with such rapidity that the whole building was soon enengines, the valuable property was completely destrosed, and, we
understand, not insured. An over-drove ox di spectable man, about fifty years of age into the bead and was carried into a surgeon', in a state of insensibiblity,
where the wound was dressed, and he was in a short time enabled Where the wound was dressed, and he was in a short time enabled
to walk to his home. The infuriated aninal then ran towards a to walk to his home. The infuriated animal then ran towards a
child, five or six years of age; but the humane conduct of a porter, Who ran the vehicle between the animal and the child, fortunately
preserved its life. The poor fellow was thrown down and severely injuired, and is not expected to be noon able to return to his employ-
ment. The animal then proceeded through the north side of St. maul's Church-yard, where he created great alarm, and came in contact with a stage-coach, which received some damake, and it was
not until he upeet two or three persons, and got into Cheapside, and occasioned thi breaking of several panes of klass, that he was se-
cured. Other accidents were occasioned yesterday by another buicured. Other accidents were occasioned yesterday by another bul-
lock, which ran from Smithfield into White Conduit- fields, and, attercausing kreat conlusion and alarm, was at lensth driven into an en-
closure, where the infuriated animal was attacked by a bull-terrier closure, where the infuriated animal was attacked by a bull-terrier
belonging to a person residing in the neightourhood. The dok, alter a severe contest, seized the bullock by the nose, and broust
the kround. We learn that it was aterwardskillod.
A Special Comenission, for the trial of the deluded individuals in A Special Comenission, for the trial of the deluded individuals in
the county of Limerick, has been held durink the past week, and
two of these wretched men, who had used menaces to their neighbours, are ordered for execution.
A declaration arainst the Refortn Bill is in course of signature in
the county of Stafford, headed by the Lord Lieutenant and several the county of Stafford, headed by the Lord Lieutenant and several
other nollemen. Drury-lane Theatre will close for the season on the 15th, and
Covent-garden on the 25 th or 26 th of this month. Mr. Murris will Open the Hasmarket on the 15th. has relinguibhed the kreater part of his patronage in the appoint-
ments colnected with his office. His Grace has established a regu-
lation hy which all vacancies of postmasterships are to be filled up lation by which all vacancies of postmasterthips are to be filled up to an increase of phy, and, from the superannuated list. A very
curious detection of correspondence in newspapers has been lately curcovered; it appears the correspondence was kept up by under-
disoring the necessary words in the paper which coinmunicated the sender's intention. Standard.
The Oxford Blaes were ye
The Oxford Blops were yesterday forenoon reviewed by the
Cominander-in-Chief, Lord Hill, on Wormwood Scrubbs. The day being so remarkably fine the sight attracted a number of distinguishied
persons.
An Inquest was held on Friday in the Committee-room of Rother-
bithe workhouse, on the body of John Benerley, one of the seamen who accompanied Capt. Parry on his voyage of discovery towards the North Pole. From the evidence, it apperred that the deceased way ship keeper of the Hecla, one of the vessels employed in discovery,
and that having spent the day on shore, he went on board at eleven and that havink spent the day on shore, he went on board at eleven
o'clock the same night. The next morning, having been nissed, a search was made in that part of the river near where the Hlecla was
jyink, and the body was found. The Jury were on opinion that the deceased iell overboard by accident, and a verdict to that eflect was
returned.
The le Mystenious Disappeanance.-The fate of Mr. Denzil The Lute Mysterious Disapreanance.-The fate of Mr. Denzil
Oniow atili continues involved in mystery. It appears that the friends of this younk gentleman, for he only completed his nine communicate such information hs may lead to an interview with him.
The father of Mr. Onslow is the Rev. Grorge Walton Onslow, Rector of the benefices of Ripley, Periord, Stratford, and Bramle sailed from Spithend on Thursday, the $2 d$ inst.. carrying out as pasReginent, (King's own.) and Dr. Inches, Surgeon Superintendent
for Hoart Town, Van Dieman's Land. Dr. Armstronk, Naval Me-
dical Olficer, Mrs, and Miss Arinstrong and servant, lor the Cape o dical Olficer, Mrs. and Miss Arinstrong and servant, lor the Cape o
Good Hope; also 166 convicts for New South Wales. Amonkst the latter is the notorious Ikey Solomons, to complete the period of his transportation for 14 years. This individual, no douth from anxiety
and lonk confinement has fallen off very materially in his appearance is said to carry out with him a good but appears in good property, and trinkets on considerable value. The William Gleen Anderson after disembarding
the kuard and convicts at New South Wales, proceeds to Batavia.

## 

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$\underset{\substack{\text { Her Grae } \\ \text { Rifllimen }}}{ }$ Hee brace the Duchess Dowr. of T.eeds




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hich are some of Mr. Herves's happlest."-Rog al Lad's Magazine.
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| ge |
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| Serenade |
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" ors Sappho way-2d $\ddot{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{dit}$.

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 Winthe Appurtenances, one of whichis is that nid estnilisherd Pubic House known
by the name of the Fox, in Deangate, in Manche ter aforesaid, in the sereral
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## FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.



BaNKRu|



 Cind

 The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland have agreed to a respation, forbiddink the celebrated Rev. Mr. Irving from preach--
ing in any chutch in Scotland. This was in consequence of the pub-
lication of a book by the Rev. Gentleman, in which lication of a hook by the Rev. Gentleman, in which he aeserts the Lireratune.-The Poem entitled Fitz- Raymond is now pretty
prerally allowed to be from the pen of Dr. Annesley, lately from India, and anthor of the Materia lndica - it has well mot the additional name of Rumbler on the Rine; tor it is certainly of a very dis-
cursive nature; evidently the consequence of the writer's being under
the varying infuence of noble scenery, the remaina of antiquity, and the tempestuons aspect of the times; all are viewed in their turn,
with the eye of a scholar nnd a poet, and are admiably blended with a patrintirm as segitimate as it is lofty; in a word, it may in truth be
said, thit Cadedonnicus has the happy art of, at will. enaterering
over-his pake the most beautiful imakery-drawing the finest moral over. hris page the most beautiful imapery-drawink the finest moral
inductions rom rast and present events, and ronsink his reader to
that general love of good order and lis country's weal, which must come home to the beart of every impartial reader at the present
anxiank perind. We shall extract but one stanza-in alluding to the
laterrevolution in France, Fiz.Raymond saysanxiouks porind. We shall pxtract but one stanz
laterrevolution in France, Fizz-Raymond вays-
II will wot hios my unpretrindink paxe.



We thank Fitz Raymond for his kind couplet to John Bull, which
is $n$ : t the worst part of his porm. He is right in believing John to is net thic worst part of his porm. He is rigght in believing John to
be fond wa laugh and a joke, and he has given him both. Cathofics in the New Parliament.-The number of Ca-
tholics in the late Parliament was fourtem-eight lrish county Members. one Irish city Member, and five for Enk contivh bo-
rouglis. The number in the presput Pariament will be-from




Brazil papers, which we reeived on Friday night, contain the
following interesting

 on their return from their tour in the provinces, were received with every apparent testimony of loyalty and affection; but in the niflito
the 3 3th March, an affray, attended with bloodshied, arose between the Portuguese and the Brazilians. Win the 15 th of March, at the most solemn entry of the Emperor, the excesses were continued. various insolent acts, threatening the citizens with their lives if they "id not cry out "Long live the Emperor-D eath to the Repubic." "The police are accused of conniving at the, rioters; and the firm
conviction of the generality of the Brazilians." says the Intelligencer, conviction of the generality of the Brazilians,", says the Intelligencer,
"is, that the whole was caued by the infuence, and under the
auspice of the auspices of the apents of the executive. Violence succeeds to vio-
lence no Brazilian is secure; it is reckoned a crime to shew patriotic sentiments, to wear the national cockade," "cc.
 honour by strangers. who think it an honour to be called subiects of posed the rahble who committed the outrages on the 13 th and $14 t h$, poilitied the $B$ : azilian name, assaulted and wounded many of the
vitizens on pretence of being lederalists, \&c. In conclusion they declare that the least delay may prove fatal. outrages
punisled punished, this shall, to the Brazilian people, alinunt to a delaration
to avenke, hy every possible neins, their national honour and dignity Trothis Address an answer was returned the following day, delaring that menalles laad been taken to maintain order and trun-
quillity and yly Decrefs of the same day, the Emperor dianissed sers, and appointed others in their room. Constitution of the Empire of Brazil wwas crl|ebrated by every demonstration of attacliment to the Constitution. Their Imperial
Majiesties, who were preesent at areview of the troops, were welcomed with acclamations by the specators and the soldiers, and at nixhtit the
city was tritlianty illuminuted. Oin account of the late events some fears of further disturbances were entertained, but happily they were not realized. A pril his Majesty issued a Decree, convoking an extra-
On the 3 .
ordinary meeting of the General Legislative Assembly. On the 5 th April Decrees were issued dismissink all the Alinisters, and appoint
ink others in their room. On the ink others in their room. On the Gith ilinisters were damissed, and was appointed by the Membera of the Chanbrr of Deputies, namely,
the Marquess of Caravellas, by 40 votes ; M. Francisco de Lima, 35 ${ }^{\text {M }}$ i Vergueiro, 30. The following oath was tak wh by them:the integrity and the indivinibility of the empire, to observe and
arase to be obscrved the political constitution ot the Brazilian nation to the utmost of our power, aud also to be faithful to Jon Pedro II.,
and to deliver up the Regency as soon as another shall be legally installed.
The
refused to refused to fire on the people, but of leaving their barracks end joining On the nipht of the abdication the Emperor and Empress, and
"he Queen of Portugal, privately proceedrd on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Wirspite, where thes still remain. It is supposed the acclamation of Don pedro II. will take place as soon as the
Legislative Assembly shall be legally installed, there not being at present a sufficient number of Members in attendance on the Ses-
sions."-From the Intelligencer of Suturday evening, April 9 . The following is a translation of the Act of Abdication of the Em-
perror Don Pedre
Abdicution of His Majarsty Senor Dow Pellro in fatour. of his Soun
 that Ihave voluntarily a'dicated in favour of my much beloved and
dear Son, Don Pedro D. Alcantara.
" Boa $V$ ista, Apri 1831. The Representatives of the nation immediately met, and appointed
a Rexency to act in tlie name of the young Empror. The Foreikn Ambassadors, wi'h the Pope's Nuncio at the ir head,
dreading some disturbance from the change of ruler, went on buard dreadink some disturbance from the change of ruler, went on buatd
the Wurspite alonk with the E, nperor, and thenc, addressed a rein behalf of the sulyjects of their respective nations. This repreMr. Arthur Aston, and by the Count de Sabuxal, "Envoy Extraor-
dinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Rekency of Terceira."
 brows. He was of course arcompaniid byy the Regency, or the sunk.
stance of his power, who dirceted his movements and commanded epaired to thr town Palace, where he received the congratulations
of the diplomatic corps. Lord Althorp, in a cireular which he has written as Leader of the
House of Commonse intimates that Government will not bring forvard ony public husinens Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, Bart., G.C.B., is appointed
ceed the late Enrl Northesk as Rear-Admiral of Enkland.
Vice-Admiral Charles Ekine, C.13., and Rear-Admiral Thomas
Baker, C.B., to be made Knights Commanders of the Bath. Abdication of the Emperon of Brazil-A most interesting and
authentic aceount of the transactions between Great Britain, Portukal, and Brazil, previously to the sepparation of the two latter coun-
tries, is to be found in Stapleton's Life of Cuming, lately published. A letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, of the lst of May, states
that the seal fishery has been very productive, hut that seven or eiglit them. Honticulíurat, Braffast.-Deputy Lord Lieuteriants of Coun-
ties ties will appear in their uniforms nt this fête, which are supplied
complete, viz. Cocked Hat and Feathers. Coatand Epallettes, Sash, to his Majesty's new regulation, for 30 guineas, by that eminent Army Clothier, Fleteher, 33, New Bond-street. This is a kreat
accommodation thentlomen requiring the Uniform; and, we believe, a savink also of 20 gut ineas in the outit.
Fifty ships of war are now building in the various dock-yards ; six An alteration is to take place on the next issue of new jackets to infantry soldiern, viz.-the lace or ba ding in front is to be done
away with, and two rows of buttons, similar to the royal marines,
sulssituted. -The colour of the cloth is also to be altered from red to scariet.
Forthcoming
Novelties. - Among other interesting works on the cye of publicuion, are the fallowing:-I. The Lives of Celelinated
Fcenale Sozereigns. by the Anthorrss of Loves of the Poets, \&c. It
is witten, we understand, with the desinn of shewing the result of female kovernment on men and nations, and will athound with
the most lively anedotes illustrative of the female character
Mr. Gratan's new Mr. Gratures new work, Jacqueline of Holland, will chanacter.-2.
adventure of the mot extraordinary kind, particularly as regards her strugale against
the usurpation of Philip Duke of Burgundy ; her betrol the usurpation of Philip Duke of Burgundy; her betrothment to
Henry Duke of Gloucester, and her ill-fated marriake to John of
Brabant.- 3. The Journul of that enterpriting traveller Pearce so aften alluded to in the public papers, has at lenkth fortunately come
to lislit. This Journal, together with the rest of his MSS. Pearce,
who died in they were left to the preerent Earl of Mountnorria. The wy whom
be called The Life und Alventures of Nathaniel Pearce.
There have been serious-riots at the iron works at Merthyr Tydvil, duce their workmens' wages. These mieguided men, excited by the in-
flamm hammatofy lansuake of astranger raised on the shoulders of the mob,
attanked the In where the Magiatrates were aseembled, and even
the military who were called in to its defence. The consequence
soldiers were killed, and several more were wounded, among the
latter of whom is the Major of the 93 d regiment. From forty to fifty
of the mob were wounded besides. Covent-Garden Case.-The long-pending cause between Kemble
and Forbes is expected to come on the 24 h inst. in the House of and Forbes is expected to come on the e 2tth inst. in the House of
Lords, before the Lord Chancellor, assiated by Lords Lynd Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East Indis
House, when the following ships for Bengal direct House, when the following shisp for Bengal direct were thus timed,
viz. - Duke of Northumberlund, be afloat 2 th inst. and Gravesend the 15th July; the Ganges and Moira, be afloat the 15th Countess Spencer died on Wedneaday evening, at Spencer House
St. James's-place, in the 68 tl! year of her age. Her Lud St. James's-place, in the 68tly year of her age. Her Ladyship was
the eldest daughter of the late, and sister or the present Earl of Luca
and Lady Margaret Lindsay, and was and Lady Margaret Lindsay; and was united in 1781 , ar the age of
19 , to Earl Spencer, by whom her Lad yship has left a surviving famil of four children-viz. Viscount Althorp, the Hon. Capt. Fredamily
Spencer, C.B., M.P. for the county of Worcester, Hon. and Rev.
Genres Snencer, and Lady Littunt
$\xrightarrow[\text { TO THE PROPRIRTORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK, }]{ }$ LHE advice of my Friends, and the information I have obtaised since my yecent arrival in England indece me, thus early, to announee my
tion of ofreing myself as a CAN DinATEE for a Seat in the Directioa of

 yearg, while I was a Member
Preaident, and once (Cor some
rival) as Goveruor-General.
honour to be, with great respect,
Lades and Gentlemen,

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## JOHNBULL.

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 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

Their Majesties come to town next week to stay for a short time.
THE present Ministers yo on-if not pleasantly to each other-as if nothing very serious was happening; and
although we shrewdly suspect that Lord Gonerich 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- W ales 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 con-sequences-already they have done nearly ten thousan d 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 rom Merthyr to quell the insurrection, but the Magistrates
refuse to permit the troops to quit them. These are but the commencement-the system is ouly beginning to work, and the blessed effects of REFORM are just dawning upon us. alluour King, who is, as Lord Grey has taught the people to
But the impudence of the advocates of the Ministry is
uch, that it is impossible to hear them without laughing 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 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 unauimity and
harmony. Can anybody be deceived - can anybody be so blind as not to see the gradations by which we are daily adbanding to destruction? We think not, and yet such is
vand the infatuation, that time flies, gaiety and splendour are the order of the day and night, and everybody seems anxious to get rid of $t$
recklessness.
We do hope that the report of the separation of the constitutional part of the Cabinet from their desperate col-
leagues, is true, and that we shall find Lords Melbourne leagues, is true, and that we shall find Lords Melbourne, GoDERICH, and Palmekston 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 unuble to shake them off.

The Postmaster-General, it seems, is going to make news-

 We have to congratulate the admirers of revolutions on the abdication of another Monarch; -the Emperor of
Brazin, that high-minded, virtuous, patriotic Sovereign, Brazil, that high-minded, virtuous, patriotic Sovereign,
whose urbanity equalled his popularity, and who mingled with his affectionate subjects, secure alike of their affiection 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 wander-
ing royalty His Imperial Majesty is eventually expected. bis and in his anxiety to put one of his little children on its Throne,
has been pleased to bless the Brazilian empire with another has been pleased to bless the Brazilian empire with another
of them as its Soverrign. Miss Maria, whom His Imperial Majesty condescended to give the Portuguese, howerer, was,
we believe, nine or ten years old when he made the offer; we believe, nine or ten years old when he made the offer
but Master Pedro, who is destined for some few werks to he is; and his illustrious father, after having ruined his credit, wasted his finances, and offended his suljects, is coming back to fulfil a prophecy of ours made some time since, and attempt to regain his European Throne. f the rave not a file of John BULL at hand; but we believe 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 oppusition.
If the marriage of the Princess of Gran Para with her uncle is again negociated, 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 Migure'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 Don Penro is of a nature and character so strong, that it
will require much persuasion to induce the Portuguese to will require much persuasion to induce the
permit her even to share her Cucle'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 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 Throne, without the support of a single bayonet, and with all
the Powers of Europe opposed to him. If men are to judge the Powers of Europe opposed to him. If men are to judge
by results, it would not be very difficult to decide upon the the Emperor has touched at Falmouth and procecded to Cherbourg.
We are quite of opinion that resort to the sword, in settling
and that explanation most explanatory may be had recours 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 pubicic in the cases of Sir James Graham and Mr. o'Gonman Mahon, the same Right Honourable Gentleman and Sit James Scarlett, Mr. Hobhouse and Sir Robert Pefl, 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
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 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. Tennyon said, in reply, that he did not thiuk he ever used the heat of excitrabe person," or if he did, it was in the EXETER's ejectment of tenants who had voted against his friends, but that he meant nothing personally disrespectful, and so on ; and, in short, said all that a Gentleman could properly say to satisfy Lord Thomas of his disinclination was satisfied and Mr. Tennyson well pleased, and there the affair ended.
A very few days after, however, Mr. Tennyson, not in he heat of election excitement, but after his election dinner, thought proper again to have a fling at Lord ExETERinvaded the righ MAs 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 clections, which, as a matLord EXETER's interference at clections, which, as a matheld to be an invasion of the rights of the people. Accordingly, Mr. Tennyson sends Colonel Maberly to meet
Colonel Standen, Sir Thomas Cecil'sfriend, and Colonel Colonel Standen, Sir Thomas Cecil'sfriend, and Colonel
Maberly states to Colonel Standen that he cannot suffer Maberly states to Colonel Standen that he cannot suffer
Mr. Tennyon to meet Lord Thomas, because he, Mr. Mr. Tennyson to meet Lord Thonas, because he, Mr.
Tennyson, had a right-a constitutional right, to use the words, which are legally recorded, as applicable to the intererence of Peers at elections, and that Lord Thomas ought of feel perfectly satisfied with Mr. Tennyson's declaration hat 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 founth needs no guards, it was
suggested that the IIonsehold Troops should be disbanded, hat the Guards were to become merely Regiments of the Line, and that the Horse Guards and Life Guards, in a
imilar manner, were to be united with the rest of the imilar manner, were to be united with the rest of the
Cavalry: then it was thought that the word Guards should be iscontinued, and that the three regiments were to be called he Royal Fusileers, and the Royal Light Infantry, and the Royal Grenadiers, and various other evolutions and
'erolutions were devised, till at length it occurred to the Cabinet to propose the reduction of the pay of the Guards -they being ane natural protectors of the metropolis agains he loly perform to be horssed and perpoed ; and ever, 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 relalive to the creation of new Peers, and the advancement o others, are still main tained 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 princi-ples-bribery, intimidation, and low popularity. To the first, secause Ministers hope thereby to fix the wavering; to the
second, that they may alarm the ancient aristocracy by holding out a ludicrous difitusion of their privilege; to the hird, because they dare not, whether their views be good or evil, even dream of performance, until they have felt the ablic pulse, and ascerrained the concurrence of the rabBLE any set of Ministers could be so paltry either in judgment or constitutional feeling, as to have recourse to such an insolen policy-but office, it seems, unlike charity, "" displayeth a by natural impulse, his Lordship having, in justification of his propensity, the organ and bump of ORDER-GENITIVE ness.
Thie
ices of the Lord, so faithful to the precedents and prac reverence the misinterpreted statute "de tallagio non concolends," as the very soul and essence of our system, precedent whereby he may reader it effective; and he finds in the reign of Quen ANNE: but will the noble Lord, whint," just listen to the remarks of contemporary and sub sequent writers?
SWIFT merely gires the account in these words:-
"The Treasurer advised Her Majesty to create welve new Lords
and thereby dixable the sting of ataction for the rest of her lifete time and thereby divable the sting of laction for the rest of her life-time
This promotion was so ordered, that a third part were of those on
 times;", and Tishi remarks, "The Court did by this openly de
clare that they (the Peers) were to be kert in Absowere suminsion
AND


as." resource," says Hallam, "which would be always at the
amand of successive factions, till the British nobility might become as numerous and venal as that of some European States.',
CUNNINGHAM, a cocome 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 prin-
inles; but we, who live in a period of ten-fold danger and ciples; 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 fuol-hardy and wicked. in times such as these, when epublicanism and accursed speculativeness are rife cven 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 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 endea vour, under a fiction of liberal measures, to repeat the despotisms of Lovis XIV. and XV.
Now, if the House of Lords be not a deliberative body, be free from control; but to a but if they be so, they must tive body, and then to annihilate them for haring deliberated, involves a bullying contradiction which could enter into no Buave that of a Wig or a Bashaw.
But if our indignation be heartfelt against the Minister hare a donble spirit of scorn against those who would accept them the badge of the Premier, to become his hired lacqueys, to surrender their judgments in idolatry of his power, to take his farours 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 W WARTon had been offered a peerage, but he thought
at it looked like the serving a turn, and that whereas Peers used to be made for services which they hhd done, he should be made for
services to be "lone by him; and, therelore, Excused himself Frox accerting
Now wh
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 he shall work them hardly, and act the insatiable and ruthhess shall work them hardy, and act the insatiable and ruthor Buxton, or Smith, or Macaulay, to spout for sympathy, in halls and pot-houses, and publish their sufferings IT is not unworthy of notice, that in the same manner hat 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. Sindons terminated her long and xemplary life on Wednesday morning at half-past nine, at
er late residence in Upper Baker-street. The following brief memoir of this unequalled actress is extracted from an Erening paper:-
"Sarah Sindons was the eldest daughter of Rogen Keable, and mas born on the 16 th July, 1775, at Brecknock. Her father was the cuchant for the theatre. Her first appearance on the stage is narather, when she was extremely young; and she repeated as hes coup d'essai the fable of the frogs and the mice.
"Mr. Sidnons, her future spouse, was a member of her father' eft his b, and he not relishing his attentions to his daughter, she Guy's-cliff, near Warwick. From her mistress, however, ahe eloped with her lover, and became Mrs. Sinonss; and they together jo a strolling company of no great respectability.
ver, she became a favourite.
"Mrs. Sindons mad her
"Mrs. Siddons made her first appearance at Drury-lane in 1775 ; hut at the end of that season, so little was her real quality known, leading performer at Bath, Birmingham, and other places in the provinces.
"On the 20th of October, 1782 , she appeared at Drury-lane a sabella, and her performance drew large houses for the season, whel
an advance was made in her salary, and she became a fixture. In an advance was made in her salary, and she becane a fixtur from
June, $17 \times 3$, she visited Dublin, and received a fiat of approbation he critical audience of that then theatrical city. In 1785 she had he honour of reading a play at the palace before thes at Buckingham House before Queen Chariotre
"In 1803, Mr. Kemble purchased a share in Covent-garden, from which time her services were exclusively devoted to that house. Macbeth. 29 th of June she took leave of the profession trice fo the benefit of her brother, Mr. Cianles Kemble, and once, June 1813, as Lady Randolph, for the 1 rury-lane Theatrical Fund.
last public appearance was in 1817, in Lady Macbeth. "Up to a few weeks since, IMrs. Sinpows was in good heatth and
capable or takink pedestrian exercise. The property, we underetand
goes to Nir Ho goes to Mr. Honace Twiss, the son of he
children of her brother, Chanles Kembie
By this very imperfect sketch of Mrs. Sinnons's life, wy be seen that she had attained her seventy-sixth yed By the public her loss will not be felt so severs ; but thos and 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 nhened and more ignorance and illiberality than the more entig course and ioberal part of the Press have discovered in theatrical profession unduly, Wer to attribute to it, or its members, thai share of importance in the country which they would com assume: but when a genius like that of Mrs, Sidoons, calt bined with: all the exemplary qualities of private life,
and dignifies the art to which it devotes itself, so that none and dignifies the art to which it devotes itself, so that nou
living can compete or be compared with it, we think such
a tribute not only just to the illustrinus dead, but highly
creditable to the taste and feelings of those who promote it. credinose who talk of the procession being made up of "me and women, merely players," talk nonsense. Was the procession of Lawrence's funeral-who, great as he was, was not so great an artist as Mrs. SiddoNs-made up of none but portrait painters? Besides, let these uncandid quibblers
turn to the details of GARMICK's funeral-we published them furn to the details of Garinck's funeral-we published them in this paper not many months since-and they will see that all the must distinguisthed men of the day, and that every accessary, eren to the Guards themselves, was conceded,
that could render the mournful pageant awful and imposing. We say no more than truth when we say that Mrs. Siddons was the GArrick of actresses-an honour to the art she practised, and to the country to which she belonged. We trust, at all events, that those who knew how to appreciate her excellence will spontaneously pay that respect which is due to her memory, and without regarding the low envy of
little minds, agree with us in the justice and propriety of little minds, agree with us in the justice and propriey of marking that respect by following hind remains the grave.
Since writing he above, we find that Mr. ChARLES Kemble has declined any mark of public respect to the remains of his lamented sister. With this, as a nater
feeling we have nothing to do-all we contend for is, that her public talent, and her private virtues, entitled lier at least to equal honours with GARRICK.
The following extract from a speech of Mr. Borke's, in the Uouse of Commons, Feb. 11,1780 , is most respectfully
submitted to the attention of Lord DURHAM, with a request submitted to the attention of Lord DURHam, with a request
that he will be pleased to permit Lord GREY, K.G. to peruse it:-

- $A s$ it is the interest of Government that Reformation should be early, it is the interest of the People that it should be temperate. It
is their interest, because temperate Reform is permanent, and beis their interest, because temperate Reform is permanent, and be.
cuase it has a p inciple of growth. Whenever we improve, it is right cause it has a p incipe of growth. When-it is right to consider, to
to oleave room for further improvement-it look about us, to examine the eflect of what we have done; then we can proceed with confidence, because we can proceed with intelli-
gence. Whereas, in hot Reformations, in what are more zealous than gence. Whereal, in hot heformutions, in what are more zealous than
considerate, call making clean work, the whole is generally so crude so harsh, and so indigested, mixed with so NUCH IMPRCDENCE, and so
 and human institutions, that the very people who are the most
eager for it are the first to grow disgusted with what they mager poine.'

The reader perhaps has not seen the following official tribute of praise and thanks which has emanated from two
or three English residents in Oporto forwarded to or three English residents in oporto, forwarded to Lord
PAlmeisto ness, and impartiality, with which-backed by a fleet of thirty-one sail of line-of-battle ships, frigates, sloops, cutters steam-boats, bomb-ketches, and rocket-boats-his Lordship has procured the removal of a Justice of the Peace from the Commission in Portugal. It follows:-


 VEIIA), and moreovermaking it kuwwn that tiede demands which the
Consul-Generat

 adjourned to Friday the 13th inst. in order to prepare the same.,',
FRIDAr, MAY 13 . At the adjourned meeting held this das, the Address having bee read, when it was-
Cenerlyed wanimously, that it be adopted, and that His Majesty's
Consul be requested to trantmit the same

 mously, that the thanks of the meeting be given to JonN Cnsspin
Esq. His Majeesy's Consul. for his zealous and unremiun in supportink the privileses of Britisil sulujects and he be requested
tot ransmit he resolutions of this mereting to His Majesty's Govern-
ment throush the Consul-General at Lisbon.
(Signedi)
Liibon.
CHARE HENRY NOBLE
GFORGE KNOWSLEY
JOHN ATKNNON
JJOHN ACKWORTH
And by 27 more Individuals."
To the Right Honouranle Lord Viscount Palmenston,
We, His Majosty's most dutiful and loyal subjects residing in this city hivhly sensille of the protection extended to us by the decisive
measures whlich His Majesty's Governnent have recently taken for
the enforcen
 conceded by Treaties sultsisting between Great Britain and Pertu-
gal, and which have elately been so frequently violated, cannot refrain
from expressing our tratitede persons and property iratithise for the security thus atforded to our efficacious steps our rivhts and privileges will in tuture be strictly
observed We therefre antreat your Lordship to lay thrse our
gentiments of high obligation belore His Maiest's sentiments of high obbligatio

Oporto, May 13." "And by 24 more individuals.
This Address to Lord Pal Merston, to which the name of Mr. Noble does-most judiciously-not appear, speaks, lation of the rights and privileges of British subjects conceded by Treaties subsisting between Great Britain and
Portugal," Tlis Portugal." This we should think rather disagreeable to the ears of those whom, in particular, this bit of Oporto manu-
facture is intended to flatter: these gentlemen tell us subsist between Great Britain and Portugal, the very rights, the infringement of which
they complain were concelled consideration of the suppont of the Eng the word-on might lie embroiled foreign a enemy, with whom Portugal The present relative situations of $F$ r. and the egasconading captrare of Portuguese and Portugal, (a decided declaration of war on the part of that may render it necessary for Lord Palmerston co turn the and amusement in our preparing for the sake of economy of defending the mour different dock-yards, to the purpose lutionary French. if thenal Portugutse against the revolreaties by which. If this should not be the case, the treaties by which British subjects are protected and favoured
sulusist, are violated; and the said British subjects will, in
all all probability, share the same fate with the French, and
really discover, somewhat too late, what a real violation of rights and privileges mens-the frst a real violation oc curred on the part of the British Government, who declined to fulfil its just portion of the solemn compact.
At present, the only striking effect of this address to Lord Palmerston, for laving consummated the removal of a Justice of the Peace, who seut a warrant into some suspected alien's house by night instead of by day, has been the establishment of a precedent for the inhabitants of Hockley in the Hole, who have voted the following similar testimony of their gratitude, for the conduct therein mentioned, to the
Right Hon. Lord Melbourne, His Majesty's Principal Right Hon. Lord Melbourne, His Majest
Secretary of State for the Home Department:-

Hockley in the Hole, June 5. 1831.
At a Meeting of the Parishioners of this Parish, con vened by the Churchwarden to be held this day at the Police-station, for the purpose of communiating a letter he had received from Inspector
Higgribothan, of W. Division, dated the 4 th of June, and which he hagrinborhan, of submitted to such of the gentlemen presmentas could read, stating had submitted to such of the gentlemen pressnt as could read, stating
the dismissal of JAmes Gnuse from the office of Police Constable in the dismissal of Jans he due ind of of olise con. Ronera STi'Bns and moreover making it known that the demands which Inspector HIgarisothan had been instructed to make upon His Majesty's Government had been acceded to,-
Resolved unanimously, that an address expressive of the thanks of the meeting be forwarded to the Right Hon. Lord Melbounse, \&c.,
to be laid before His Masestry's Government, and that this meeting be adjourned to June 7th in order to prepare the same.

Wennespar, June 7, 1831.
At the adj
read, it was
Resolved unanimously, that it be adopted, and that Inspector Higginbotham be requested to carry the same.
Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of the meeting be given to R. Higaingotras, Inspector of Police W. Division, for the zeal and energy he has so conspicuounly manifested in defence of our privileges, as well as for the loan of Extics's spelling dictionary, and the use of two pens and a bit of red scaling-wax
Mrs. Coore, the Housekeeper of the Secretary of State's ge given to Mrs. Coone, the Housekeeppr of the Secretary of State's Office, fo
(Signed)
aminadab heeltap.
Mr. Heelrap having left the chair, it was resolved that the thanks of the meeting should be given to AminadAb Herlitap, junio
Churchwarden, for his unremitting exertions in supporting the privileges of the inhabitants of Hockley in the Hole, and that he be the bands of Mrs. Cit their resolution
(Signed) THOMAS SNOB
DIONYSIUS DAVIS
JAMES SWING And 27 equally respectable individuals. ADDRESS.
To the Right Honourable William Lord Viscount Melbounne, \&.c. \&.c. s.c.
We, his Masessr's most dutiiul and loyal subjects, resident in Hockley in the Hole, highly sensible of that active and glorious career which sour thot ship lias always run, ann almost struck dumb
with amazment that your Lordship, with the whole force of the Law -thr Magistracy-the Police-and the Army of England, if necessary, at your Lordship's command, sloould have adopied the prodisious and unbeard of measure of insisting pon the removni of Poiceman
Gnubiz, of divioion, annot refriin from expressing ot only our
admiration and wonder, in the highest degree, but our profoundest gratitude for the magnanimity of your Lordship's conduct, the promptness of your Lordship's decision, and the urbanity of your Lordship's housekeeper, in affording us a security against the persons before named, who were in the habit of prying into our affairs and looking after our conduct in a way which never was suffered by the parochial watchmen, between whom, and the undersigned admirers of your there existed a firm and binding contract, which we l:ope, now that, through your Lordship's wisdom and goodness, we have expelled from his office the said John Grubr, will in future be strictly maintained; more especially those parts of it which are solely ad rantageous to ourselves.
Thinking that this most prodigious effort of your Lordship's expansive mind cannot fail to call down the admiration of all civilized Europe, and all Hockley in the Hole, we not only offer our humble thanks to your Lordship and Mrs. Cооке (especially for her politeness, and a pin, which she lent one of our deputation), but we request
that your Lordship will be pleased to lay these sentiments of high tobl your Lorfship wiil Me pliased to lay these sentiments of high
obligation before his MAJSTr's Government, and most especially obefore the Lord High Cainceloor, whose eatimation of the talent
belt of your Lordship and your Lordship's colleagues, entirely and completely, as his Lordship is pleased every where to declare, accords with that which we have the honour to feel and express.

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { (Signed) } & \begin{array}{c}
\text { D. DAVIS } \\
\text { T. SWING } \\
\text { T. ALT } \\
\text { And } 24 \text { equally respectable individuals. }
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

As the ohjects achieved are about of equal importance, and the testimony of either party nearly of equal value, we
think it rather hard that Lord MELBOU RNE should be deprived of a tribute which we know, in the case of Lord PALmenston, has been received not only with the greatest gratitude, but the most complete satisfaction

Tue following letter, with its enclosure, has heen for-
warded to us from Cheltenham, where the Lady to whom it is addressed is at present residing. It speaks volumes-first, as to the affectionate feeling of the slave towards her master and mistress; and secondly, as to the woful change which she feels conscious has taken place in her own situation and
that of her family since they have received the vaunted blessing freedom
The original letters are left at our office, for the inspection of any person sceptical as to their genuineness and authenticity.
Mr. Bull,-As I see that most of eltenham, Dune $2 d, 1831$. Parliament, while lately soliciting the support of their constituents, have been required to give a pledge that they would vote for the emancipation of the negroes, I think it may tend to open the eyes of the anti-colonial party, if you give a copy of part, or the whole, of the accompanying letter from a black woman who had been my house-servant, and to whom I granted ber liberty. Her son HENRY (mentioned in the
letter) we alsa manumitted, and "c the daughter's freedom she vas enalled to purchase for玉64, through the liberality "of a friend," But you perceive, Mr. Editor, that so dis-
that they are applying anxiously to me, their old mistress, for some aid, which I fear I must administer towards them, though they of course have not the legal claim which they had upon me before they got their freedom. If this is the case on a small scale, what inconceivable scenes of want and
beggary would be the consequence of gencral emancipation. vould be the consequence of general emancipation.
I remain, Sir, \&c. \&c.
S. M. D. S.

Spanish Tovn, April 3rd, 1831.
My Dear Master and Mistress-Realls I am at a loss for words to apolysize to you for my long silence-which has arisen from a Conflux of disappointments and pee plexitys. But I can asure jou boih souz
persons has never been out of my remembrance. Times has been so persons has never.been out of my remethate. Cexe ins been se tress so keenly which is heiglitened at the recollection that if ing Dear master and miestress was aware of it they would render me
their aid. The purchasing of Esther was entirely thro the liberality their aid. The purchasing of Esther was entirely thro the liberality
of a rriend with whom she is now stopping with taking aliking to her she often proposed it to me for this jear past-and at last she has done it she gave $\mathcal{E} 64$ for her-was it left to me I could not have put 20s. towards it. I have just got a situation as nurse to Mrs. Lopes to go with her to America and return which will be about three monthe
time by which time I siucerely hope to hear from crave by which tel from their boutioul ar fo blar own craving some help from their bountiul havids. Thave been long hearing ofmaster mear mistrege to Jamaie. his detention my
such a distance. Henry begs to be reapectilly remenbered to such a distance. Hery begs to respectuly remembered to hie
master and mistress. Poor fellow like my self he is in want. He marter and regular Employment to subsist himself by-so that he is for weeks without a shilling. He very often says his kind mistresc seem to forget her favourite-and he is overlong to sec you both, but to Jamaica. He sometimes bore mettrnhimed not a sailor that he may get a pasaage to see you both. I can say nearly the same for as soon as I can get a situation to England my De,ur muster aide mumbsy begs mistress and master for some by the first opportunity i master and mistress please. I lave put Joe to a trade and liope my Owners will not be angry with me. I sail the 1lth April. Henry ayain begs misstress for some wearing appare.. Hoping this may find my Dear owners and riends in periect liealth I humbly beg to be remembered
to Miss Blane
heard master is 1 have
ELEANOR JAMES
Nothing can be more gratifying than beholding genias pated ind our readers must, we should think, the account of SirCuAUDIUS STEPHEN HUNTER's facetious examination of a Mr. Death, which was extremely full of life and humour; but Sir Claudius had not, it appears, exand as gay at
 he is a we may fairly back him for drollery against any man in the Clementsays barring uur rose-bud, booming on the bank of Clement's-lane. We w:
reported in the Times:-

POLICE.
Massiov- House.-On Saturday John Frishy was charged with havThe complainant stated that he carried on the business of a fivtl-
monger in Darkhouse-lane. Billingsgate, for the trother of the

 ever, seemed to relish bat better than grance. the. The delendant, , how-
last, fiter having repeated last, after having repeated the old question, be seized a haddock that
was bo Thic consequence was fatal to the fish't head anolvpryn varit s) hread Sir C. S. It werta (who sat for the Lord Mavor)-Av, it was ensy
enough to see whose head was the hardest. 1 pity the porr fish.
(Lukghter.)
Complainant-I never got such a blow in my life. I an sure it was
 you've bot very little brains, I see you ve still got a skull large enough


 Frisby, coine, what have you to say to this?
Complinant-But that is not all, jour worshin
 banged him over the left with a cullsel. Nt wrrtainly was a


 music from any lark before, either overor muder the water. (Laturhter)
Complainant-But, your Worship, he has tireat,
Sir Clid

 lose
sort of game. you must bring him here again, and he shall lurk $\begin{aligned} & \text { tit in } \\ & \text { a crge - (Laughter.). } \\ & \text { Defendant-I slan't do him any mischief, sour Worship; }\end{aligned}$ Defendant-I shan't do him any mischief, sour Worship;
would thurta fly
Sir Cuuvius-No, Mr. Frishy, but yon'd hurt a fish though, and a
 make it up; but, Frishy, you must pay the ex,unences. And, 1 , may,
Frishy, you may skylurk as you please, but $I$ 'd hune yout not waterlark

Talk of Mathews at Home-he is nothing to HonTER at the Mansion-House: conceive this dialogue to before him as a culprit-to be sure it is fortunate that the Adelphi is about to close, for at the City Theatre, opposite the Bank. with KEY for manager and HUNER for a tor, ment in that way could hope to exhibit.

The Times newspaper must be rather hard-driven for reports of Reform Meetings, for on Tuesday it gives an account of one holden at Edmonton on the 2 , hin of hast 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-

## geant Wilde aud Co., whicil was served to the ree he leading journal of Tuesday. REFORM MEETING AT EDMONTON.




















moment.
I shonid fatigue you, Sir, (if $\mathbf{Y}$ have not succeeded in doing so
already.) were 1 to go over more or the ground traversed by this

 then proposed, in short,
and of coirse wero carri,
part in the proceedings.
Part in the proceedings.
In ore axtrat a apech from Mr. Byna, the thanks of the
meeting wese voted to him, In reply, he talked of oue of the proudest







THE following Address was resolved upon by the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, with only one dissentient

 provision sbacing he made (as in this rovince it hat been made)
without imposing a burthen upon any class of the people, and without without
subjectin
faith.
Caith.
As one of the branches of the Legislature of this Colony, we feel it
to be our duty to declire our disselt from such a position, as being
 establishthed in every part of the British Empire, and expressly at
variance with the original Constitution of this Province and of the

sacred pledge given ly your MAsETYY's late Royal Father when | sacre |
| :--- |
| Cana |
| In | In the first arrangementen madece by His late Majosty and by Parlia-

ment, for the Goverument of Canada it ment, for the Goverument of Canada, it was their priucipal care
to continue and assure to the intabitants that provisinn which
the French Government hat made to the
 many years alterwards, when the accession of a large English popu-
ntion, particularly in this portion of Canada, rendered it proper to
 mended to them to consider of such provisions an should be Recessary
for enablint His Majesty to make a permauent appropriation of lands
 Concurring in stiss. recommendation of His MAJEsTy, the Parlia-
nent of Great Britain, by the Statute 31st Geo. MII. ch. 31 , made a pro terms of the Rual Messpro so direct and positite. and soo particular int their 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 a
It


 excessive in proportion to the object. With respect to the first ob-
jection it has always been exakkerated, and the reasmning in support
 hen taken or their sale under the autiority of a recent Act of the
Jnperial Parliament. Since they have been thus placed in a course of gradual alieniation there not only remains no tair ubjection of that
kind bunt it is in rality a kreat benn fit o the country that respecte-
bid
 With eqgard to the argument liar tlie allotment tor religions pur








 time, we cannont torticar to exprrss our onnivetion that the rullers of


 irnominationy, and we do them the justice to believe that they
wonld be forward to disavow any such sentiments in regard to thisi
Pre Province.
We find that the necessity of providing by public, aid for the educn--
tion of the various classes in soceiety, is iefli and acted upon in the
 that the ir religious instrucc ion can be treated as matter of less in-
portant conern, hnd one that may with greater safety be left to tho
precarious cilerality of individuals.
 attaches to anl vath. we feel that the best interests of bociety are
introlved in the maintenance of that provision which we earnextly desine to presprve. We beys leave frupher to represent to your N1A.
dess that willin the fory years which have tlapsed since this en-
downent was allothd, the yoplation

 ience of the chimate, are tavorable to the most rapid advancement in
population; Hund e, persuade aurselves that your MAJssT will not


 he support of pulbic worship; convinced that by sump means the
hest security will he provide for the noral andy
and for the peace and happiness of society. PARISIAN CORIRESPONDENCE.
My Dear Bull,-Every day we live in this landof of party opis. 1831. political division, soine new fact comes to lisht, which additionally are resolved on making another revolution. Whether that revolution Werien or broked by the legal and orderly system of M. Casinin
Pat Perigr, or by the illegal and disorderly conduct of his successors, it
is impposible with any degree of accuracy to predict; but one thing One quite clear, and that is-the people are preparing for a change. orown of Louss Priuip will be removed from lis head." Another trlls you that "if the Poles shall be defeated, and Marshal Diebitsch to quit France and die in exile." And a third tells you that "if the a foreign foe, it will direct its attention to affairs at home civil war will commence betwren the army and the people." Some
gay that Lowis Phiur perceives the that he shall not be long King of the French. Others say thaws only wishes to remain King until the moment arrivea when the Duke of Bordeaux shall be proctaimed King of France by the title of Hevey the Fifth; and there is another party, very numerous, influential and But, alchough the multitude are thus divided, one revolution.certain, that nobody imagines for a moment that the revolution is closed, and that we have rettled 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.
think else will be no one can tell, since the mindo of men ase to un. settled that the least circumstance may change their
render them Republicans, Bonapartists, or Royalists.

## During the past week one subject above every othe

Durias the past week one subject above every other has.oceapied ected with the very existence of society in France, Inmatelyconwhe the army, which in avowed hostility to the of things in this country. You will remember, my dear Bull, that in duty which they owed to their King, their ollicers, Iorgettigg the joined the mob, and fought in the streets of Paris against their legaiPraier himself, were amongst the loudest in eulogizing the condur Il this would lead to, and said the day will come foretd what alir Perier and his party shall in their turn come when Casithe Line for assistance and succour, and when the people will ober moment has now Government, just as they shall think fit. That refused to obey the orders of their officers-refused to fire of oner canaille at a place called Tarascon, where the Government had give canaill the treops now be tried or condemned, since no Minister of Locis Philis dares o hold a Court Martial to punish them. Tarascon, or the tree of liberty, or the spirit of revolution which the Mayor, or the municipal authorities, or the Governmether for having given orders to renaove that tree, burn it, and arrest its . If the tree was an emblem of revolution and a point of disorder, the Government did quite right to give orders for execution. But what I desire to impress upon your mind is the fact to retire mob would not have thie tree remosed - that the mob refused required by the law were made in vain-that large and imposing inilitary forces were made a jest of-that the cannon of the regipenta to "fire," the sold!ers joined the canse of the people, mocked the orders of their officers, and the tree of liberty errected by the canaille o remove it. When first this news arrived at Paris, M. Casume P'erien promised to set all to-rikhts in a lew hours, and he accood-
ingly despatched his orders to the Prefect of the Department by elegraph, established a Court Martial and sent new reginenta to The new reyimy his orders into exccution. But ill this was ingain. word the Govermment is defeated. Now I ask you, my dear Bou 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 with the Government, and when it refuses to obey the orders of the
with olficers and the Minister of War? The evil does not, however, rest France is extends from France to Foreign countries, For exampla, 0 enforce, in conjunction with her allies, the protocol of the 2ath January, as to the boundaries of the new Belsi:unstate, by recourseto march to Belgium to enforce that protocol, it is quite certain thet to act against the Belgians, even if they did not join and make non cause with them. The Liberals know perfectly well all thdt passing in the army as to this matte, and is therefore that the order and peace ahall be restored to Belgium through the armed intervention of Forcign powers. Now can any thing in the world be more alarming or dangerous than this state of things? It to-morrow
the B . the Repullicans should meet at Paris, in large numbers, and proclaim that the troops of teneral Lafayette as President, it is quite certaln would refuse th of the line would not disperse the mobs by force, bot Perier thinks that he has made some progress towards go France. Thus, then, after nearly eleven months of revolution her foreign policy to be respected in other lands. This fact alopec sional state, and that, sooner or later, we must of necessisy bare another revolution. However, let me call your attention to the
lowing additional facts of the past week, and then let us look alitue at the affairs of Belgium and Italy, not forgetting, also, ei
Fact 1.-Attempts are making, in the west of France, to seduce the the Chouans in La Vendee. Facr 2.-Notwithstanding the large forces of General Bonvir, il
 ance to the General in discovering the haunts or march of theae bod and daring narauders.
paternal Gevernment of list of political trials, under the "mild ual Journals, for the first fortnight of June. This is a specimen of 4th June, trial for the political disturbances at the Church of gerinain Vauxerrois; also, against the editor of the Tribum at Conflans; on the 10th, against the Quotidienne, for a 14th, against the journal called La Revolution; and, also, author of a pamphlet entitled Moyen d'Institucr le Gouver
for exciting to attempts on the penson and life of Louis Pailify daya; and yet M. Casimir Perier says that "France has mort Fact 4.-The Barristers of France have had a set of solemn sod present state of France, one of the two Chambers ought to beherdi tary; and, after long debates, it was decided that France to have an hereditary Peerage
Fact 5.-The Government was so afraid of disturbances on the anniversary of the Fete Dicu, that it even prohibited all Cat FAct 6.-Within the last fous population was Catholic.
Fact 6.-Within the last fen days, the Forests of Bard and
have been devastated, by borlies of workmen from Elbelf, a several hindred men; and carts, drawn by several escorted by the depredators, who actually point out to the and the keepers of the forests, the places where their boot in preventing a continuance of these audacious proceedingb n preventing a continuance of these audacious procebably
fact is, if an armed force were sent, it would, most proble

Fict 7. The Arctisishop of Paris has addressed a Circular L owern
ailhis derery, in which he condemne the eneasules of the Givernment, and says that the Catholic religion in France, though the religion of the major
Fact 8.-The Nantes paper, Le Breton, states that 500 muskets and 25 barrels of gunpowder lately landed from an English vessel on the const in Morbihan (intended for the use of the Royalist party at La Vendee) have been seized by the authorities of Vannes and taken oystem of insurrection in the west.
Facr 9.-A disturbance arose at Grenoble on a recent occasion of a very serious nature. Six hundred children, assembled in church to receive the first communion, were on quitting one door of the Church to enter another, attacked by a body of young scoundrels, all Republicans, in white pantaloons, short jackets, and white hats. The girls, some hundreds in number, were exposed to gross insuits and indecent acts. Priests were insulted and soldiers disarmed. Parents and the altar was surrounded by trembling girls, many of whom and several of their mothers were carried out in hysterics. The plea for this outrage was, that no religious processions woul the Church: and these Republc a processith this system of terrorism into operation.
Fact 10.-The seminary of Vitre has been obliged to be closed in consequence of serious political disturbances. The seminary was one of young priests, who are all ordered to leave within eight days. This is called liberty of consience, and religious freedom
Fact 11.-In consequence of the young Republicans in Paris having determined on wearing a red ribband round their hats as a badge and sign of adhesion to such principles, the Prefect of Police has ordered his men to do the same, in hopes thereby of inducing the conspira-
tors to lay aside this mark of distinction. The Government is dreadtors to lay aside this mark of
fully afraid of conspiracies.

## fully afraid of conspiracies.

Fact 12.-Strasbourg, in the evening of the 3 d instant, became the scene of riots under the windows of M. Hawann, late a Deputy of moderate iprinciples. His moderation has procured him a host of fault with at all his wows were demolished, and a figure in pasteboard, representing him, was burnt in effigy. This is civil

These twelve facts require no comment. You will now see how little progress we are making towards peace or order, and you will admit unost sincerely that we are merely in a state of temporary poli-
tical existence.
The Belgian
pidity, and rebellion. They have elected Prince Leopond of Saxe Cobourg for their King-not because they love him, or desire among them, but merely, first, to annoy the Prince of Orange and herond, rulers together by the ears-third, to render the settlement of the question more difficult-and finally, to have the pretext of an excuse for the future follies they will commit in
case the Prince shall refuse. In case, do I say, why how can he do otherwise? Does not the Prince perceive that the priests and catholis:, who got up the revolution against the Ilouse of Nassat are opposed to him? Do they not even announce their hostilit
beforeland? Do they not say that in a few months as divided and as distracted as ever? Nothing can save Belgium but the restoration of the House of Orange; and the Prince Leopold cannot be so ignorant of the real state of Belgium as not to know
this already. The Belgians at Paris openly state that Prince LeoroLe is only a makeshift for an hour; and they shew letters from Bel-
gian Deputies, in which they sas, "we voted for the Prince of S Cobourg because we understand he cannot accept, and we wanted to secure the assistance of the British Cabinet." The mere fact of the
election liaving been received at Brussels and every where in Belgium with coldness and aversion, should convince the Prince that the throne of that country he should at once refuse. The very conditions
annexed to his nomination prove that the Belgians are not sincrie If the Congress had earnestly desired the Prince, it would have power of arranging the rest. But instead of this, they first of a! require a larger portion of Holland to be annexed to Belgium, and then they say, whenever that portion shall be amexed, then and
then only shall you be King. If the Prince serves the Belgians rightly, he will tell the Deputation that he does not mean to have any
thing to do with them, and that they bad better with the return of the Prince of Orange. French revolutionists and their Italian partisans are in despair The Duke of Monena and the Duchese of Panma have brought to trifl, and sentenced to death, sonie of the leading conspiratory, not
withstanding all the protests of M. Sebsistiani, and even of the son Perier himself. The Pope has refused to make the alterations required by the French Government in the constitution and laws of his not do so until order was re-established, and the hollow professions of the French nation thoroughly unmasked to the disappointed Italian
The King of Portugal, has, of course, refused to have anything to do with Lovis Philip or his Goverument; and so soone five or six
sail of the line have succeeded in taking a little Portuguese trading vessel, with about a freight of 200 or 3001 . This act of valour, mag-
nanimity, patriotism, and so forth, has been printed and published in a thousand forms by the French journals, though some of them are sensible enough to ask, what do you think Don Miguel will care
for such amnoyance as this? I answer, not a pin! Why does not France send an army to Portugal ? I dare her to do so. Let he try an Algiers expedition to the Tagus, and I pledge myself that she be cut to pieces. The French Government has no money to go to war. It may adopt the chanaler-shop system of politics, and steal poeket the produce, but why does it not, and sell the freight and not the courage to do it, because it has not the money to do it, and because it cannot rely on the army. I beg you also to observe one, were invited, and pressed vessels appeared off Lisbon, the French Portugal-but no-not one of them would quit on board and leave Me "so cruelly used," but all preferred remaining subjects of Ioon Consul at Lisbon explain, if he can, this contradiction the
that it would come to of tumult. I told you more than a year aso ${ }^{\text {sochety }}$ of a well-informed young Frenchmans, whome hours in the admitted thantry, and, although his opinions are liberal, he framkly

You made their revolution.
popular, successful, dear Buru, that in Europe revolutions are nor week after week, to orge on the House of Lherefore, I conjure you, the revolutionary Bill of my Lord Grey and Company of rejecting correspondent success in this good cause, I am your affectionste
cond

TU JUHN BULL.
Sresent. It was observed by Mr. BURE, at a season not unlike the man. Formerly it was usual to receive with deference the opinions of those who had enjoyed the advantages of education, in its proper Now it is the fashion to attribute to bigotry and self-interest every thing which cannot be justified in thres sentences to the satiefaction of a mob in a market-place. The highest legal dignitary in the land,
instead of admiring or excusing the zeal which lately impelled some hundreds of conscientious parochial clergy to flock to the standard of true liberty and knowledge, disregarding the bribes or the threats
of the Ministers, the sneers of the self-sufficient smatterer, and the of the Ministers, the sneers of the self-sulficient smatterer, and the
insults of the godless rebel against all lawful authority, in an almost insults of the godless rebel against all lawful authority, in an a most
hopeless attempt to preserve for others those Institutions of which they have learnt to know the value, descends from his lofty eminence to bespatter with the mud of pamphlet contumely those who cannot,
or will not, adopt similar weapons for their defence. Every great political question must now lve debated before the mighty "Public, and yecided by a majority of the readers of newsapers. It may
therefore, be not unbecoming even a humble Minister of the Gospel to address a few arguments to the understandings of those who have
not wholly resigned themselves to the guidance of passion. We are not wholly resigned themselves to the guidance of passion. We are
told that we must have a Reform, or in other words a Revolution simply because the people cry out for it. Now, it appears to me that
this is very analogous to those false prophecies which tend to produce their vern fulfilment. It hase false prophecies which tend to produce the verge of intoxication, he is always most clamorous for wine : it does not, therefore, follow that it is good for him, or that his desire enlightened, and that the institutions of a barbarous age are no longe suited to their enlarged understandings; moreover, that they have power they must and will exert. Now, with regard to the former from comparative ignorance to a kind of superficial half-knowledge, sufficient to make them despise their superiors and elders, but not sufficient to guard them from errors pregnant with evil and danger they have already ample room and verge enough fer its exercise All intelligent and well-intentioned persons must have been dis gusted, as I have been, to hear a person of Mr. W. Brovgham's education, re-echoing the vulkar cry about 7,500 persons returning unrepresented." He must know that if there be any meaning in this cry, it can be satisied by nothing short of universal suffrage, and
that the old plebeian clamour for the equal distribution of all property stands on similar and equally valid grounds. He must know
that if every class of society is to be represented, in the vulgar acceptation of the word, every individral cannot, unless we adopt the new and hazardous principle of giving men votes in number proportioned
to their rank and property. He must know that those "Baronies to their rank and property. He must know that those "Baronies by tenure," which it is the fashion to decry as rotten or nomination
boroukhs, are precious above all to the great body of the people,
since they afford an easy means of gratifying the highest lawful ambition to any man who can, by ind ostratify and good conduct raise bim without of thig lowest ranks of society to the possession of weather to int
witrude himelf into a situation for whillectual point of view, several steps of the scale through which his merit, under thi llessing of Got, has raised him.
Whatever our enemies may Ray, I still venture to
Enghish nation is not yet wholly funk into madnese or deparavity,
and that true popularity will attend the King and the Ministry who
will hat will have the courage to refuse to the prople the tratification of
vicious appetite.-I am. Sir, your obedint Servant,
A Member or the Sevate or Canbridge.

## TO JOHN BULL.

the "Prison Discipline Societs"" By Proceedings of Buxton is reported to have beca in the Chair. The Report atated Bhat "Solitary confinement by night, with religious instruction,
"ought to be substituted for transportation." I am radier a stupid fellow, nud cannot understand what is meant by this. I have hear Is this the intention of the Society? Or what do they mean ?
Your's constantly.
TRUE BLUE. To the LORDS of the Right Hin. the PRIFY COLVCIL of
the BOARD of TRADE. My Londs,-I beg leawe to submit to your consideration the sub
oined exiract from Dr. Whrinsons Obyervations on Sugar, whic rated from the molastes hy a second prodess, will produce 15i lbs.
inc cwt. more loaf sngar than Muscovado, which 15, fos. are retained or rewt. more loaf sugar than Muscovado, which $15 \mid$ los. are retained
by the refiner for home consumption, avoiding the duty, contrary to


Muscovado.
It is admitted by the refiners that 1 cwt. of Muscovado sugar wil
produce ©il lbs. of refined sugar; and by thre same ratio 140 ib
 bondink warehonses to be manufactured intor refined eugar for ept, or-
tation, it is previonsly required to make the following deposits for of Lmar


And this would be a fair averaze had the estimate been made from dively adopted tor' the clayed foreign suysurs. arrangement is exclu the Muscovado is intermixed in the above stated proportion of one-
firth its weiglit, the British planter has freikhtage and duty to
pay, and, thus fettered, cannot compete with the Havanna snd Bra"The following Tables are offered in support of qhis opinion:-
zilian planters
 "The reliner in this country naturally gives a preference to the
clayed sugar. ITe sulustitutes, for exportation, 15t lbe, of a diluted treacle for the same quantity of lump sukar he has thus obtained,
and for which he has paid no duty, and which he isabled to emplo for home consumption.
"Akain-When $\boldsymbol{H}$ ritish plantation sugar is imported into this connris importa and, accord ins to such weight, the duty is rexulated and paid. It is well known
that alter some time there is a considerable dramage, for which no allowance is made to the importer,
loss-viz., the material and duty.
 "Morpover, in several of the Islands, before exportation, the
British planter pays 4t per cent, duty, from which the Spanish and Brazilia
 gradual ruin of the British planter. materially eontribute, on the
other, to the encourarement of teimportation of slapep, by offering
such advantages to Foreign cultivators of sugar. I therefore beg

Jeave, on public ground, respectully to submit to your Lordstipes
that the subject demands the early consideration of his MAJERTY's
Government; and that some wise and practical measure should be Government; and that some wire and practical measure should be adopted, which might tend as well to protect the revenue as to rellievt
the Weat India proprietors from the grievous und intolerable pressure I
I beg also to call your attention to another fact, worthy of your
Lordships' consideration. For several years past a larke portion of inferior sugars diluted with molassens, or rather molasses containtng imported into this country as molasses, to be afterw factured into low lumps and bastards, thereby evadink the sugar duty and injuring the revenue; by which means the parties are enabled The measure proposed by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer was founded in wisdom and justice, and would have operated for
the general advantage of the Weet India Proprietors, but the pio-
posed regulation was not then thorgity posed regulation was not then thoroughly understood.
I have the honour to remain, with great r
My Lords, your Lordshipa

My Lorde, your Lordships obedient servant

## Laura-place, Bath, May 1831.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, dated the 15th April, 1831 :- - my last letter I mentioned Mr. M.'s negroes had refused to
work, and quitted the property on the precedink Saturday ; the next morning, although Sunday, the greater part of the adults ap,lied os
the Governor (Sir Parnick Ross, and made qreat complainte of
their treatment, the whole of which were, their treatme Patrick), but before they left him, they so far succeeded in their
application, as to induce him to order thes application, as to induce him to order those that had the evening
before been secured by the military to be reloased, and the whole
returned home in the afternoon, with flass (coloured handerchiefe returned home in the afternoon, with flags (coloured handkerchiefs
on sticks) fying, and declaring they had gained the victory. It
actual actually reported Sir Patrick took lea
hands Such conduct in the K KNG's
not calculated to restore good order

## had acted wrong-on the following to several different estates quitted

the whole day. On Sunday morni
surrounded the Government House, and immense number of nearee number of soldiers sent for, who secured a few of the negroes and the estate they belonged by the Goverinor's order, and underwent a mintary punishment. inficled ly the drummers of the 86th Regisevere examples are not made, if other negroes behave in the same
way, there will soon be an end to suberdination, and ruin to the
 PREFERIENTS.
The Rev. William Otrer, M.A., $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iormerly Fellow of Jesus Col- } \\ & \text { Principal of King's College, }\end{aligned}$ Cambridge, has been appointed London.
The Re. H. P. Hamitov, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College,
Cambridge, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to his Royal Highnegs the Duke of Sussex. The Rev. Charles Wodbworte, M.A., Canon of St. Paul's
Cathedral, to be Chatpain to Lord PAcmenson.
The Rev. E. R. Futeed, to the Vicarage of Selling, Kent. Patrea,
 The Rey. C. Allisopp, Vicar of Sheepshend,
The Rev. Cille Alsopp, Vicar of Sheepshead, Leicestershire.
The Rev. Hevir Housin, Virar of Southwefl, Notis.
PERCYMEADE, Fellow oi All Souls, Oxford
UNIVERSITY INTELLGENCE.






 On the same day, the following persons were admitted into Hols
Orders at a Gencral Ordination holden in Norwich Cathedral:-

 We are informed that the funds of the Colchester National Schoot year enabled to pay off IOOH. of the debt incurred by fitting up the
school House, and to educate 170 more boys
New Catuch.-On Thursday last, the Lord Bishop of Lownow
consecrated a new and handsome church near the villave of Ilford Essex. The morning service was read by the Reve Mr. Crakg, Curde
of St. Mary Magdilen, Oxford, at theiconclusion of which a Aermige
was prodecded to consecrate the surtial-kround. cllurch is, in a great meapure, owfink to the
nificent donation of R. W. HALL DAke, Esq.
On Tharday last, the Pupila of the Ret. G. Porpegiy late Fellow



CITY．－Satuanav Evening．
The Consol Market has been very depressed during the week，and



 Son heen a tendency ppwards，


 The ex－Emperur is married to a niece of the King of Bavaria，his
seond wifie．This will，perhaps．account for his selection of Mu－
aich as his present telmporary residence． By the German MMinil or yesterday we have received the Russian
accuunt of the battle of Ostrolenska，on the ：26th of Mas．Upon

 The French pappers nso maintsin that the results of the battle have

 of May，relative to the action near Kaluszyn，on the 12 hh of May，
and also a long report riom General Kreutz，dated 13 hih May，of lis
operations on the Wripre．All the leading particulars
 and erivate letters of the same date，from which it appears that war
bud netually troken out between the boundary provinces of the Argentine Republic and the interior provinces．The belligerent
grovinces on the one side are Buenos Ayres and Santa Fe，and on
 sequence laad，up to the departure of the last accounts，taken place， Parties．French papers stite that Menotti（one of the most gallant of
The
the lealian patitiotw），and Borelli，a companion in his attempt，liave the It lalian patapets，and Borelli，a companion in hihs attempt，have
Been ex ruted iil Mideua by the Government which the Austian The Ministers of the Five Great Powers，yesterday resumed their
official duties at the Fureien－office respecting the iflairs of Belsium，


 have takpon platec，sol lopynas seven ，years ago．
sowd going to and relurning from Hampton races．The most seri－

 Mr．and Mis．Kirkman thrown to a considerable distance．The morning．Mrs．Kirknian was also dreadully injured，and some fars al fen bruises．A carualty of a different nature took place at Turn－
ham green throusl the careless driving of a fellow in a cart；$A$ gen－ zleminn was drivink across the road to get on hhis righ side，hhen the mann force againse the horse in the gig that the shatt of the cart pene－
murted fied heant ；the poor beast went d few yards and dropped dead； hiny nwner had a lew days previous to the accident refused 150 guineas
Sor，hime of Gulway and Roscoinmon．
F tappears troun the Dint of the Members of the present House of
Cominus，that one hundred and fifty new Meenbers bave been re－ Cominon，s，that one hund red and fifty new Me．nbers have heen re－ Fite Champerre and Ladies＇Bazaak．－The most splendid rête
 All the fashionathes in town are expected to be present．In addition and of the Royal Hlorse Guartis Blepe，with We．inpert＇Quadrille
Band．the Singers of the Alpas，\＆c．，will be in attendance． Serious outrukes have been committed by the inhabitants of the Wednerday and Thursday the foresters ansembled in considerable thie last accounts state that a body of the Monmouth Militia was inorty expected，and we have little doubt that，ere this，tranquillity is restored． The－the men wrere fast returning to their work novelties are said to be in preparation．Among others，a comedy，in Gye acts，frum Mry．Gore．Sinnons．－A Meeting of the Performers Delonging to Covent．Garden Theatre took place yesterday in the
Green Room，for tile purroose of making arrangements for the funeral of the late Mrs．Siddons，which takes place on Wednesday next，a
Paddington Charch．The funcral is to be private，followed only by Treasury Curcelan．－The following is the circular requesting
the atendance of Members at the opening of Parliament：－ Rem Parline prentiminary arrankements necessary at the meeting of a new Parliament will be complited，and $I$ ine atendance on that day．It is unnecessary for me to call your atten－ tion to the bill for Reform of Parliament，which will be introduced
at the earliest possible period，and on which a full altendance is most essential．
＂Downiuls
An accident of an appalling nature occurred on Friday night，about of the name of Thompson，who had just parted with two or three
brother oficers on the brother officers on the quays，in stepping on board the Scymetar
sethooner，lying off letter F F warehouse，the plank slipped from under him，and he was precipitated into the dock．Several drags were instanty set to work，and in a few minutes the body was picked up
in a lifeless state．Two medical gentlemen were promptly in ance，and the usual means io restore animation were adopted．Aftrer
 merchant ship．lying off Rotherhithe，were engaged in making while the men on board were heaving a their work，commennedd，pulling away on the rope，by which they drowned．Ging General Hevett， 1,000 tons burden，left the London Docks on Friday afternoon at high water，with 300 passengers on ioners（with therir wives and jamiliees），who have received four years＇ pay from the British Government．There were aloo several persons mechanics and tradesmen，with their wives and children，paying
their own passage－money．

## RKER＇S NEW PATENT TABLE FOUNTAIN LAMP－

 his Invention，consideriig that ths mertite will be en ore clearily underatod


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& \text { Sitting of } 27 \text { th September, } 1830 \text {. }
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＂I am happy to inform you that 广our lamps have been completely suceesesul in every respect，and yon lave mat authorty fit
und cheapest mode or liglting rooms in India $\qquad$



WVE the undersixned Proprietors and Inhabitants in the
 Where complicanted dights and int he atempted only under a paramonnut neeesity，and after the most mature dell．



Wranwick
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 Jobert Biick Sutton
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S．Dosiey Peshall，Moreton Bagot

T．J．Cartwright．Prese Won Bagot
Robert Wylde Vicar of Clarerdon

Plilit Roberts，Snititerfield
James Lloyd Banker
 Geo．Barker，Attorney，do．
Richo．Wood，Surgeon，do． R．W．Gom，Alorney，do．
J．D．Blakesle，Casile Bromwicl
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Rolt．Pred．Rlchardon，ditto
J．S．Ward ditto
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me vis，Birms nham




 Cluas Cope，itito
H．Humplites，ditto














 | J．Meredith．Atorney dito |
| :--- |
| A．J．C．Crarke，M．A．，Mintater of | Japer Woultey，Eag．Summerfield

Richand Key，Wine．merchant


 Surreyor
Richerd Powell，Erdington Richard Powell，Erdington
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 Jolin Harriv，Birming Hilam，Surveyor
Jolin Phillios，Square，ditto
E．Greaveq G．Greatell，Gecenwina，Banker
Joseph Bitto，Solicitor John Venour，Clerk，Bourton
P．F．．uard，M．D．Warwick
Wi．Tarlor，Southam
W．D．W． Wm．Tn．Yor，Southan
W．D．Watson Warwick，Surgeon
Jamea Dyer Warwick，
Charles Whke，M．D Cluarles Whike，M．D．，ditto
Jolin Sanh，Harbury
Henry Butler，K pailworth

 T．Cattell，Rector of Berks
John Lucy Hanpton Lucy
H．Wise，Clerk，Offureh
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T．WWilnot，Coundon
Swain Wilson，ditto Swain Wiilsoun，ditto
Wm．Wilon，Exhall
W．W．Brown，Sol W．W．Brown，Sowe
John Johnson，Comb Fields
T．Conkreve，Li，amington J．Conk rere，Leamington Hantings Robert Bunney，ditto，ditto
J．Plinilips，Alderman，ditto，ditto
W． Win．Orton，Barnacle
Richard Orton，dit1o Moseph Barker，Coleshill
Josw
Edward Paliner，ditl Edward Paliner，ditto Wm．Nickolds，，Paddington
T．Coker Adams
 H．A．Pse，Clerr，Hampton Lucy
J．Townsend Powell，Stretton E．Phillips
H：W．Sitwell，Leamington，Hastings
Edward Lloyd Wlli Adam Fitz Adam，Birminglaam $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Adam Stubhdam，Birminglam } \\ \text { John } & \text { ditlo } \\ \text { E．V．Wikes，} & \text { ditto } \\ \text { Thomas Paine，} & \text { dito }\end{array}$

Pbill
Q．W
Ti，
F．D．Perkins，Vicar of Stoke cum．Sowe
John Brown，Fellow of Trinity College
Cambridge
Thomana atkina，Sowe
S．Grosvenor Sliaksenear，Fillongly
Thomas Johnson，ditto





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## Vol. XI.-No. 549.

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 union of the two eerements bare been nighty reetived with shouts of acclima
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SUNDAY, JUNE 19. 1831.

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THETWENTYSEFENTHANNULEXHIBTION Of Lhe
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A SURGEON, who receives big Pupils Mon a plan which ena.

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honour to be, with preat rapect,
Ladies and
ndemplemen,

N$\frac{\text { BAYLEY. }}{\text { eto recom. }}$


## DAE



"THE LADF'SEDICATED OO THE QUEEN.
LADY'S MAGAZINE, which containg 150 powerful fales, Esga ROYYAL




 Mu ic and Melodies, just published, to be had at the door. PAGANINI.-W. SAMS, Bookseller to the Kink, St. James'
Rtreet, begs 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 Be BOXES for LA:
BLACHE'BENEFIT on Thars
Berf next, in which Pasta nd Taglioni will

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New Books, Reviews, and Magazines, as soon as published.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { The Year } \\
& \text { Halr Year } \\
& \text { The Qualte }
\end{aligned}
$$

From the great and increasing accumulation of Books, and the abundant and TO BE SULD, a BAY GELDING. six years old, an Excellent SEVIGNES and HEAD ORNAMENTS.-ROBERT TATE has Gold and Imitation, of entirely original designg.
204, Regent-atreet, $\qquad$
SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL. - The GRAND FANCY SALE in ROOMS on THURSDAY, the 23d that., and Two following Days, when HER
MAJESTY, the PRNNCESS VICTORIA, and ROOALFAMILY, who have
kindly contributed their Works, will honour the Sale with their presence.

 Receipts for such Articles as it may be their pleasure to send dtrect to the
place of Sale The Committee will be very thankful or any communications

DOYAL DISPENSARY for DISEASES of the EAR, Dean: in aid of the Funds of this Institution, will be OPENED to the Public
on MONDAY, the 20th inat., being the last day.-Open from Twelve till Six
on

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MILES and EDWARDDSS, drawn expreasly for the present Season,
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TIN in the PRICES. A comparison of their plondid Designs with the infe.
rior Imitations of them offered by Linen Drapers, will patisfy the Public of their vast Superiority, and as they are now enablied to offer them at such an amazing


 couraging the composition of Euglith Giees, hereby offer a PREMMUM of FIVE
POUNDS for the beat SERIOUS GLEE, and another of similar amount for the POUNDS for the beat SERIOUS GLEEE, and another of similar amount for the
best CHEERPU GLEE, to be submited fro their approbation it being ex-
pected 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
Composersalecoming Candidates are requested to put some distinguiahing mark
or motto on the Glees they transmit, and a sinilar one on a sealed envelope, con-
taining their names and address, which envelope will not be opened until the
Irtize Gilces have been
first of September, 8331 .
he Compositions to be sent must be delivered to the undersigned, on or befor
G. E. AUBRE
MO BE LEI I and entered upon iminediately, a spachous and
Inn, BURY STR. EDMUNDS, where a Free SChol of high character giveen opnd the markets are excellent. A walled garden, capital stables and ooach.houses
on the premises, which many be viewed by applying to Mr. Bullin, Upholsterer.
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TO BE LE'T, handsomely FURNISHED, three miles from Hyde one or two years. It has every domestlis a acoommodation, and situated in the the
midst of pleasure grounds. Coaches pass every ten minutes.-Terms moderate,
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XNEYYCOURT LODGE and MANOR, near to Walmer Castle,
conmanding views of the Sea and of the surrnunding conntry, convenlent
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1400 acres of land, contignous to the renendence, a view of which mav he seen in
Neale's Views of Gentlemen's Seats, 2d voiume of 2 d series, puhbishied in July Neale's Views of Gentiemen's Seats, 2 d voiume of 2 d geries, puhished in July,
1825. The premises have lately undergone R thorough repari, and are in every
respect suitable for the accommodation of a family of distinction. Fhey are to


WLETCHER, Military Tailor \&\&., 33, New Bond-street, begs
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 rork ditto, Blue or Black,
Skirts lined with Slik
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A Footman'sextra double riilid 1 I 6
drab Qt. Coat with alrge capes 3136
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## FRIDAY'SGAZETTE.



## W. G1BBS, Sarage gardens, winp merchant.





 IMPE $\overline{\overline{R I A L} \text { PARLIAM }} E N T$ HOUSE OF LORDS.
The new Parliament met this day, purguant to the Royal Procla-
mation. At two o'clock the following Peerrs were present in the
House:-The Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Cantertury, the
Dukes of Riehmond, Gordon, and Manchester, the Marquis Wellesley, the Earls of Romney, Guilford, Rosebery, and Eari Grey; Lords
Kink, Kenyon. Holland, Durham, and the Bishop of Exeter. Kink, Kenyon. Holland, Durham, and the Bishop of Exeter.
The Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis
Wellesley. Earl Grey, and Lord Durham, who appeared in theirrobes Wavigg taken their seats on the Woolsack as Royal Commisioners,
The Lord Chancraor said-"My Lords, I have to acquaint you Lordships that His Majesty, not thinking fit to be presequt this your
has been graciouly pleased to order a Commission under the Great
Seal to be issued, for opening and holding this present Parliament Seal to be issued, for opening and lolding this present Parliament. required?"- The Lord Chancellor then ordered the Yeoman Usher
of the Black Rod to require the attendance of the Commons. In a
few minutes about 100 Membera of the House of Commons were infew minutes about 100 Members of the House of Commons were in-
troduced, attended by the Officers of that Housc. Mr. Manners
Sutton, the Speaker in the last and several former Parliaments, appeared at their head.
The Lord Chanceli
have to inform yoncelat this Majen Majesty has bern graciously pleaned t and other Lords therein named, in order to the oped. directed to m Parliament this day, and empowering us to the openilling and neceskary for
that purpose, as vill more fully appear when the Commingion in read. that purpose, as will more fully appear when the Commission in read.'
The Commissinn having been read by the Clerk at the table,
The Lord Chancelloor said-"My Lords and Gentlemen, we hav it in cominand from His Majesty to let you know, that as soon as the
Members of the two Houses shall be sworn, His Majesty in person
will make known to you the causes of calling this Parliament. It Whing necessary, before procceding to business that a Speaker of the
beithe chosen, it is His Majesty's command
4House of Commons should be that you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, should proceed forthhim here to -morrow at half-past two o'clock for His Majesty's royal approbation.
then petired.
Strangers
were read by the Bishop of Exeter. On our return to the Bar we found the Lord Chancellor and the Archbiahop of Canterbury in th In the course of the day the following Peers also took the oaths:-
The Archbishop o York, the Dukea of Buccleugh and Bedford; the Hardwicke. Wexford. Manvers, Selkirk, Falmouth, Westmorland Mansfield, Rosebery, Longford, and Grosvenor; Viscounts Comber
mere and Sidney; Baroun Rolle, Monson, Bexley, and Erskine.
Their Lordsips adjurned Their Lordships adjourned at four ${ }^{\text {o'chock }}$ WE EIN ESDAY.
At a quarter before three o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke
of Richmond, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Durham, took their seats on the Woolsack, as His Majesty's Conmissioners. The
Lord Chancellor directed the Yeoman Usher of the Elack Rod to in-
form the House of Cominons that their attendance was required. In a few minutes annumerous bady of Memberss were introduced
having at their head Mr. Charles Manners Sutton, supported by Mr Mr. Whin and Sir M. W. Ridle
said ". My Lerds, it is my duty, to acquaint your Lordslinss, that in
obedience to His Majesty's pleasure, and in the exercise of ancient and undoubed privilege. Hie Majesty's faithful Common
have elected a Speaker, and that their choice has have elected a Speaker, and that their choice has fallen upon me.
anm filly sensible of the arduous difficulties of the situation which
have licen chosen to fill, and of my own inability to discharke in aderqute manner, its various and important duties; and I I have no
dontht thit, shonld His Majestry bepleased to disaprove the choic,
His Majesty's faithful Commons would be renabled to select another Member of their House much better qualified than myself to under
take the dutips of so dignified and impurtant a situation." Tire Lonn francelor then said-"Mr. Sutton, we have it in com mand from
that His Miaesty is graciously pleased most cordially to approve, and
fully to fully to confirm, their choice of you as their Speaker. We have it
further in command from His Majeasy to inform you, that he con-
fides fully in yun constant zeal for the pubic fides fully in your constant zeal for the public service, and your well-
tried fitnes to discharge the difficult dutiee of your situation, in
reapect to your long and varied cexperience, your deep respect to your long and varied experience, your deep pearning in, ine
laws and practice of Parliament, and your impartiality and firmness, The SPEAKER $\rightarrow$ "My Lords, with all gratitude and respect I submit
 and und oubted ribhte and privilfges heretefore e enjoyed by them, and and their servants. freedom in debate, free access to His Majesty's tion at all times of every part of their conduct. And, further, I beg leave humbly to pray, that should any errors be committed, they may
be attributed to me individually, and not to His Majestr's faithful Commons.
The His Majeaty to inform you and his faithful Commons, that he grants and confirms in the fullest manner all the rights and privileges which Speaker, His Majesty is convinced that you will never require any exercise of his indulgence; but he has commanded us to assure you and his faithful Commons that be will always put the, most favourable
construction upon their and your words and actione." The Commons then withdrew
The Earl of MUNsTER, supported by the Earls of Romney and Denroduced with the usual ceremonies, and the Royal Patent, creating laving been read by the Clerk, the Noble Earl took the Teaths and his
neat. In the course of the day the oaths werre taken by several Peers. HO $\overline{\overline{U S E ~ O F ~ C O M M O}} \mathrm{NS}$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { [For Tuesday's proceedings see our 5th page.] } \\
& \text { WEDNESDA Y. }
\end{aligned}
$$

At two o'clock the Members beyan to congregate; at half. past two he ${ }^{\text {peaker entered in full dress, and took his seat at the table. A }}$ A
en inter to three the Yroman Usher of the Black Rod came to the table, and summoned the House to the House of Peers. Thi Speaker
accompanied by Mr. C. W. Wynn, Sir M. Ridley, and several other The Spers, proceeded the Holse of Peers. On their return
The Speaker took the Chair and raid-"I am to acquaint the House, that this House has leen to the House of Peers, where I have
communicated to the Lords Commissioners appointed by His Majest hat in obedience to His Majesty's commands, and in the exercise of their own undoubtod privilege, this House had, proceeded to the elec-
ion of a Speaker, and that the choice had fallen upon me : whereupon tion of a Speaker, and that the choice had fallenl upon me: whereupon
the Lords Commissioners siknified His Majesty's approbation of your
choice. It then becane my duty to clain, on behalf of this House, our ancient and undoubted privileges, freedom estation for yourselves and servants, freedom of speech, and ready Commissioners gave assurance in the name of His Majesty that al those privileges which are the undoubted right of the Commons o
England time out of mind, should be preserved to the present Hous Enkiand time out of mind, should be preserved to the present House
Cominons in fs full and ample a manner as they had ever been en-
oyed by any of their predecessors. Now ox express my deepest obligation to the House for the honour it ha ition of this honour from time to time has given it a greater value as it proved that iny endeavours, in the discharge of the importann
duties it imposes, have been favourably appreciated by the IJouse hat as long as I shall havee the to me; and I can assure the House louse, it shall be my unceasing mandeavour to discharge its duties
with assiduity and impartiality. I have now earneatly to request the constantassistance of this House in naintaining its rights and privibest interests of the country, and also to the support of its rules, fo the rekulation of its proceedings, which are necessary to the preser
vation of order and freedom of debate. The only business to which we can now proceed is to take the oaths appointed to be taken by
Members of this IIouse." The Speaker then took the oaths singly; after which Members
ontinued to take the oaths till four o'clock, when the House adourned. Upwards of 200 Members thok the oaths.
Both Houses met on Thursday and Friday, for the purpose of ad
met londay.
On The and open the important business of the Session in a Speech from the Howday Prespxts. The lollowing
Gengraphy, History, Philosophy, \&c. will be
comantic Annals of Enkland, from the Conquest to the Restoration ramily Cabinet Atlap, comprising lok Maps, \&c. containing thre
 ectual Philos
 Tiune of Roderick, he Last of the (Goths, by M. de Trueba, 3 vols.
T. The Poetical sketch Kook, by T. K. Hervey, embellished by
Barrett and Finden, 10 s . 6d.- This is a most delightiul volume. We are elad to witness so decided an improvement in No. II. of the
Vew Sporting Mugazine, published by Baldwin and Cradock. It i vidently in the hands of men who are thoroughly acquainted with as we call it, to make it perfect. They have got some very cleve
writers, some excellent artists, both painters and engravers-qualitie which cannot fail of securing the parronage of the pub Language or Flowers.-As this is the season of flowers, we ar
slad to see that a new and cheap cdition of Mr. Phillips's beautiful just been purblishhed. Thise art of corresponding b, by fowers har, it i
well known, Montague, "yout may, through their assistance, either quarrel, re
proach, or send letters of passion. friendslip, or even news, withour ever inkink your fingers ; no fruit or flower being without a vers
attached to it." We have no doubt that this new edition will greatl cktend the knowledge of this delightful study.
Twenty-nine persons are now in custody in Lancaster Castle charged with variuus oflences connected with From Walse we learn that order is returning-Lewis, the chie
leader of the mob, has been apprehended, and other active offiender are in custody.
Immediate and soothing relief afforded in cases of Tan, Parche
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